



## Community Epidemiological Profiles

2021

**Adair County**

**Andrew County**

**Atchison County**

**Audrain County**

**Barry County**

**Barton County**

**Bates County**

**Benton County**

**Bollinger County**

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**Oregon County**

**Osage County**

**Ozark County**

**Pemiscot County**

**Stone County**

**Sullivan County**

**Taney County**

**Texas County**

**Vernon County**

**Warren County**

**Washington County**

**Wayne County**

**Webster County**

**Worth County**

**Wright County**

**St. Louis (City) County**

**St. Louis (City) County**

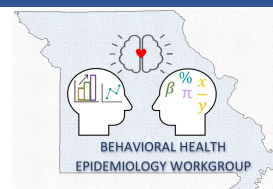




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Adair County

#### 2021



Adair County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 25,343 in 2019. Adair County ranks 43 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.1%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 19.2% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$43,044 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Adair County

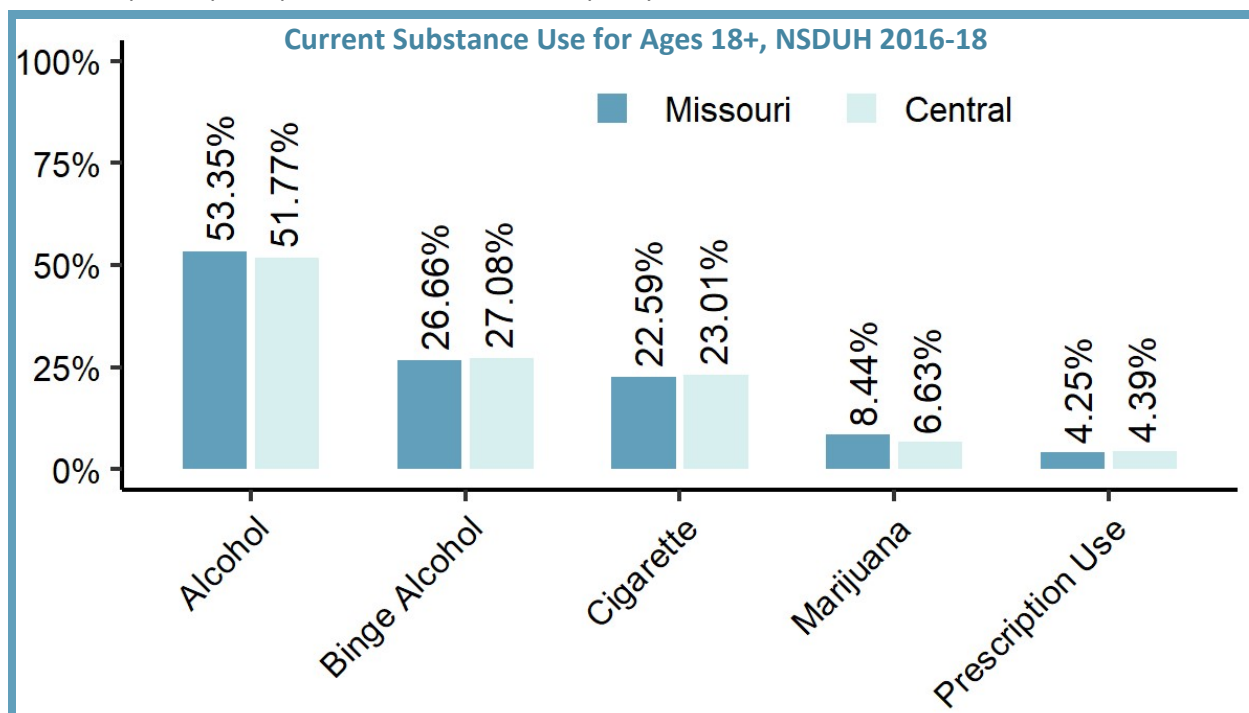
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Adair County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 18.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 19.2%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Adair County residents had a total of 25 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 95 alcohol-related and 30 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 188 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 44 were primarily due to alcohol, 56 were primarily due to marijuana, and 2 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Adair County had 76 DWI arrests, 30 liquor law violations and 69 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Adair County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 15 in 2017 to 21 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
21	1	6	14	1	7	0	3

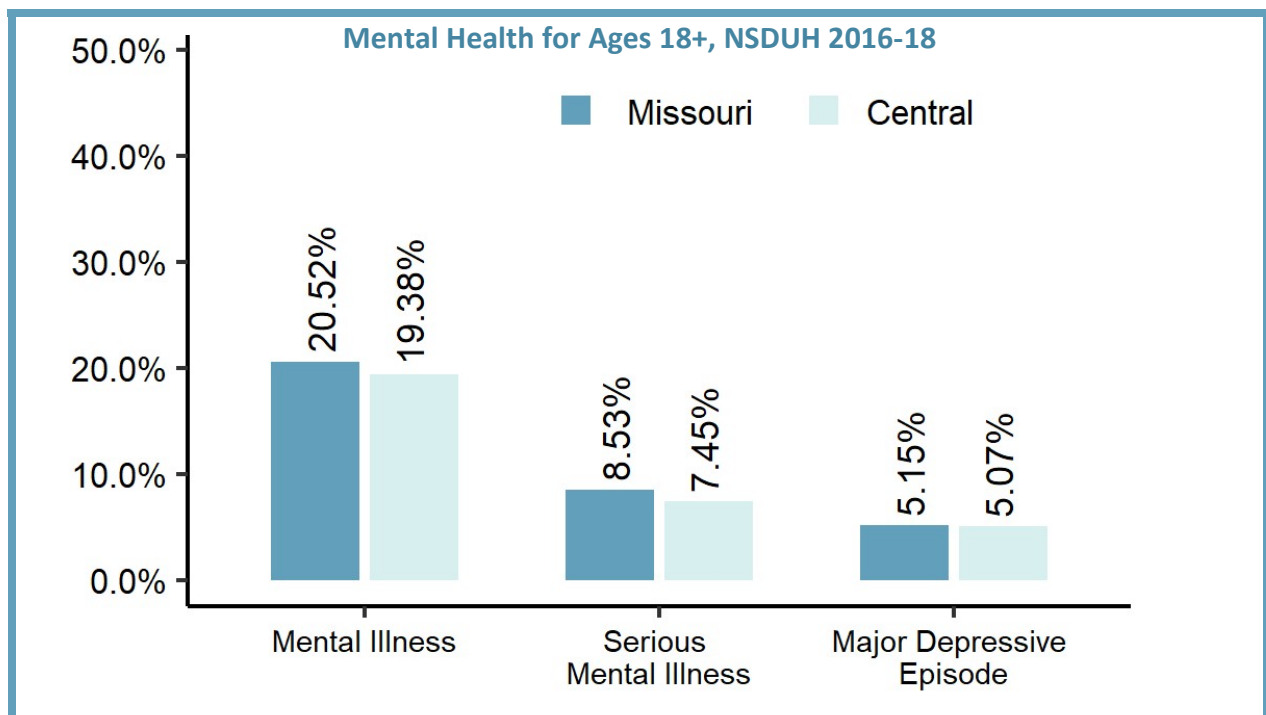
## Mental Health Data for Adair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 455 Adair County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Adair County, 16.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 1 Adair County resident(s) died by suicide.



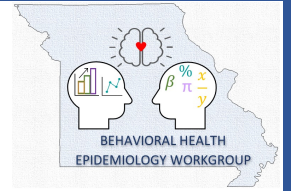
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Andrew County

#### 2021



Andrew County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 17,712 in 2019. Andrew County ranks 61 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.0%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 8.9% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$62,823 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Andrew County

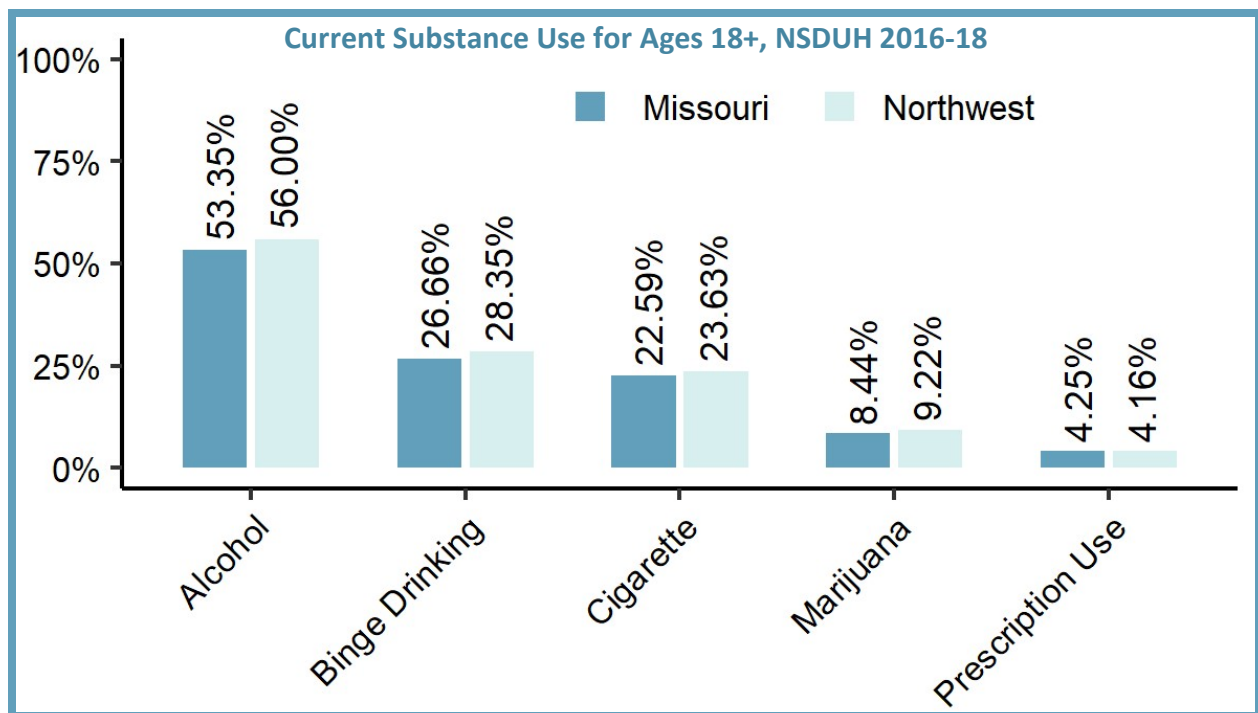
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Andrew County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 19.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Andrew County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 25 alcohol-related and 25 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 42 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 11 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and 4 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Andrew County had 54 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 46 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Andrew County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 10 in 2017 to 8 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	5	3	0	5	0	4

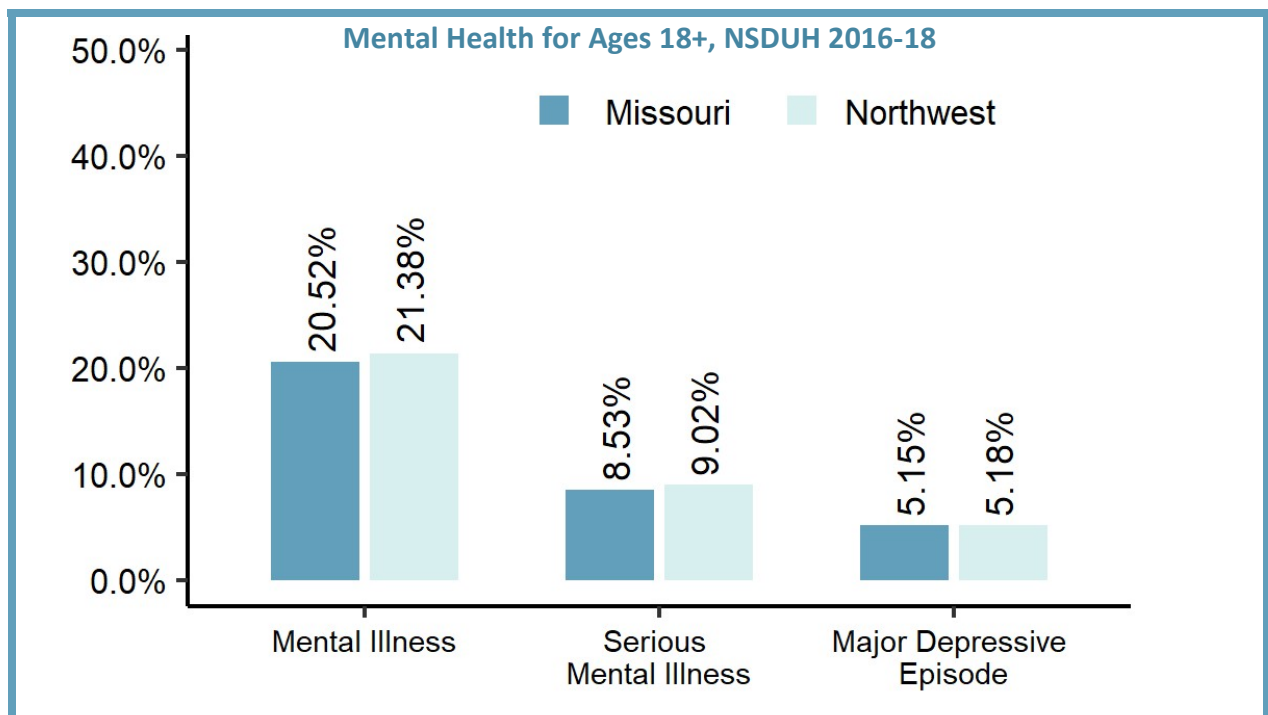
## Mental Health Data for Andrew County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 77 Andrew County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Andrew County, 13.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Andrew County resident(s) died by suicide.



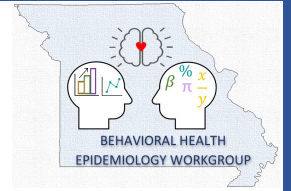
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Atchison County

#### 2021



Atchison County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 5,143 in 2019. Atchison County ranks 108 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.0%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 12.9% which was similar to the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$50,516 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Atchison County

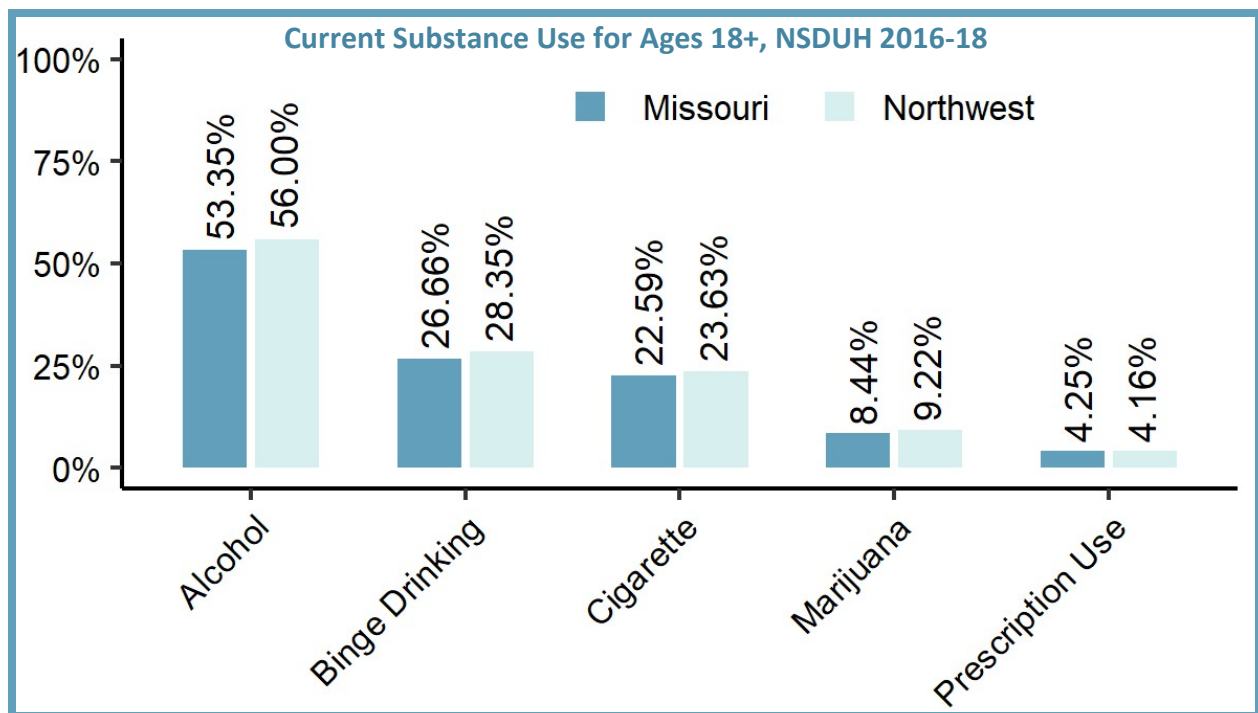
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Atchison County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 19.2%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Atchison County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 11 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 9 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 2 were primarily due to alcohol, 4 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Atchison County had 13 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 37 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Atchison County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 1 in 2017 to 7 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	1	6	0	3	0	0

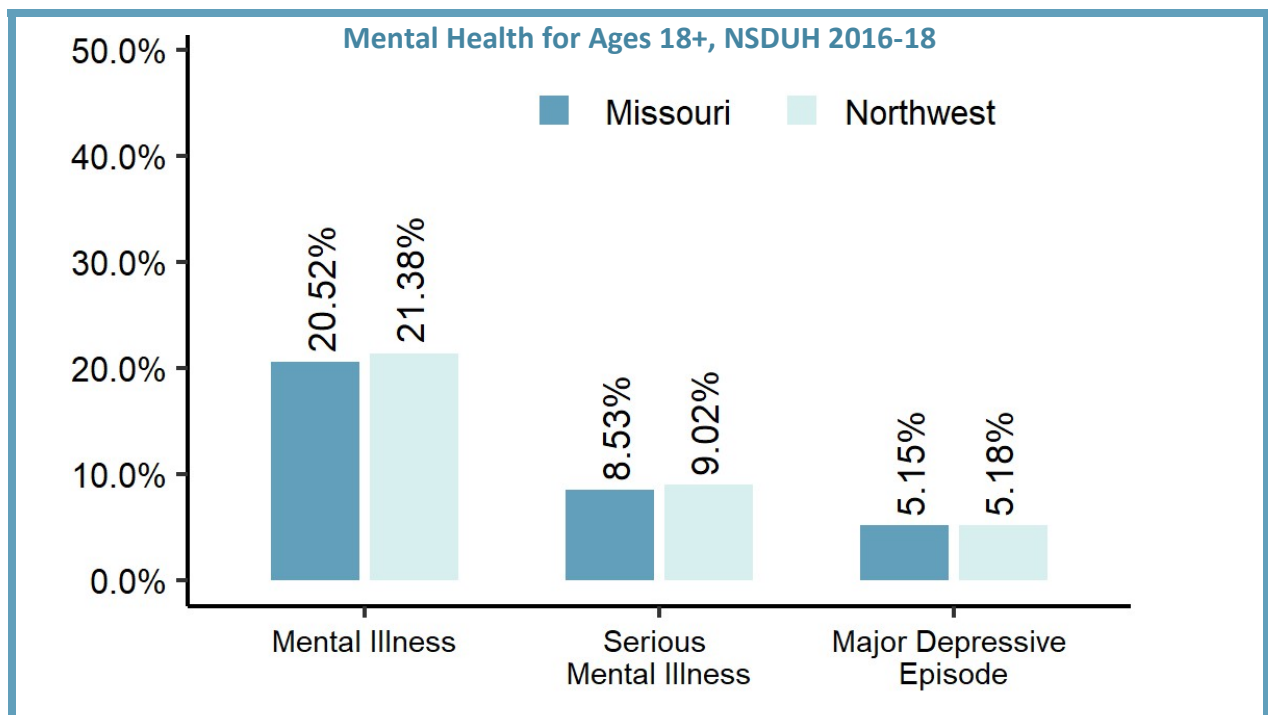
## Mental Health Data for Atchison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 32 Atchison County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Atchison County, 13.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 1 Atchison County resident(s) died by suicide.



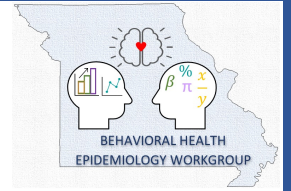
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Audrain County

#### 2021



Audrain County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 24,388 in 2019. Audrain County ranks 46 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.9%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 16.3% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$45,609 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Audrain County

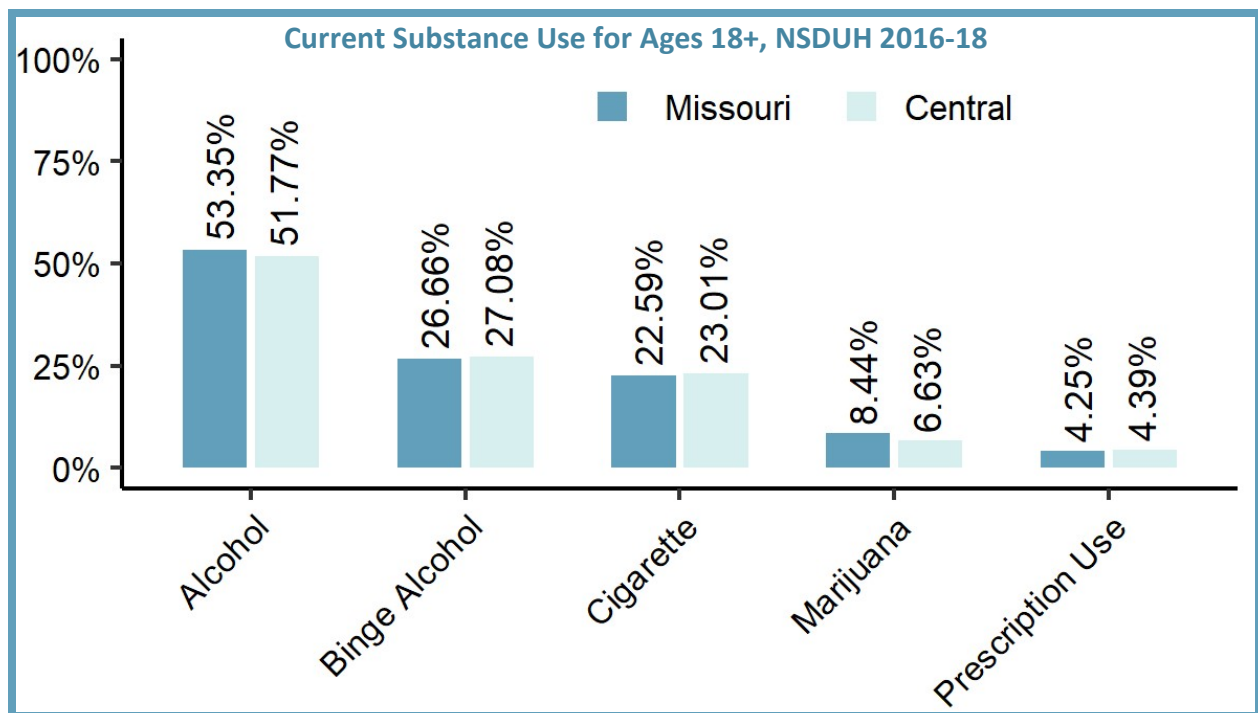
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Audrain County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.9%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.8%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Audrain County residents had a total of 41 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 62 alcohol-related and 45 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 107 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 31 were primarily due to alcohol, 18 were primarily due to marijuana, and 4 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Audrain County had 65 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 244 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Audrain County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 28 in 2017 to 10 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	0	3	7	0	4	0	2

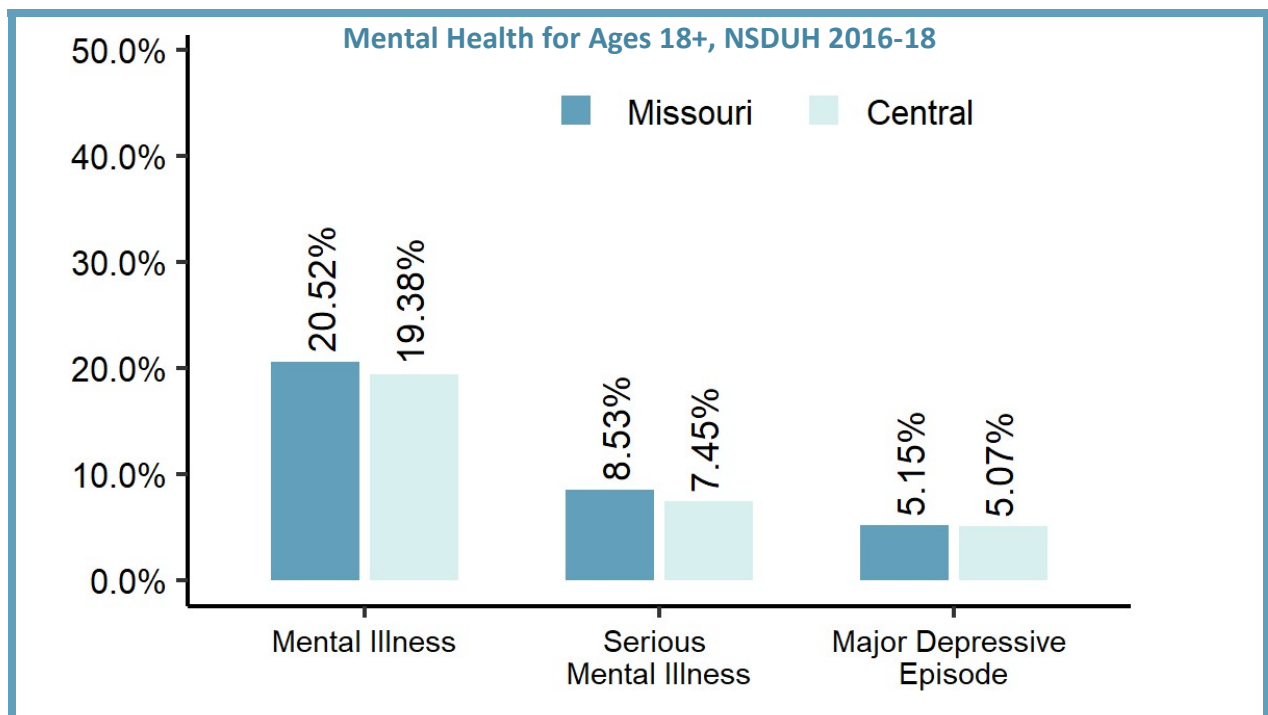
## Mental Health Data for Audrain County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 492 Audrain County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Audrain County, 16.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Audrain County resident(s) died by suicide.



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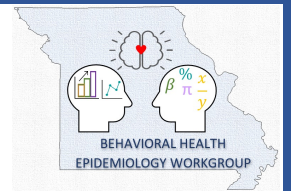




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Barry County

#### 2021



Barry County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 35,789 in 2019. Barry County ranks 32 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.5%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 18.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$47,155 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Barry County

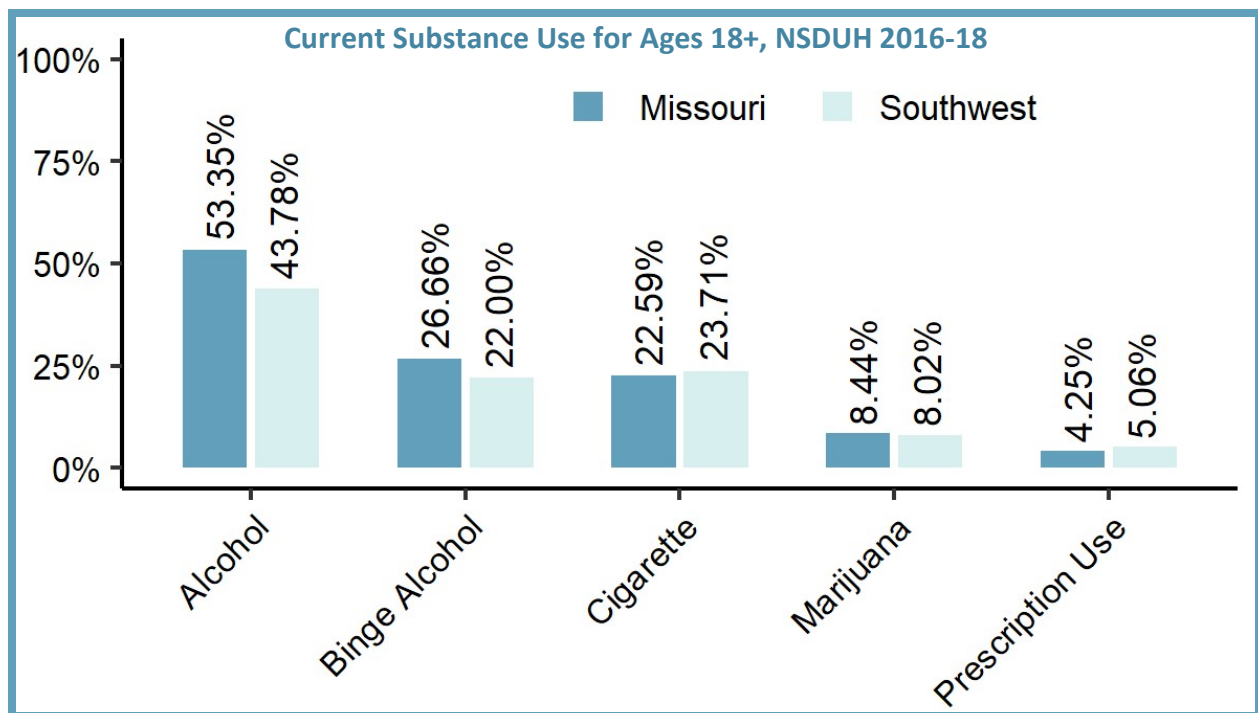
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Barry County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.4%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Barry County residents had a total of 55 alcohol-related and 38 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 138 alcohol-related and 112 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 198 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 62 were primarily due to alcohol, 21 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Barry County had 174 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 238 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Barry County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 53 in 2017 to 56 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
56	2	22	32	3	34	1	6

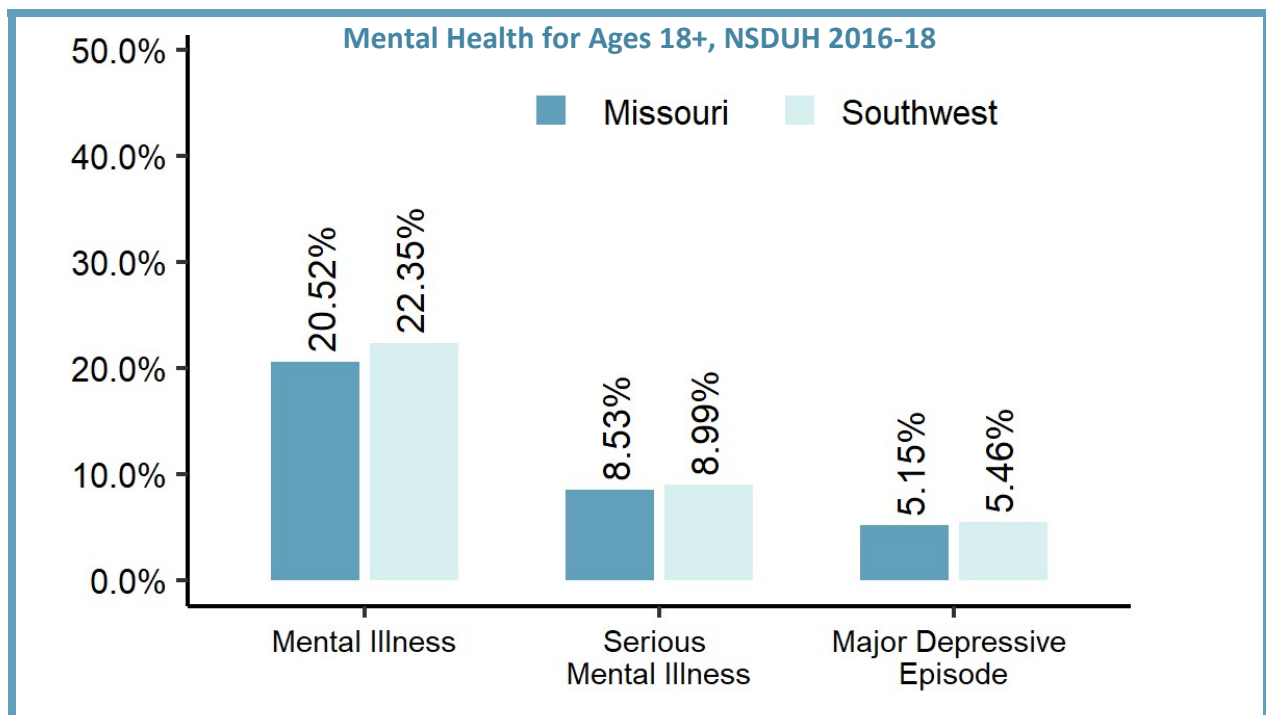
## Mental Health Data for Barry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 610 Barry County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Barry County, 15.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 6 Barry County resident(s) died by suicide.



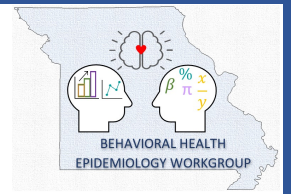
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Barton County

#### 2021



Barton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 11,754 in 2019. Barton County ranks 82 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$46,397 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Barton County

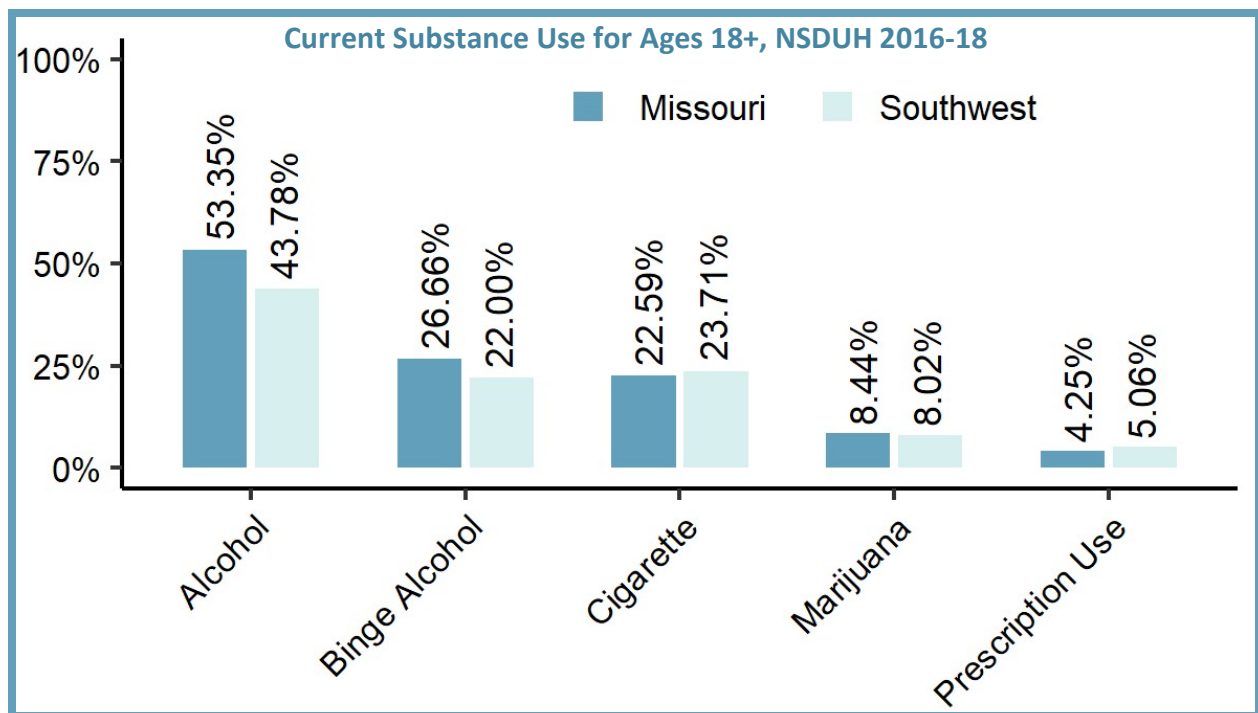
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Barton County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.5%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Barton County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 11 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 62 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 21 were primarily due to alcohol, 12 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Barton County had 22 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 22 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Barton County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 8 in 2017 to 9 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	2	2	5	2	2	1	0

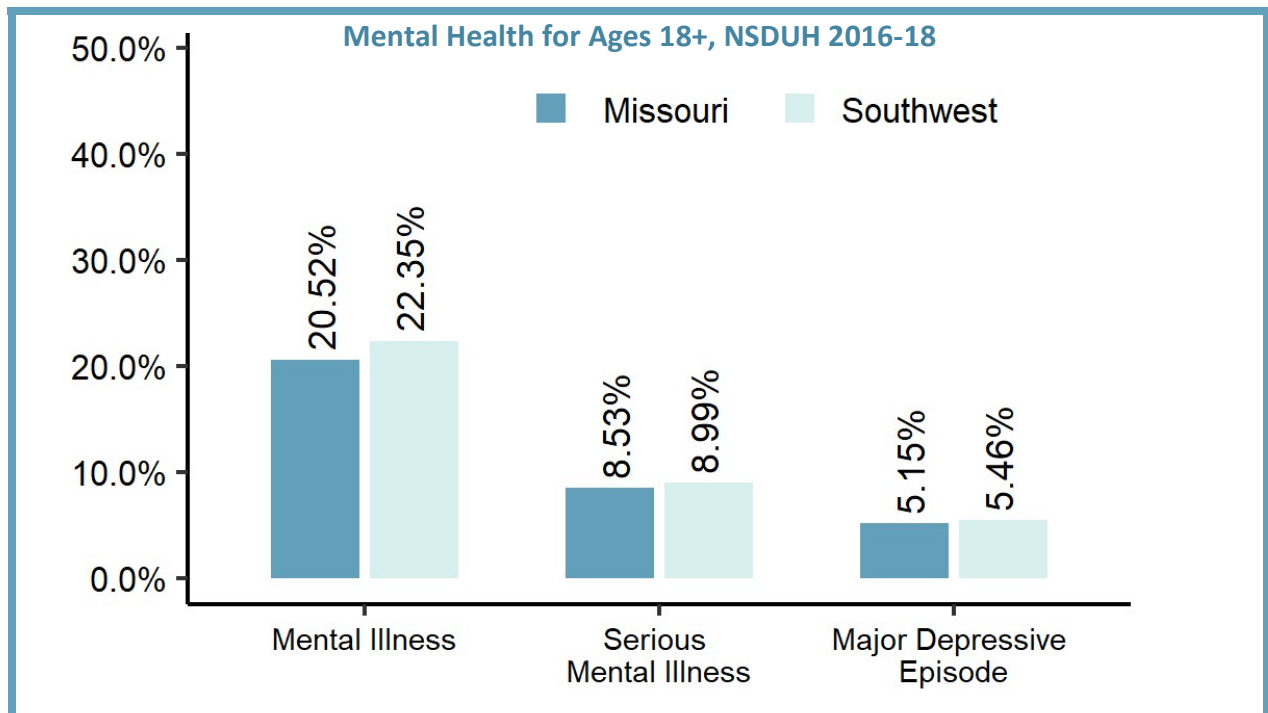
## Mental Health Data for Barton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 108 Barton County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Barton County, 16% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Barton County resident(s) died by suicide.



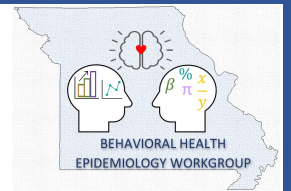
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Bates County

#### 2021



Bates County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 16,172 in 2019. Bates County ranks 65 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.3%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 16.9% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$48,442 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Bates County

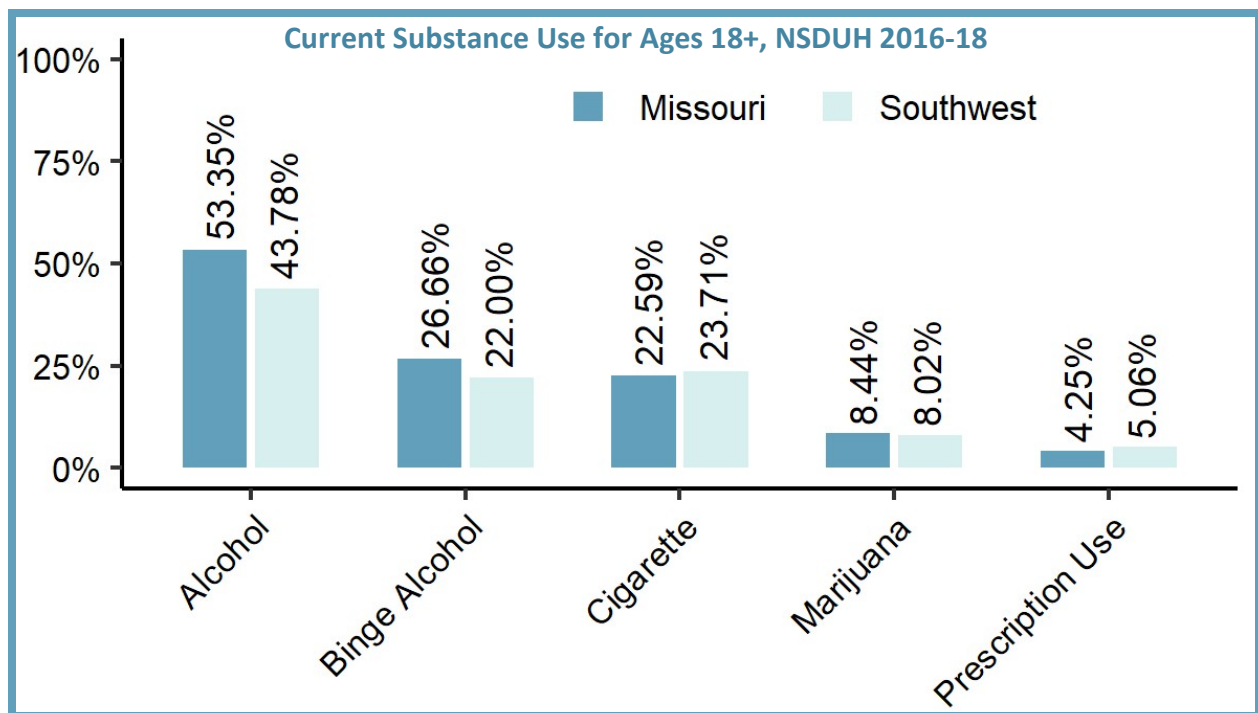
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Bates County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.2%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.



## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Bates County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 23 alcohol-related and 25 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 92 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 22 were primarily due to alcohol, 26 were primarily due to marijuana, and 2 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Bates County had 53 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 204 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Bates County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 16 in 2017 to 11 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	0	2	9	0	2	1	5

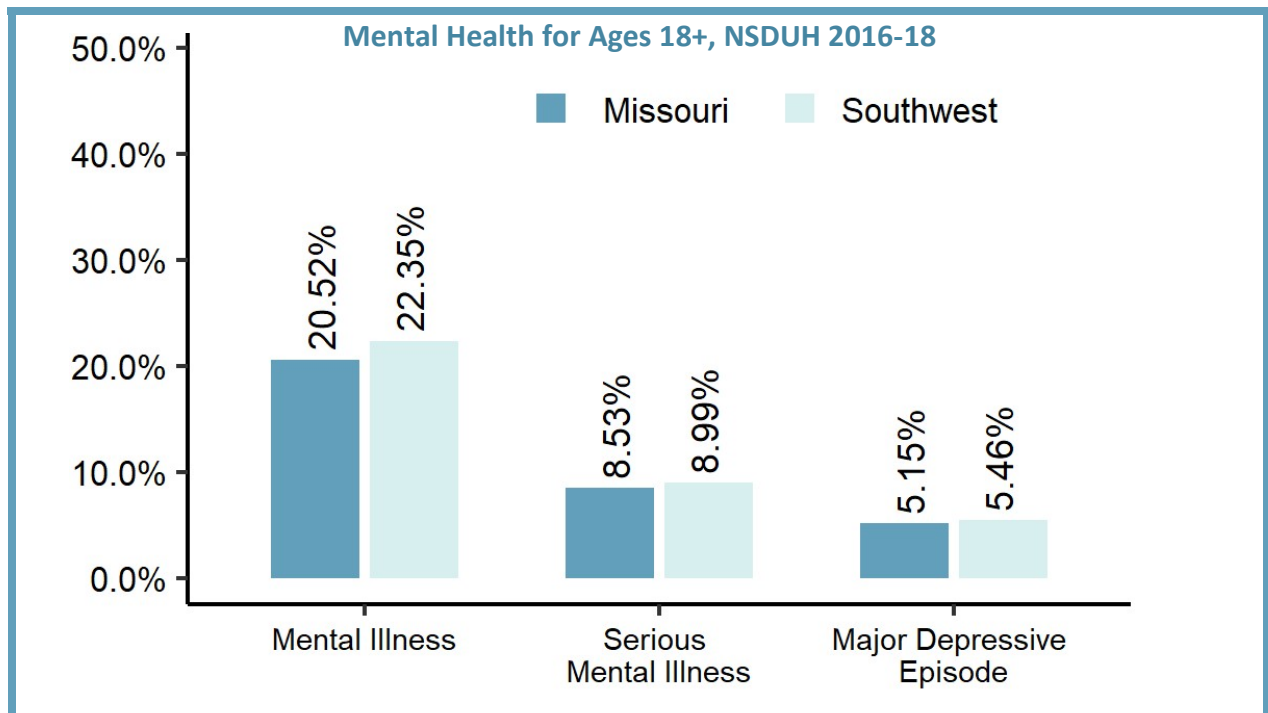
## Mental Health Data for Bates County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 152 Bates County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Bates County, 15.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 3 Bates County resident(s) died by suicide.



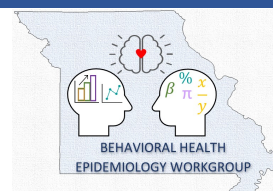
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Benton County

#### 2021



Benton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 19,443 in 2019. Benton County ranks 56 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.3%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 16.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$42,144 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Benton County

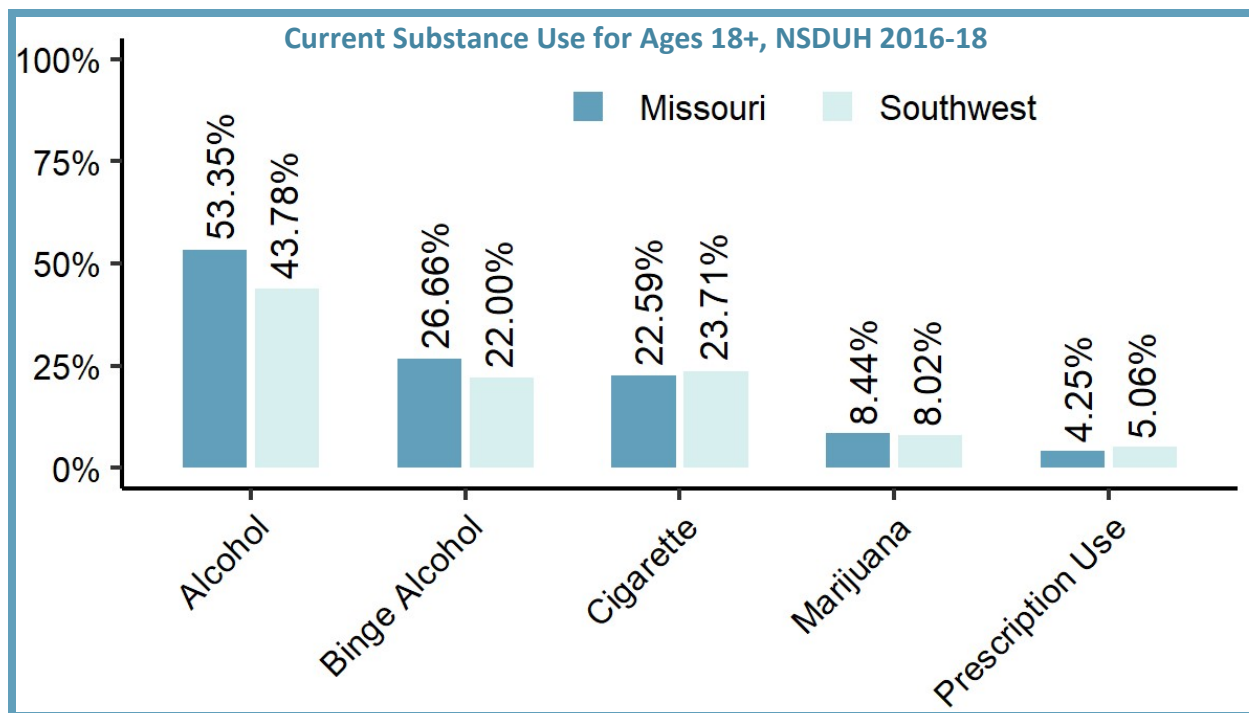
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Benton County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 12.9%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.4%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Benton County residents had a total of 26 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 43 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 132 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 36 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and 10 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Benton County had 55 DWI arrests, 7 liquor law violations and 57 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Benton County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 15 in 2017 to 24 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
24	3	10	11	4	16	0	2

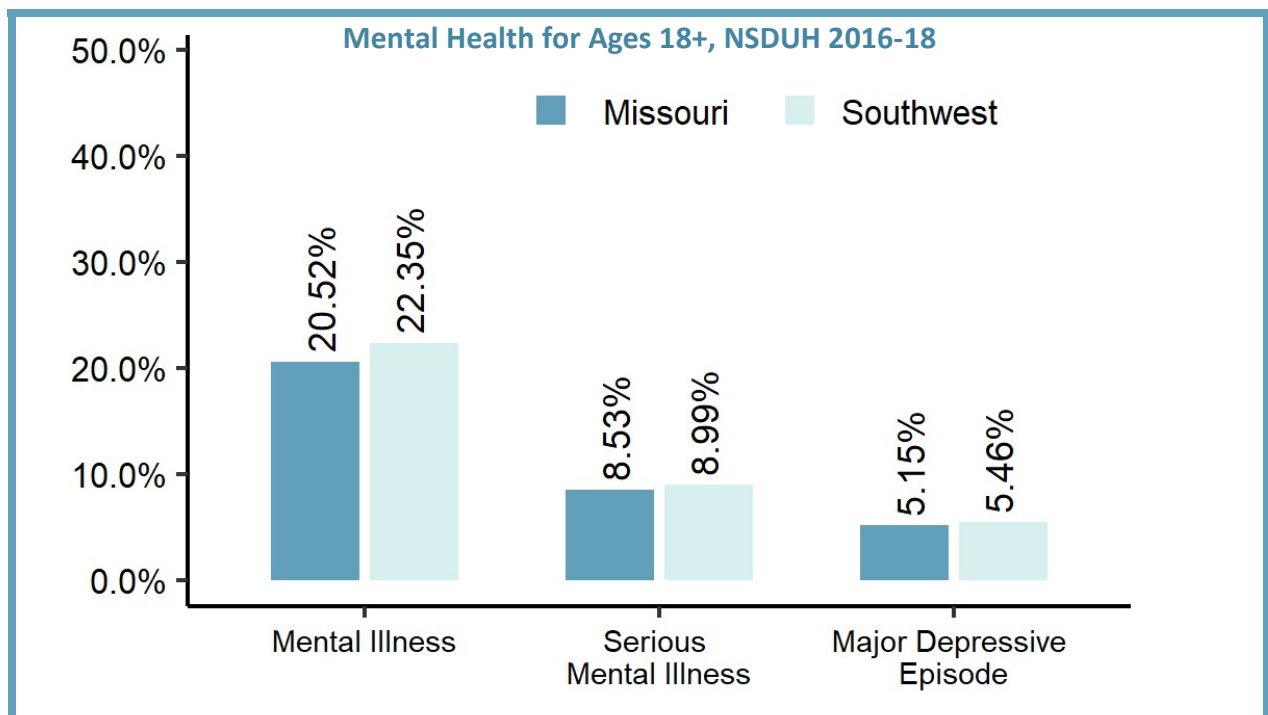
## Mental Health Data for Benton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 300 Benton County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Benton County, 14.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 9 Benton County resident(s) died by suicide.

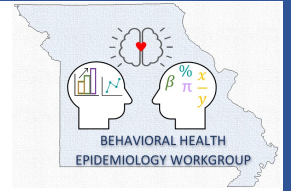


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## Behavioral Health Profile Bollinger County 2021



Bollinger County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 12,133 in 2019. Bollinger County ranks 79 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.6%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 14.5% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$45,868 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Bollinger County

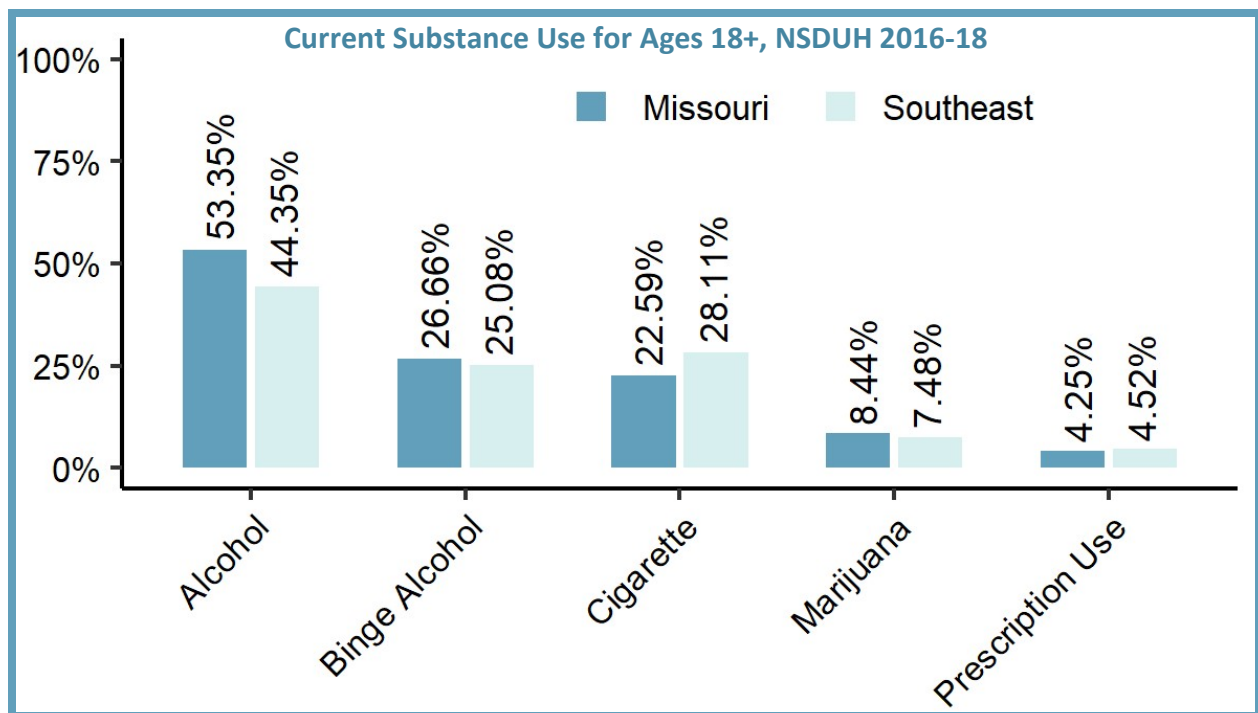
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Bollinger County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 25.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Bollinger County residents had a total of 14 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 18 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 46 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 10 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Bollinger County had 15 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 34 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Bollinger County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 10 in 2017 to 3 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0

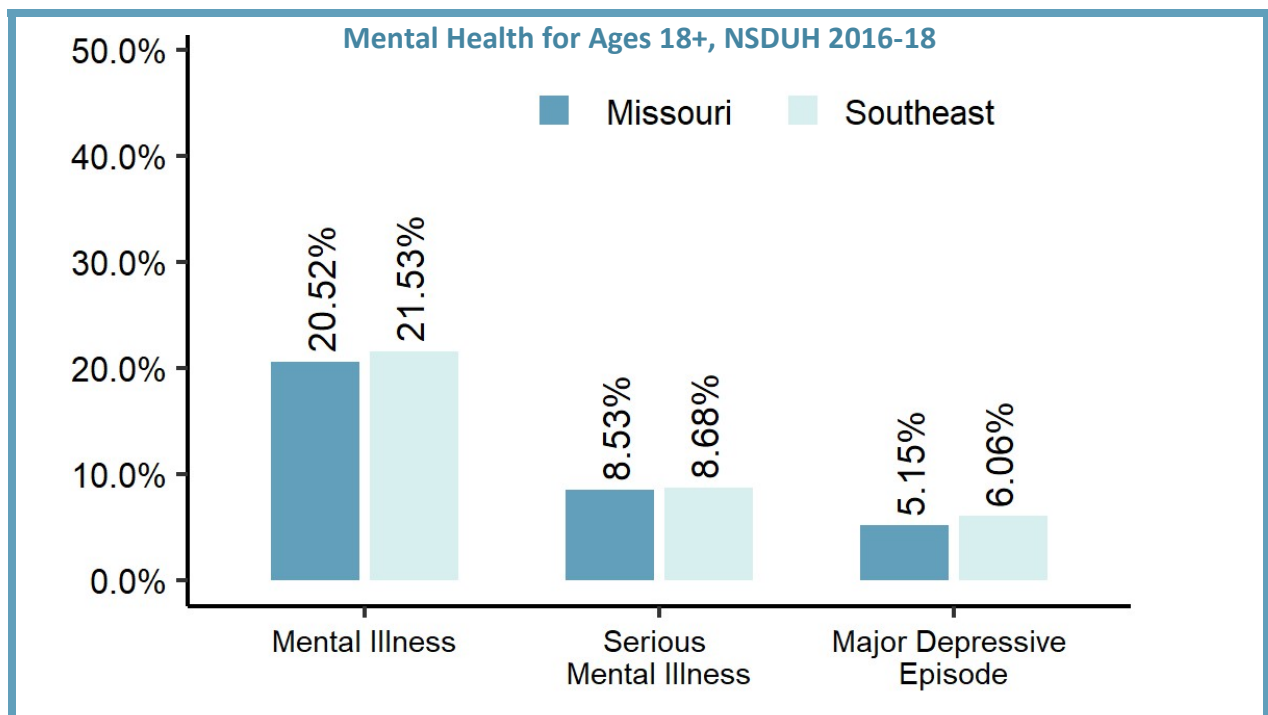
## Mental Health Data for Bollinger County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 344 Bollinger County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Bollinger County, 16.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Bollinger County resident(s) died by suicide.



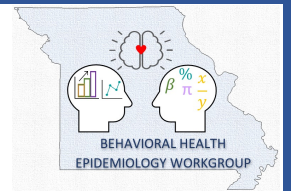
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Boone County

#### 2021



Boone County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 180,463 in 2019. Boone County ranks 8 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17.2% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$58,029 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Boone County

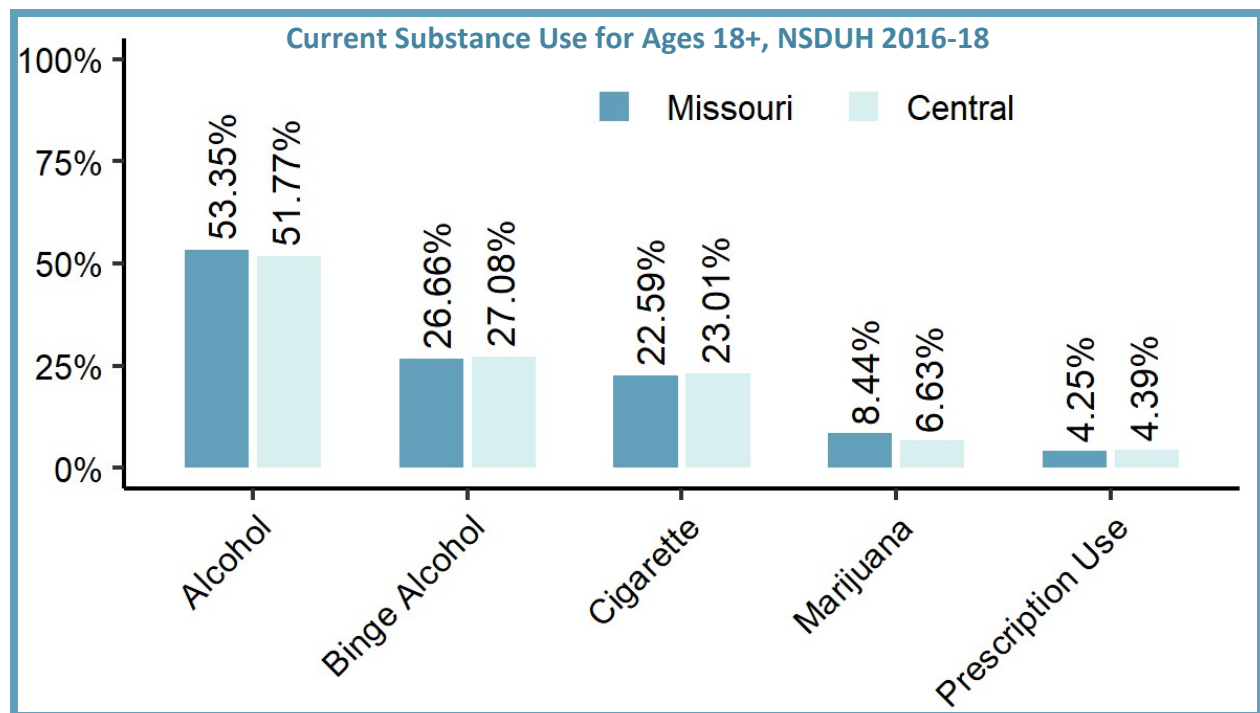
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Boone County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 19.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 17.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Boone County residents had a total of 337 alcohol-related and 194 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 850 alcohol-related and 425 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 778 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 247 were primarily due to alcohol, 125 were primarily due to marijuana, and 38 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Boone County had 817 DWI arrests, 293 liquor law violations and 1116 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Boone County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes did not change from 107 in 2017 to 107 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
107	2	41	64	2	53	3	14

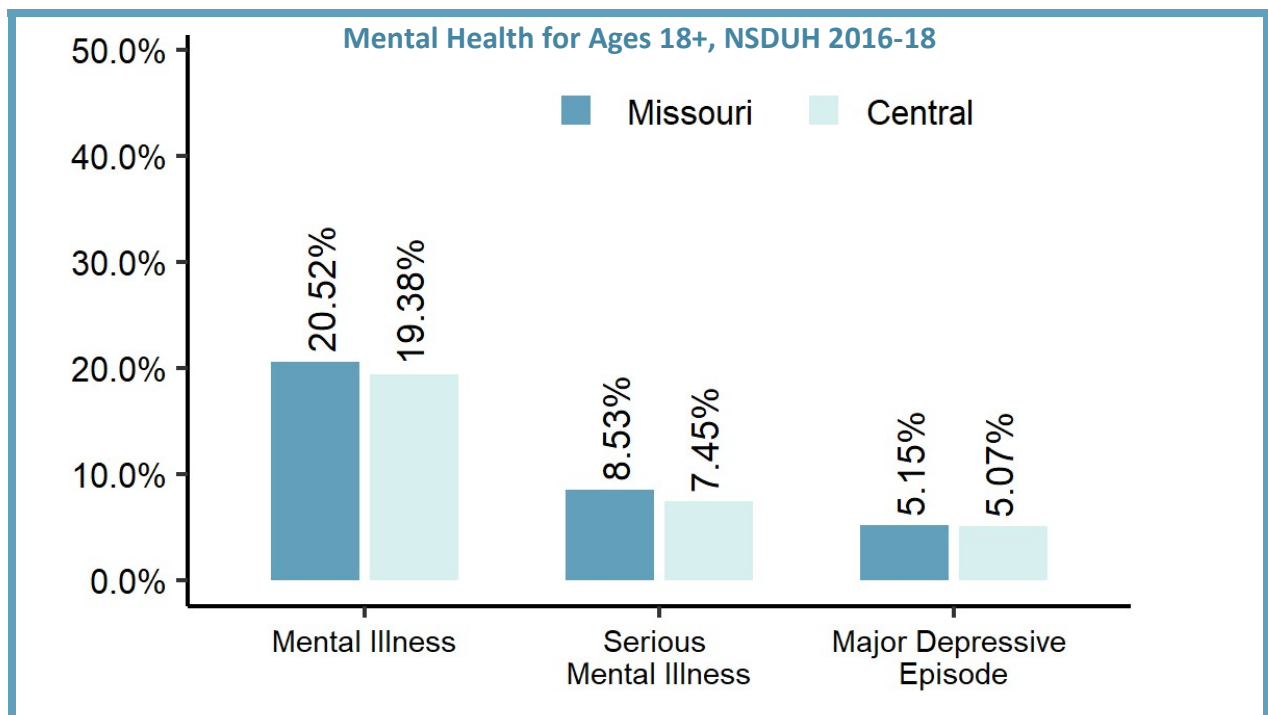
## Mental Health Data for Boone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 1589 Boone County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Boone County, 14.3% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 30 Boone County resident(s) died by suicide.



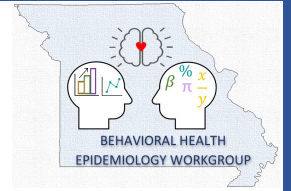
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Buchanan County

### 2021



Buchanan County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 87,364 in 2019. Buchanan County ranks 14 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$49,216 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Buchanan County

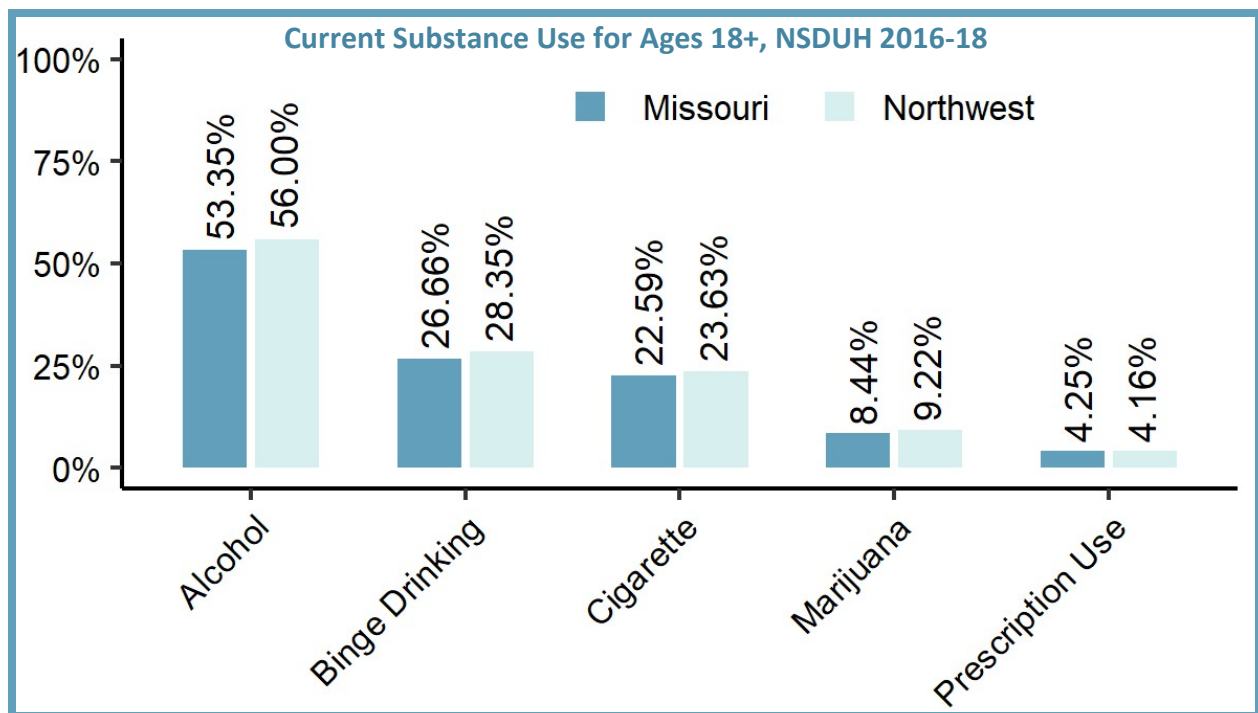
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Buchanan County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.5%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Buchanan County residents had a total of 122 alcohol-related and 176 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 401 alcohol-related and 329 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 564 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 117 were primarily due to alcohol, 107 were primarily due to marijuana, and 32 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Buchanan County had 308 DWI arrests, 25 liquor law violations and 412 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Buchanan County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 106 in 2017 to 94 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
94	3	32	59	3	48	1	30

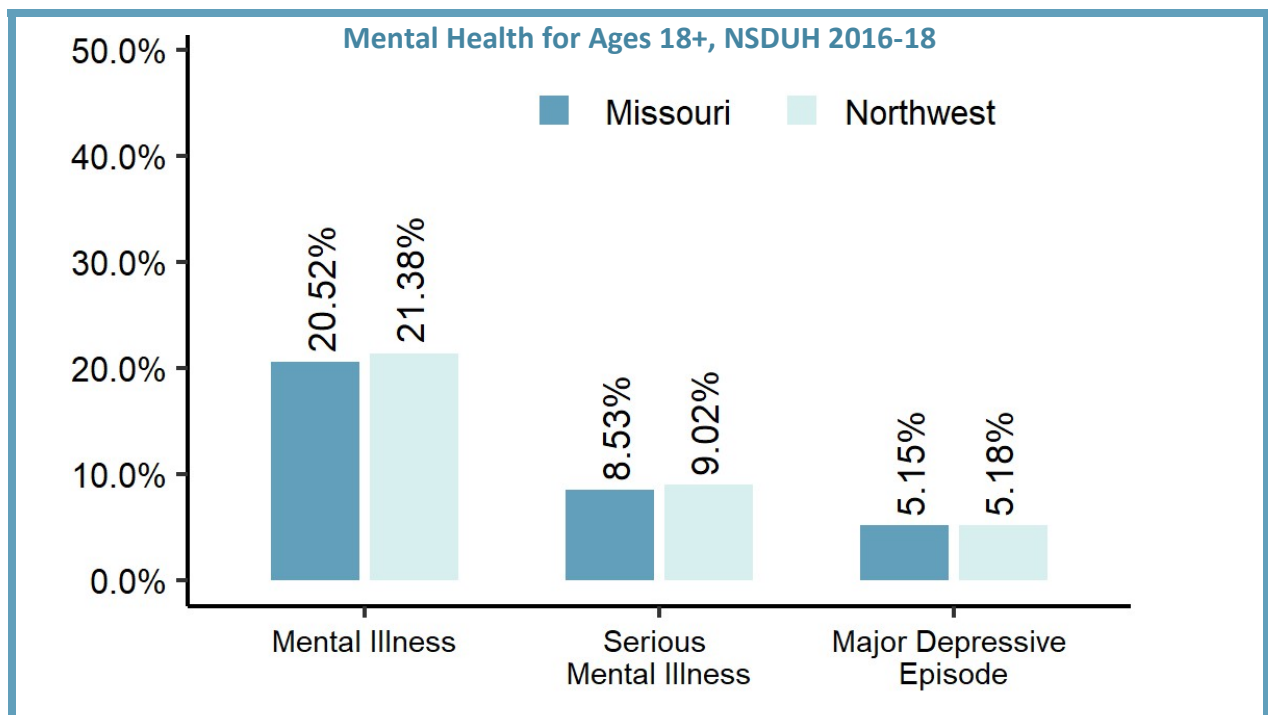
## Mental Health Data for Buchanan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 1988 Buchanan County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Buchanan County, 15.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 8 Buchanan County resident(s) died by



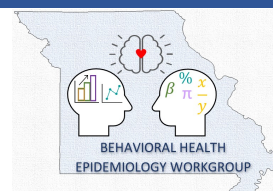
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Butler County

#### 2021



Butler County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 42,478 in 2019. Butler County ranks 26 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 22.5% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$41,327 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Butler County

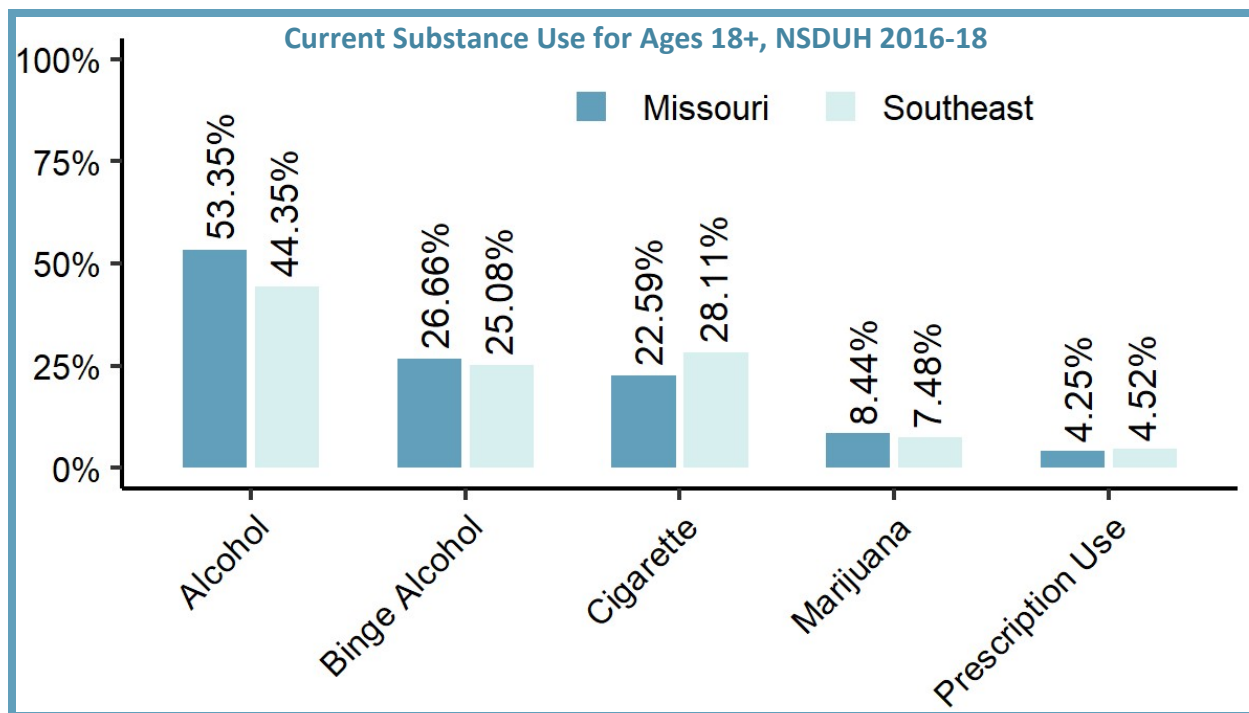
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Butler County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.9%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 25.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Butler County residents had a total of 50 alcohol-related and 144 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 128 alcohol-related and 282 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 305 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 75 were primarily due to alcohol, 28 were primarily due to marijuana, and 30 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Butler County had 111 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 221 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Butler County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 36 in 2017 to 41 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
41	1	18	22	1	27	1	7

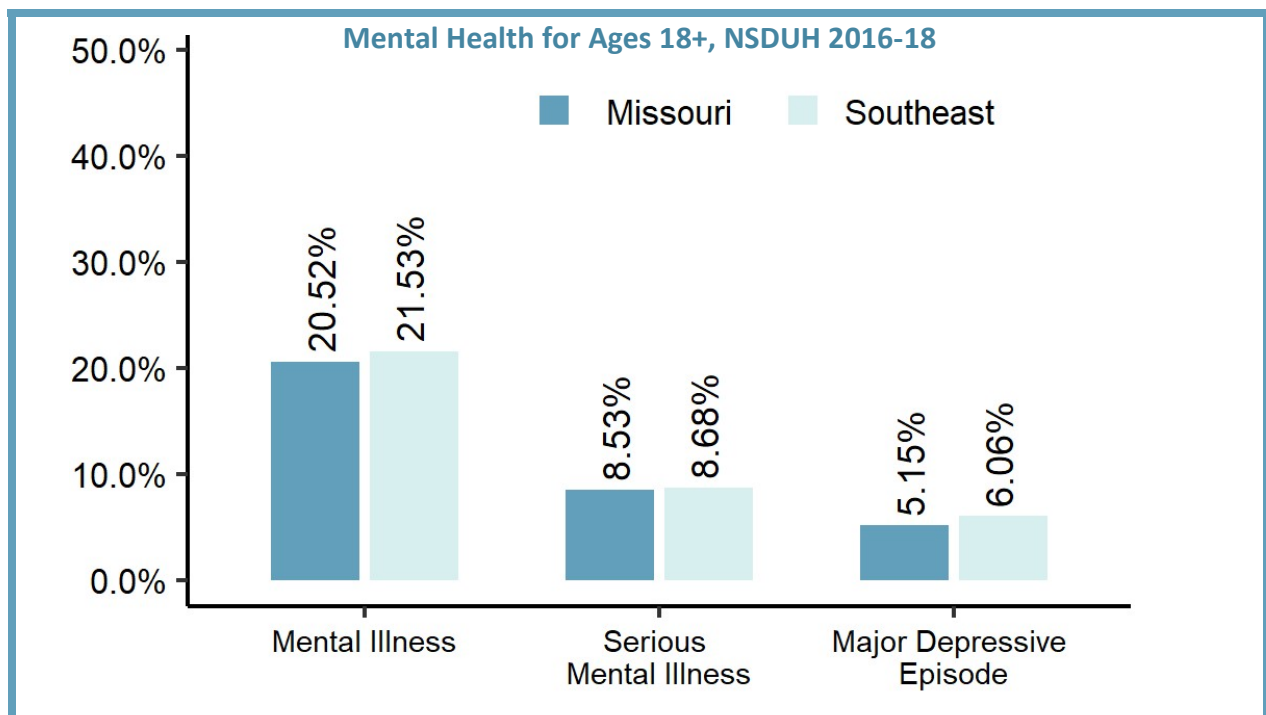
## Mental Health Data for Butler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 1092 Butler County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Butler County, 17% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 8 Butler County resident(s) died by suicide.

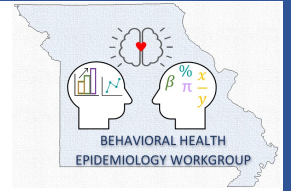


**MORE DATA HERE!!**





## Behavioral Health Profile Caldwell County 2021



Caldwell County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 9,020 in 2019. Caldwell County ranks 93 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 13.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$52,872 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Caldwell County

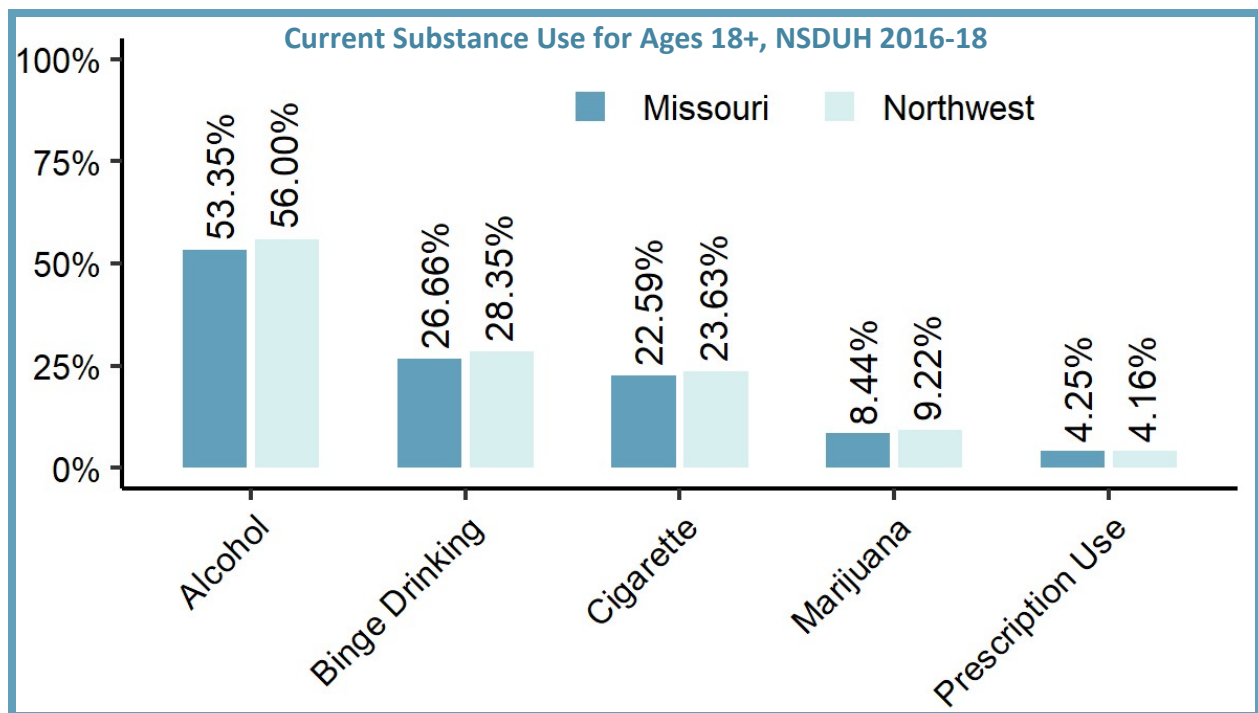
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Caldwell County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.8%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Caldwell County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 16 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 22 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 6 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Caldwell County had 28 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 36 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Caldwell County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 4 in 2017 to 7 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	4	3	0	5	0	0

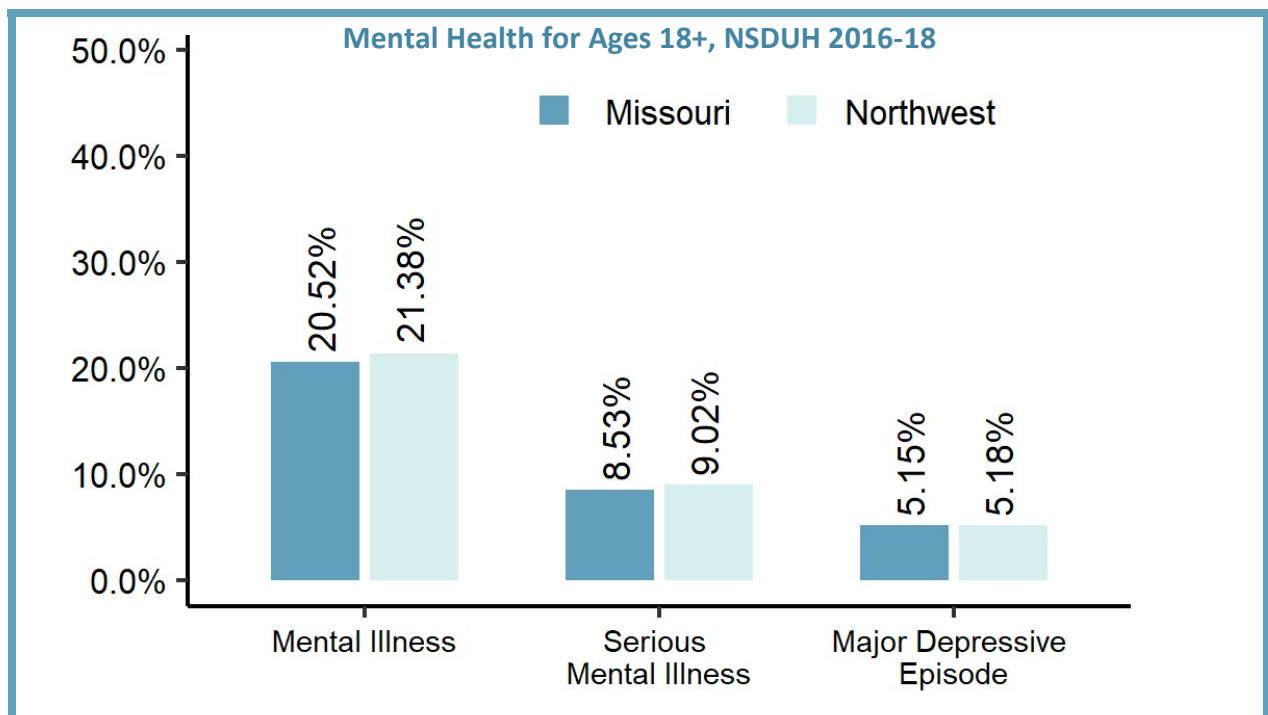
## Mental Health Data for Caldwell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 122 Caldwell County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Caldwell County, 15.6% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

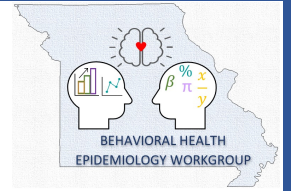
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Caldwell County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Callaway County 2021



Callaway County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 44,743 in 2019. Callaway County ranks 24 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 11.6% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$58,720 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Callaway County

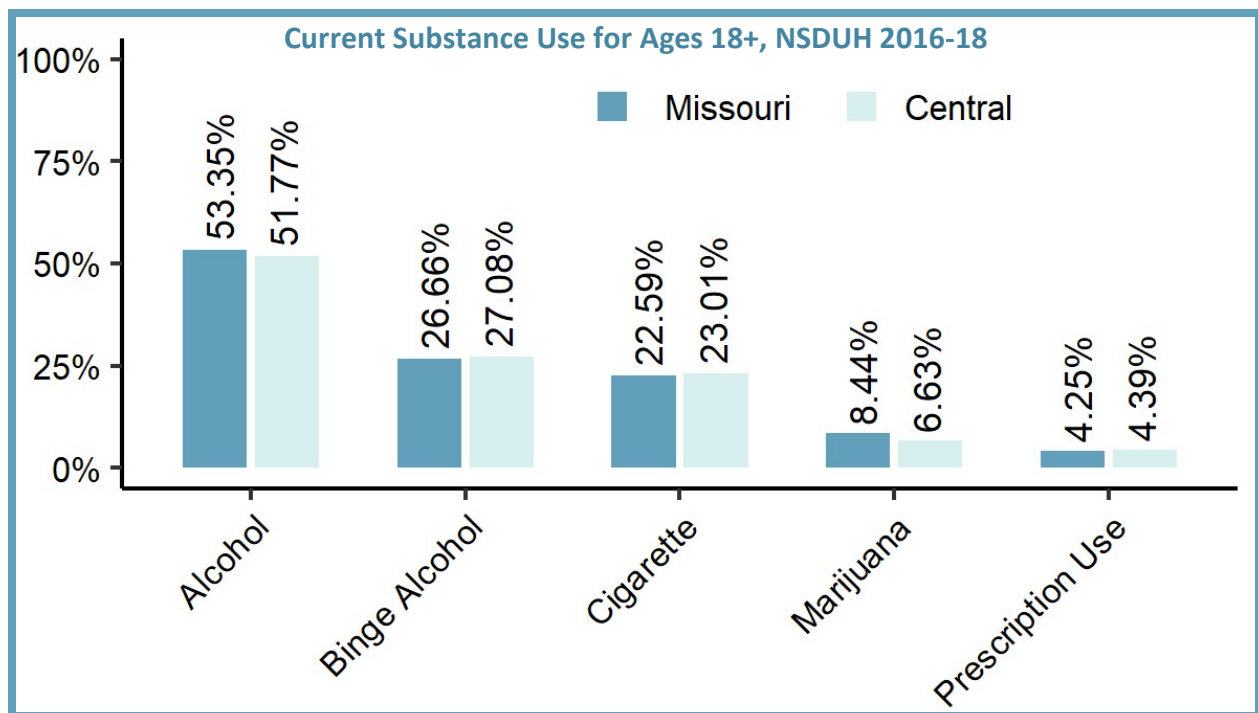
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Callaway County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 18.1%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20.9%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Callaway County residents had a total of 46 alcohol-related and 51 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 134 alcohol-related and 113 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 198 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 43 were primarily due to alcohol, 45 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Callaway County had 183 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 348 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Callaway County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 40 in 2017 to 46 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
46	2	21	23	2	25	2	6

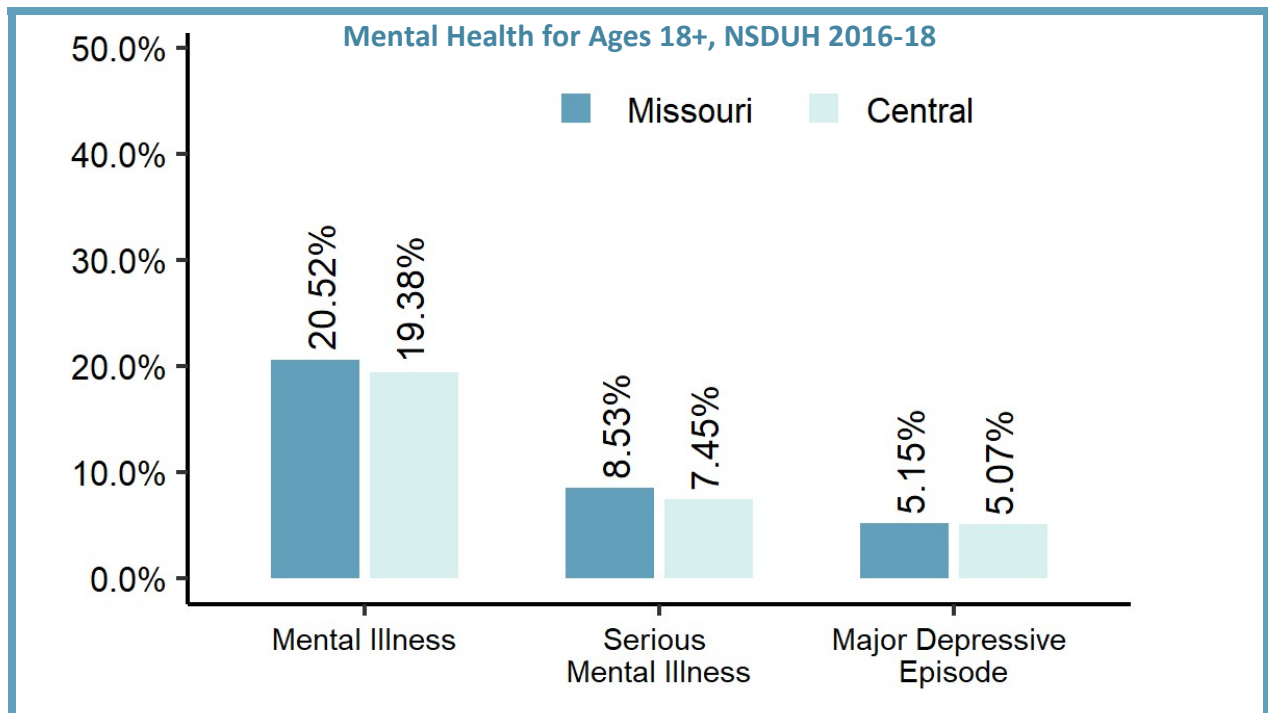
## Mental Health Data for Callaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 599 Callaway County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Callaway County, 14.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Callaway County resident(s) died by suicide.



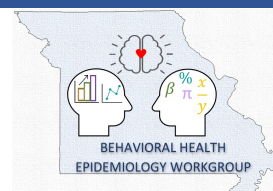
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Camden County

#### 2021



Camden County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 46,305 in 2019. Camden County ranks 23 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 13.5% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$51,460 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Camden County

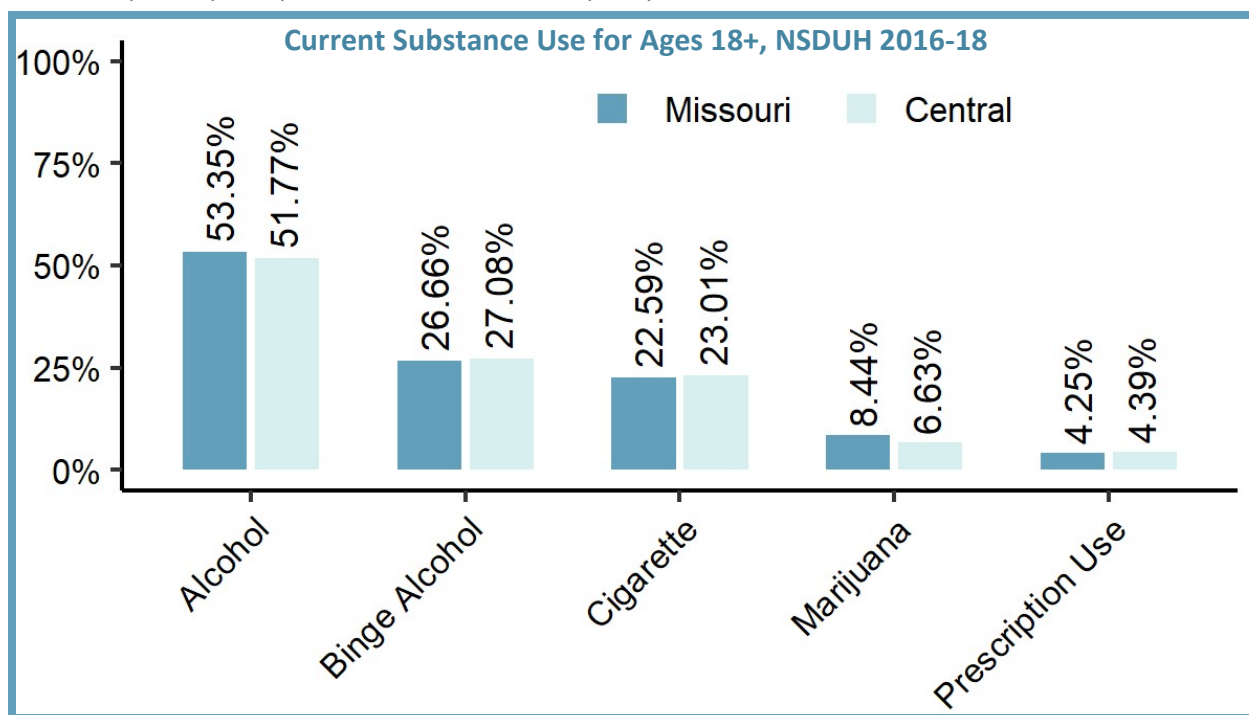
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Camden County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Camden County residents had a total of 81 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 127 alcohol-related and 97 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 198 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 68 were primarily due to alcohol, 29 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Camden County had 227 DWI arrests, 10 liquor law violations and 214 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Camden County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 66 in 2017 to 75 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
75	2	27	46	2	39	1	4

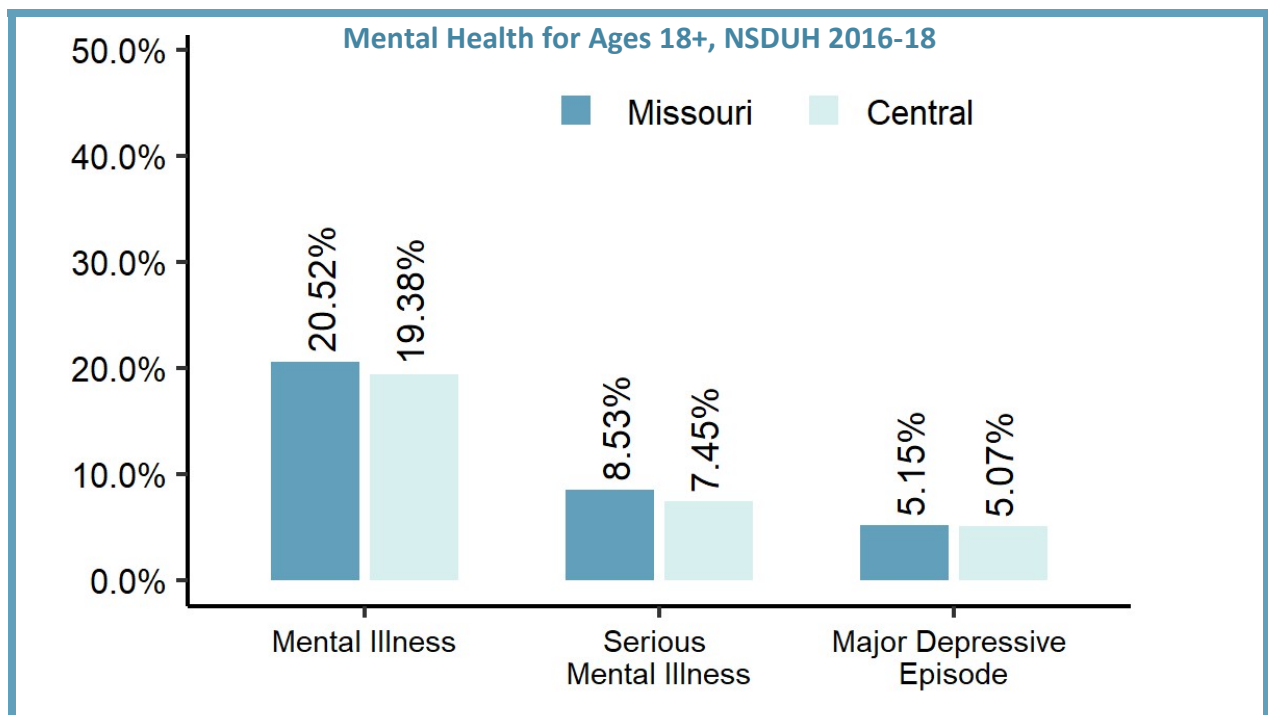
## Mental Health Data for Camden County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 434 Camden County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Camden County, 13.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

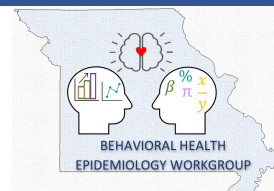
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 7 Camden County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Cape Girardeau County 2021



Cape Girardeau County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 78,871 in 2019. Cape Girardeau County ranks 15 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.2%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 14.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$57,618 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Cape Girardeau County

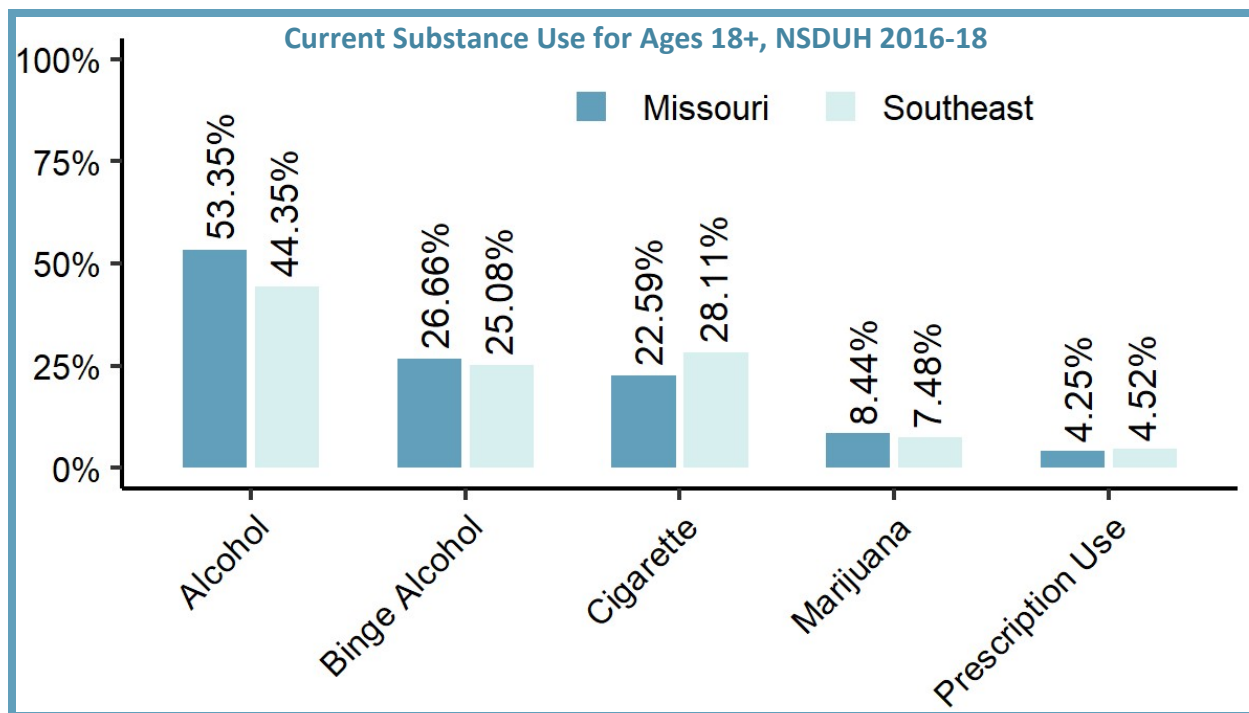
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Cape Girardeau County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.4%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 18.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Cape Girardeau County residents had a total of 100 alcohol-related and 62 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 235 alcohol-related and 233 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 460 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 113 were primarily due to alcohol, 55 were primarily due to marijuana, and 32 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Cape Girardeau County had 261 DWI arrests, 25 liquor law violations and 104 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Cape Girardeau County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 89 in 2017 to 74 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
74	1	22	51	1	34	0	16

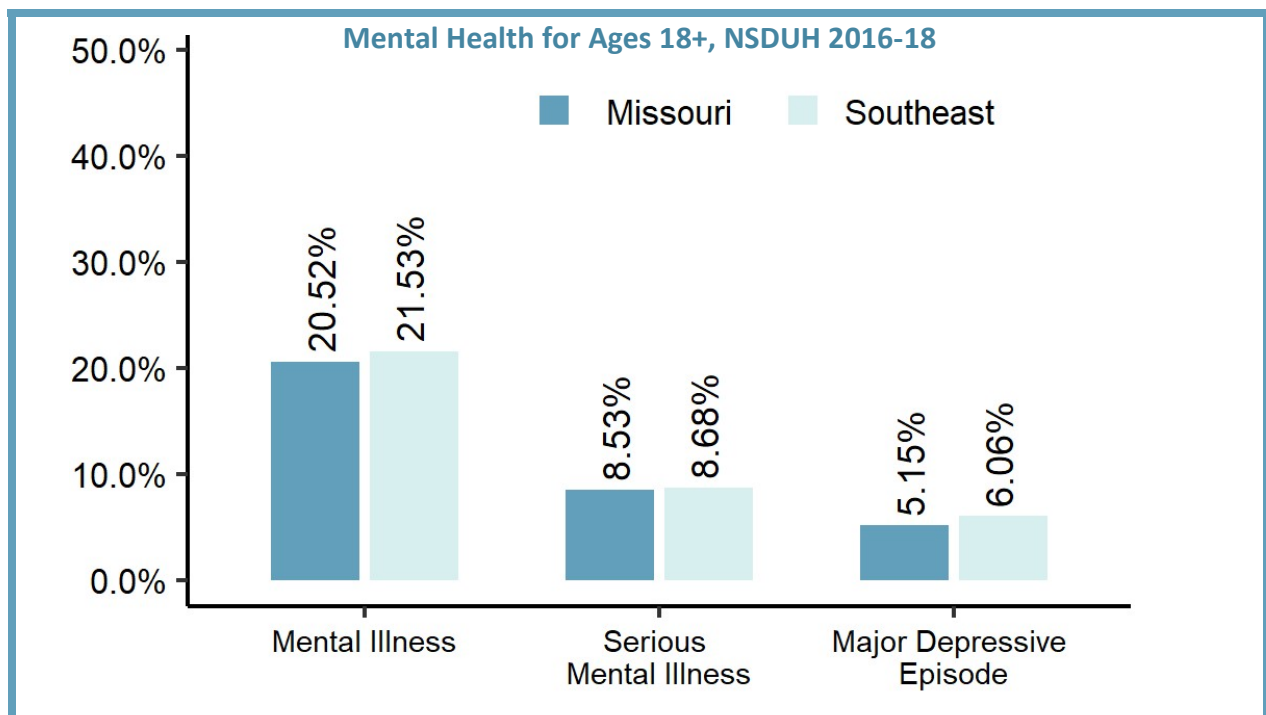
## Mental Health Data for Cape Girardeau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 1338 Cape Girardeau County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Cape Girardeau County, 14.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 17 Cape Girardeau County resident(s) died by

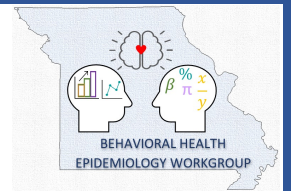


**MORE DATA HERE!!**





## Behavioral Health Profile Carroll County 2021



Carroll County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 8,679 in 2019. Carroll County ranks 95 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.0%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 13.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$50,628 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Carroll County

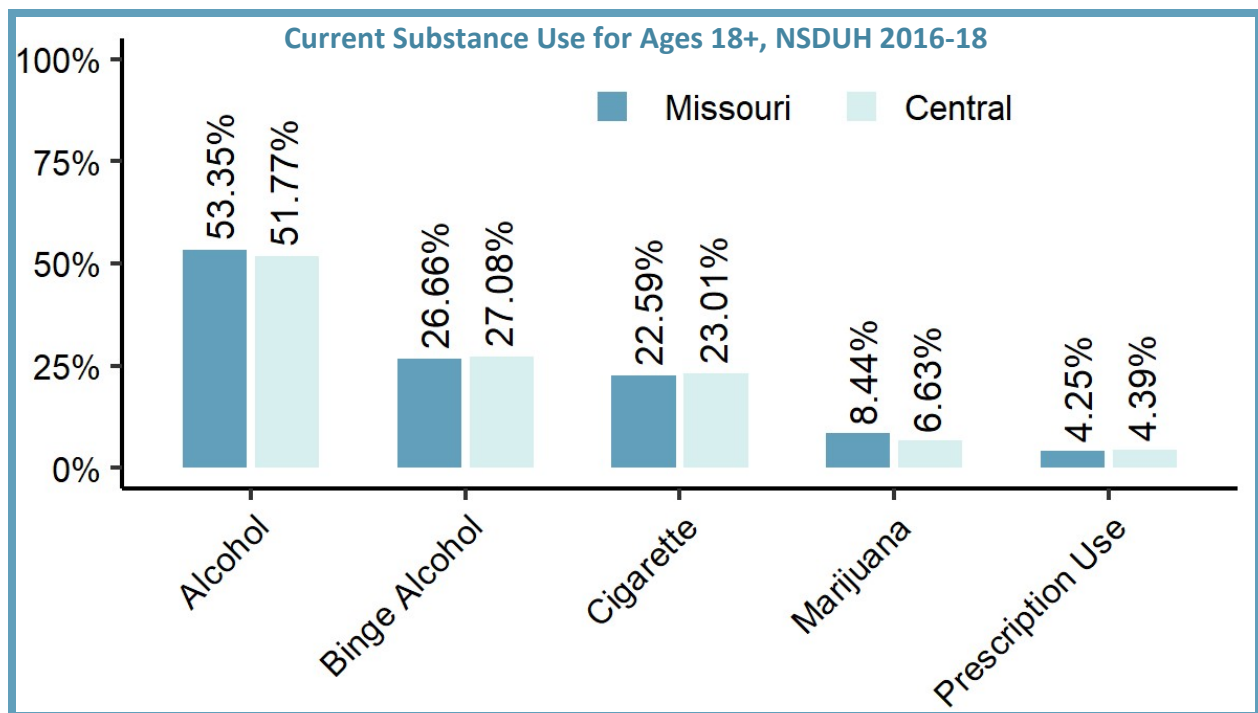
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Carroll County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.9%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Carroll County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 9 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 38 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 17 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Carroll County had 30 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 64 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Carroll County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 12 in 2017 to 5 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	0	5	0	0	8	0	0

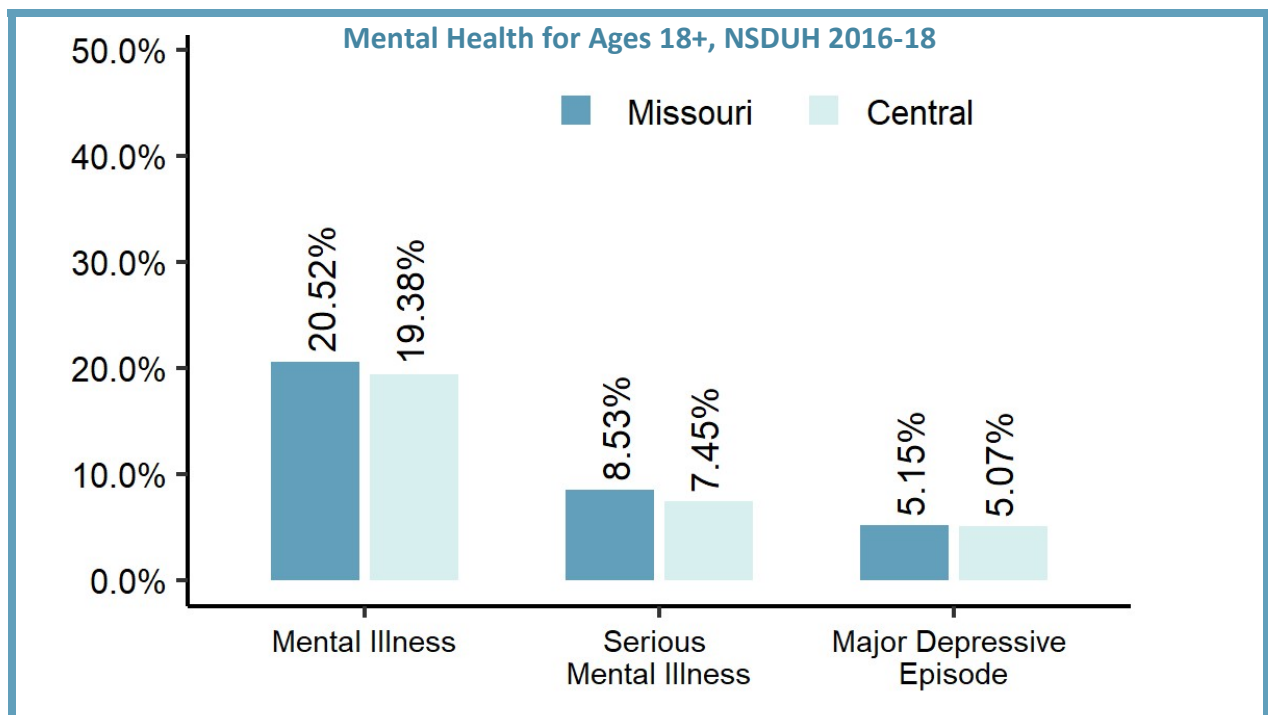
## Mental Health Data for Carroll County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 134 Carroll County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Carroll County, 15.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Carroll County resident(s) died by suicide.



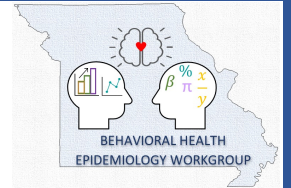
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Carter County

#### 2021



Carter County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 5,982 in 2019. Carter County ranks 106 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.5%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 19.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$36,383 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Carter County

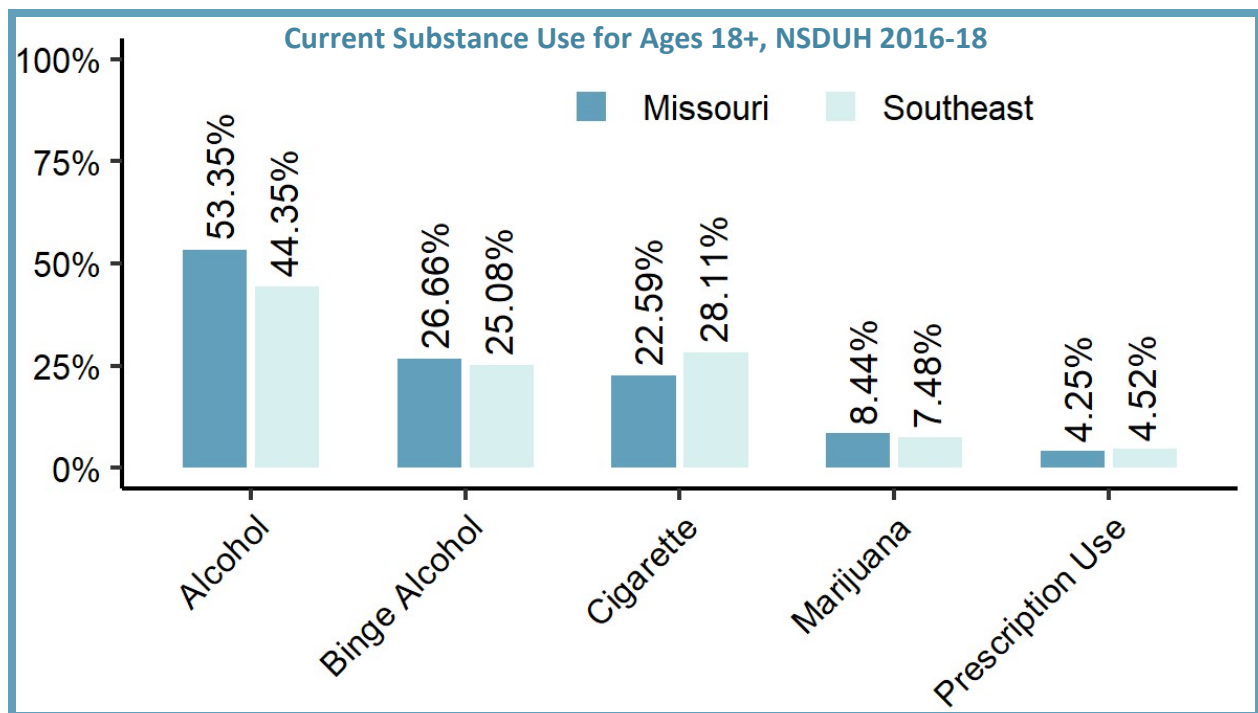
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Carter County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.4%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.1%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Carter County residents had a total of 14 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 8 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 43 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 12 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Carter County had 22 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 55 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Carter County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes did not change from 4 in 2017 to 4 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	1	0	3	1	0	2	0

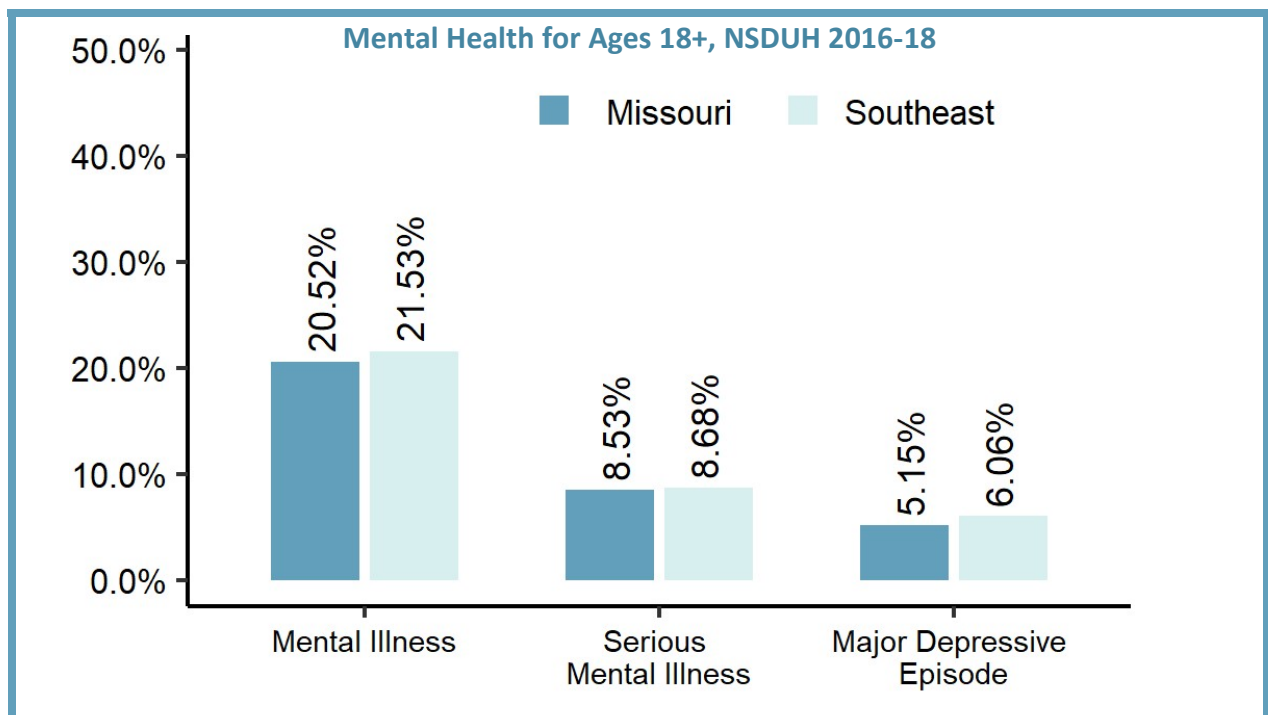
## Mental Health Data for Carter County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 115 Carter County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Carter County, 16.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Carter County resident(s) died by suicide.



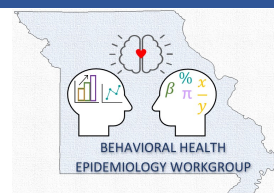
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Cass County

### 2021



Cass County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 105,780 in 2019. Cass County ranks 10 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.3%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 7.9% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$73,882 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Cass County

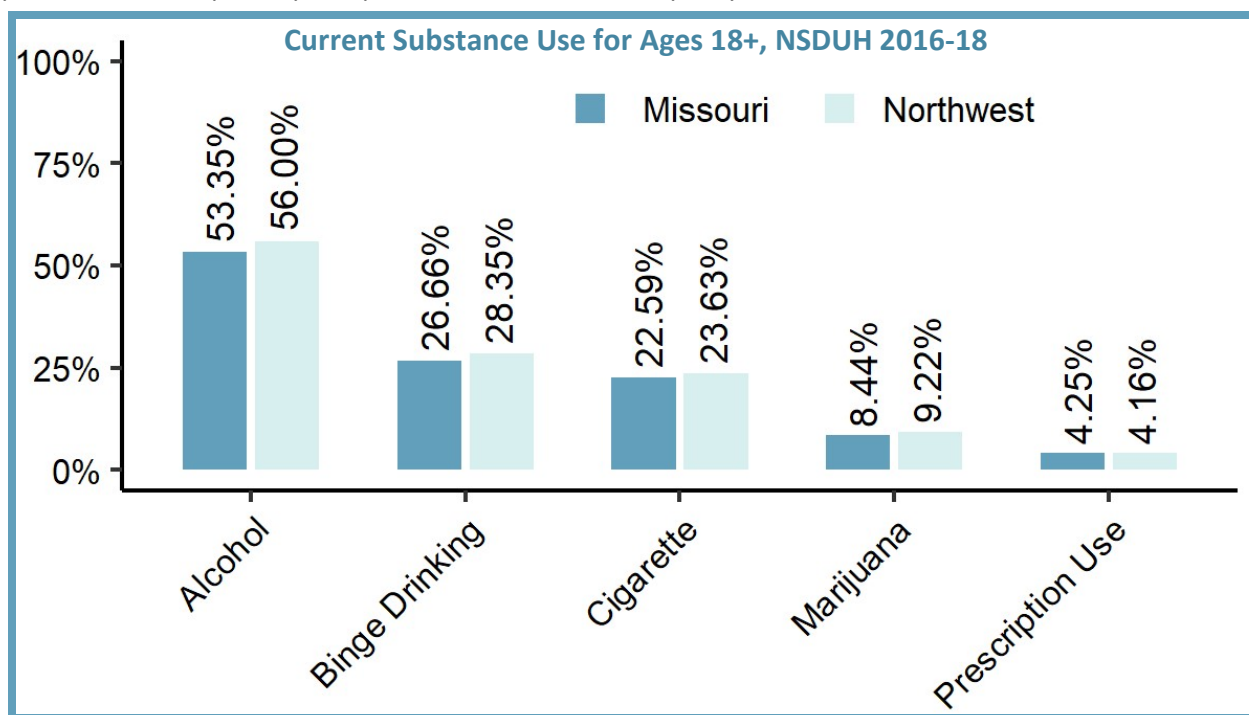
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Cass County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 19.9%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.



## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Cass County residents had a total of 147 alcohol-related and 45 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 277 alcohol-related and 169 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 380 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 142 were primarily due to alcohol, 83 were primarily due to marijuana, and 23 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Cass County had 429 DWI arrests, 35 liquor law violations and 417 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Cass County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 92 in 2017 to 75 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
75	3	23	49	3	30	3	11

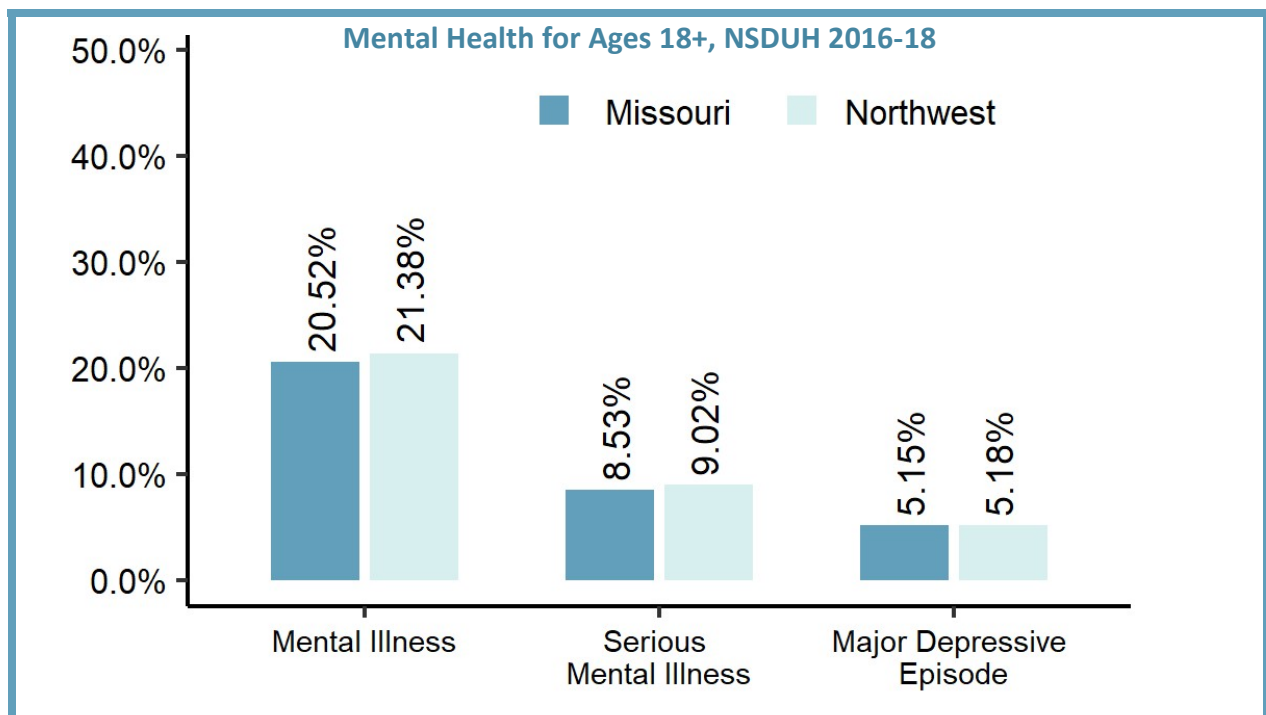
## Mental Health Data for Cass County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 903 Cass County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Cass County, 13.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 31 Cass County resident(s) died by suicide.



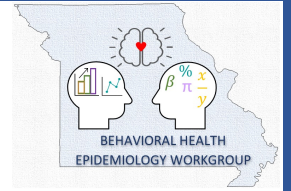
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Cedar County

#### 2021



Cedar County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 14,349 in 2019. Cedar County ranks 72 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17.9% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$38,427 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Cedar County

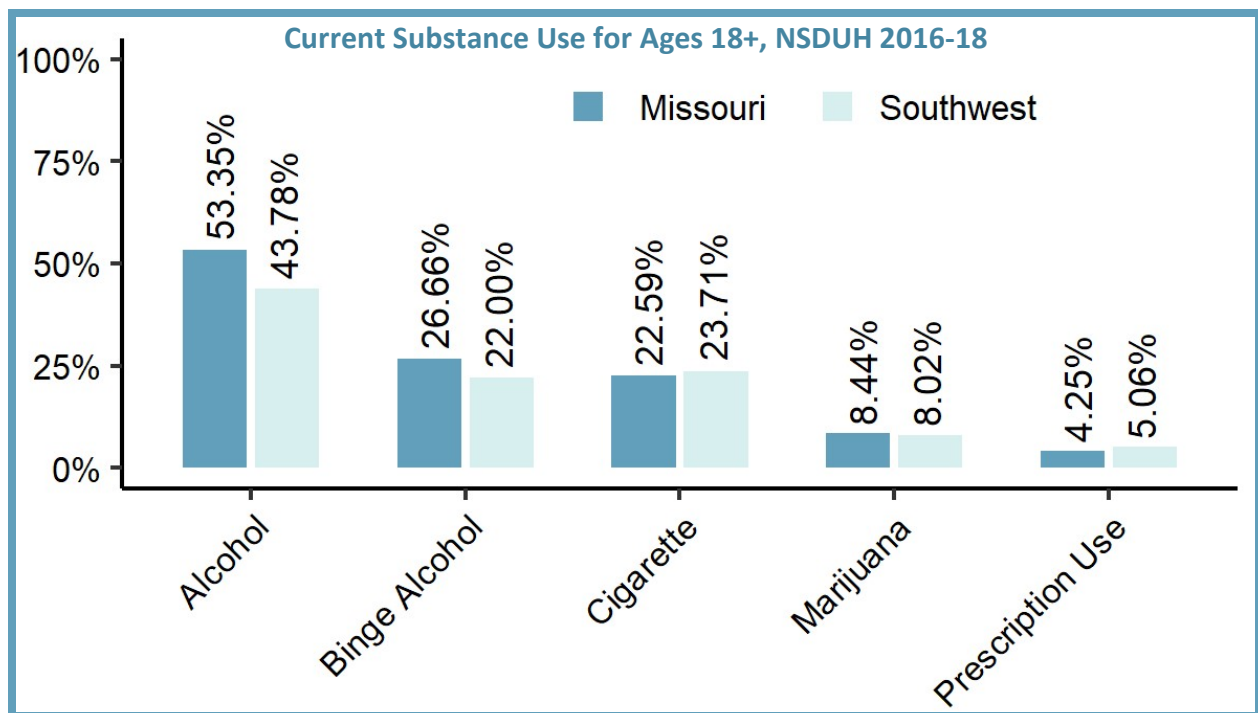
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Cedar County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.9%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Cedar County residents had a total of 14 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 47 alcohol-related and 37 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 55 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 16 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Cedar County had 35 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 24 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Cedar County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes did not change from 6 in 2017 to 6 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	5	1	0	5	0	0

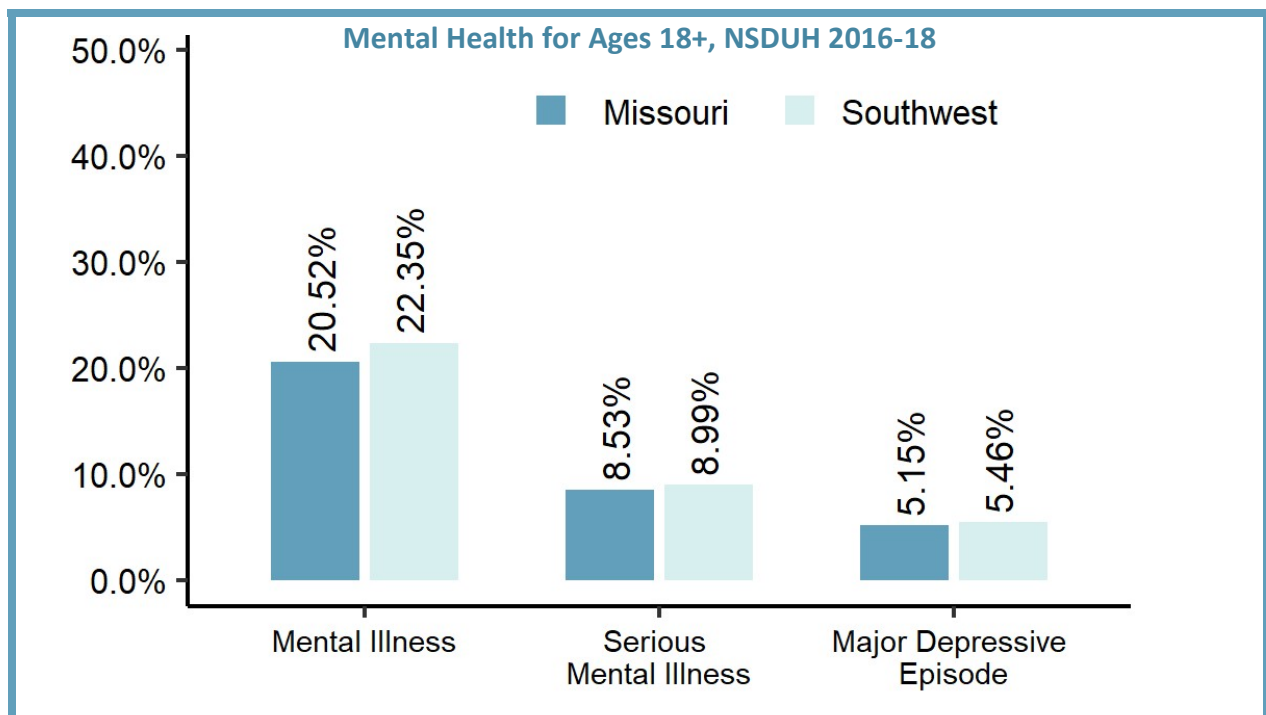
## Mental Health Data for Cedar County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 197 Cedar County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Cedar County, 15.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

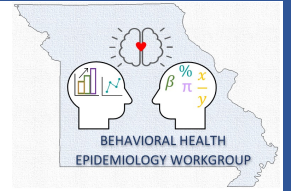
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Cedar County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Chariton County 2021



Chariton County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 7,426 in 2019. Chariton County ranks 101 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.0%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 12.5% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$50,589 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Chariton County

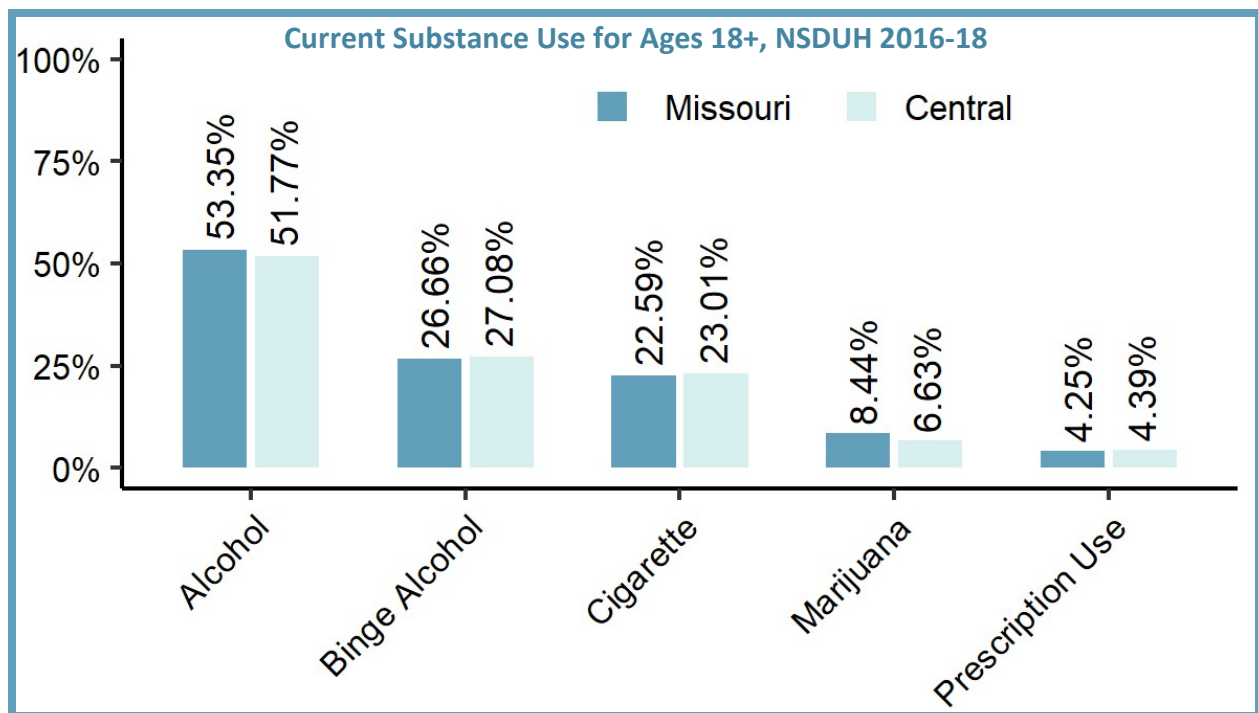
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Chariton County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Chariton County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 11 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 19 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 5 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Chariton County had 12 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 20 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Chariton County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes did not change from 4 in 2017 to 4 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	1	1	2	1	2	0	0

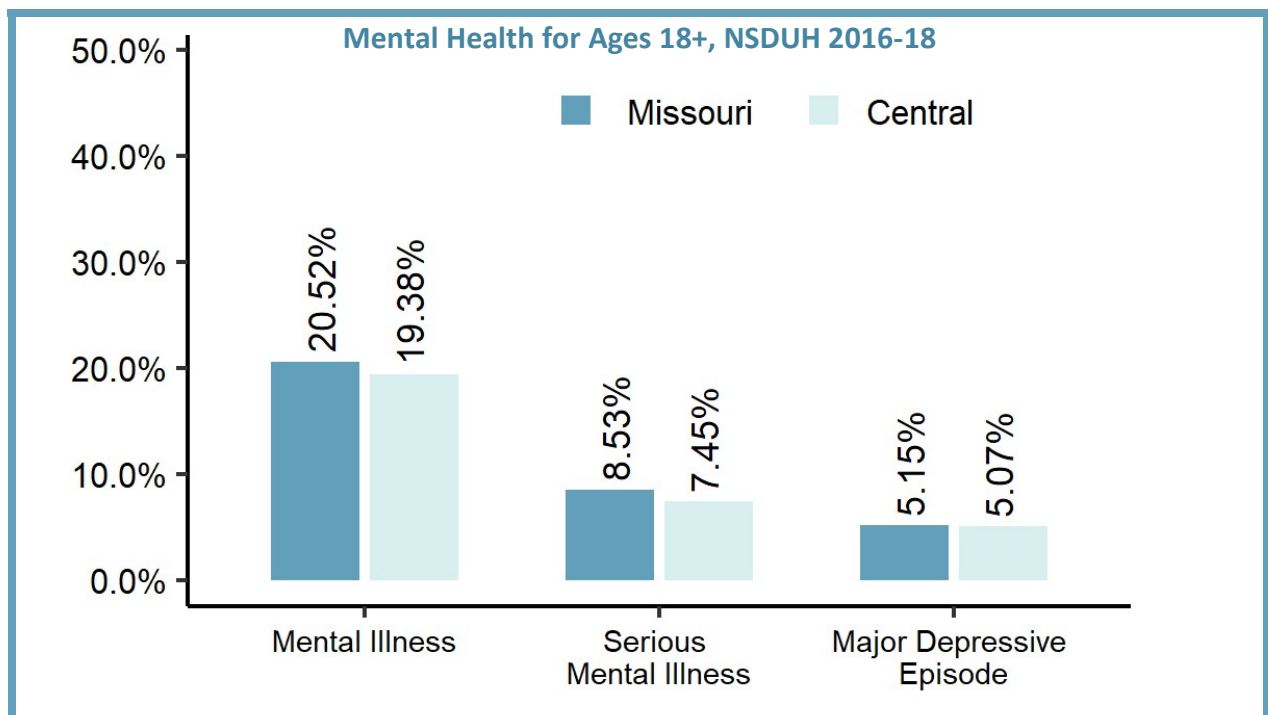
## Mental Health Data for Chariton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 58 Chariton County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Chariton County, 14.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Chariton County resident(s) died by suicide.

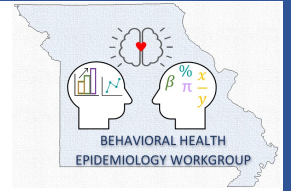


**MORE DATA HERE!!**





## Behavioral Health Profile Christian County 2021



Christian County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 88,595 in 2019. Christian County ranks 13 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 10.4% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$63,400 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Christian County

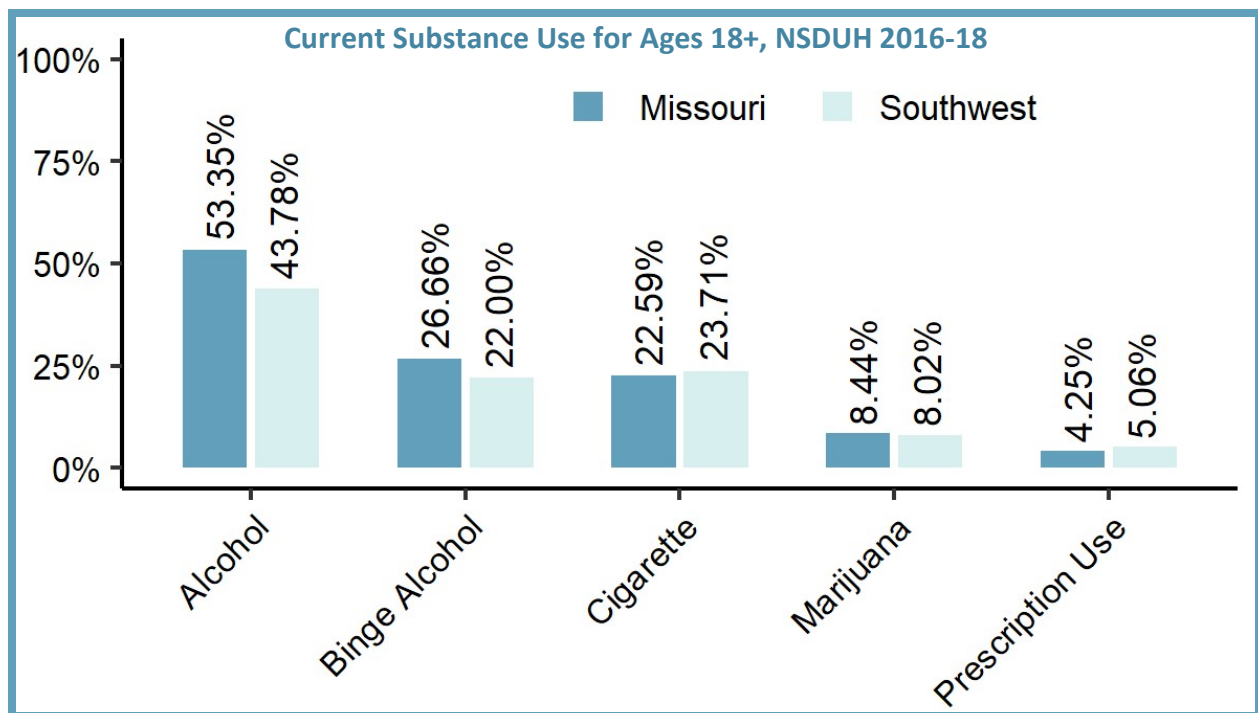
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Christian County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.6%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Christian County residents had a total of 137 alcohol-related and 41 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 278 alcohol-related and 154 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 261 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 97 were primarily due to alcohol, 45 were primarily due to marijuana, and 11 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Christian County had 250 DWI arrests, 36 liquor law violations and 500 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Christian County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 69 in 2017 to 57 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
57	2	25	30	2	34	0	4

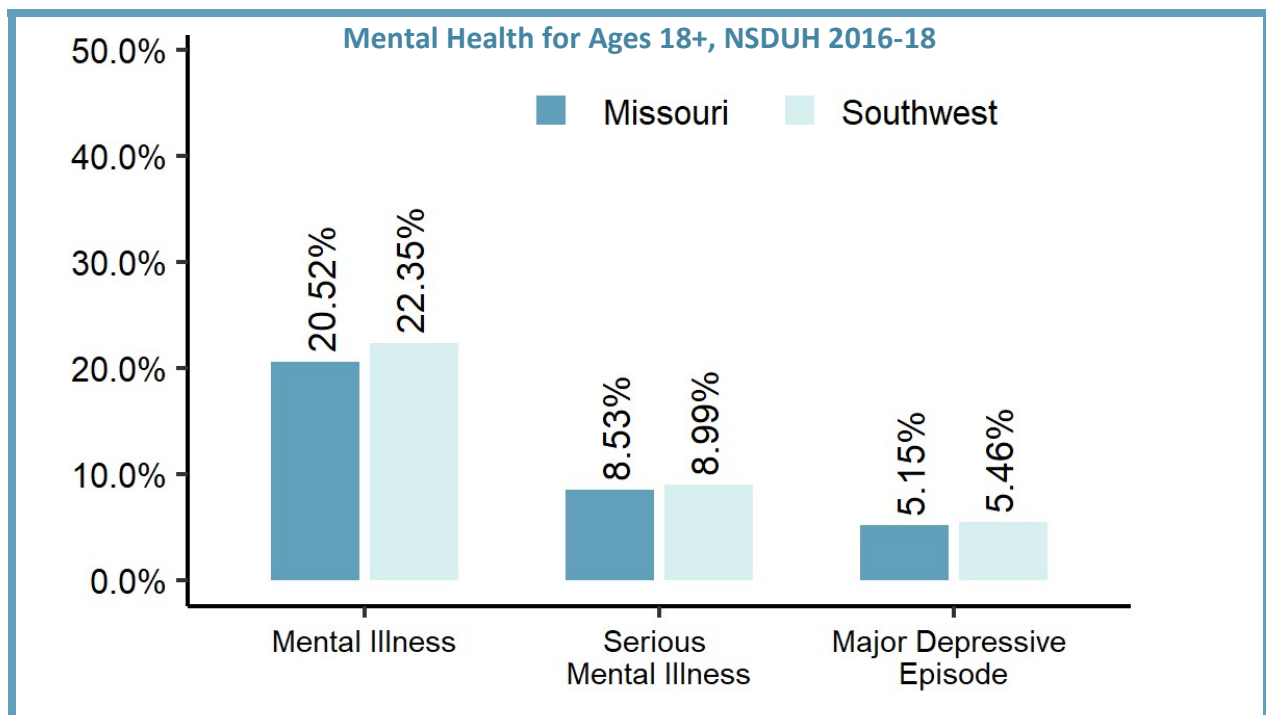
## Mental Health Data for Christian County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 460 Christian County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Christian County, 14.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 22 Christian County resident(s) died by



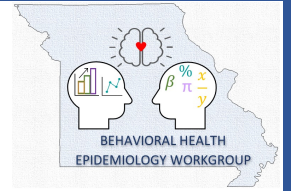
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Clark County

### 2021



Clark County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 6,797 in 2019. Clark County ranks 102 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.0%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 14.2% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$46,001 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Clark County

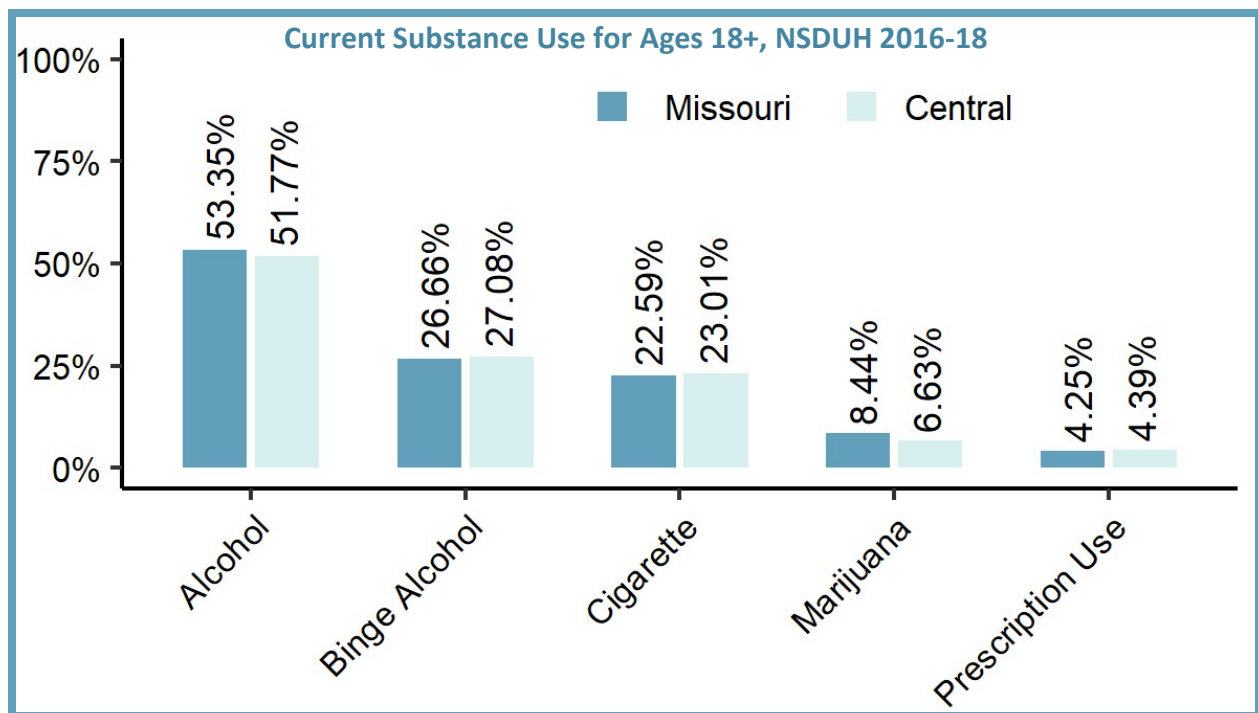
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Clark County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.9%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.9%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Clark County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 5 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 25 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 2 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Clark County had 32 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 36 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Clark County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 6 in 2017 to 5 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
5	1	1	3	1	2	0	1

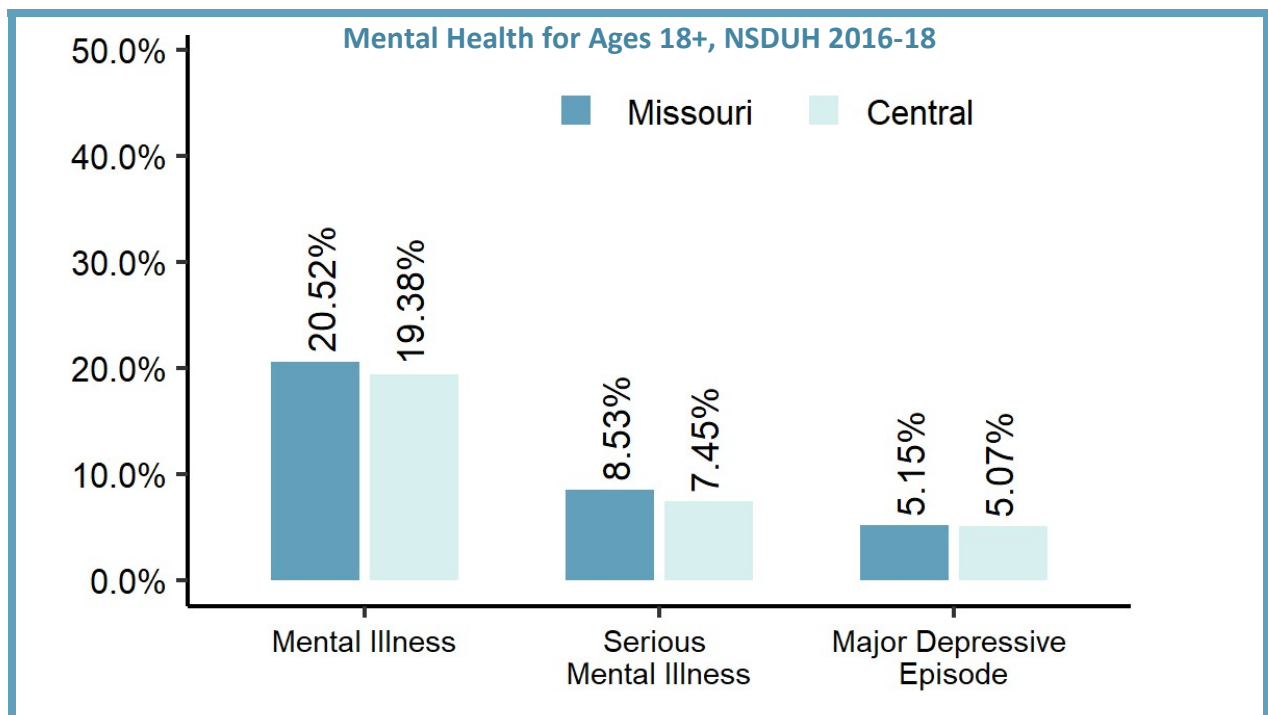
## Mental Health Data for Clark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 107 Clark County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Clark County, 15.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Clark County resident(s) died by suicide.



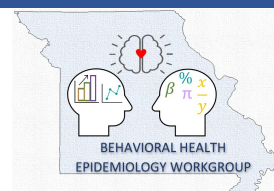
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Clay County

#### 2021



Clay County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 249,948 in 2019. Clay County ranks 6 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 9.1% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$70,705 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Clay County

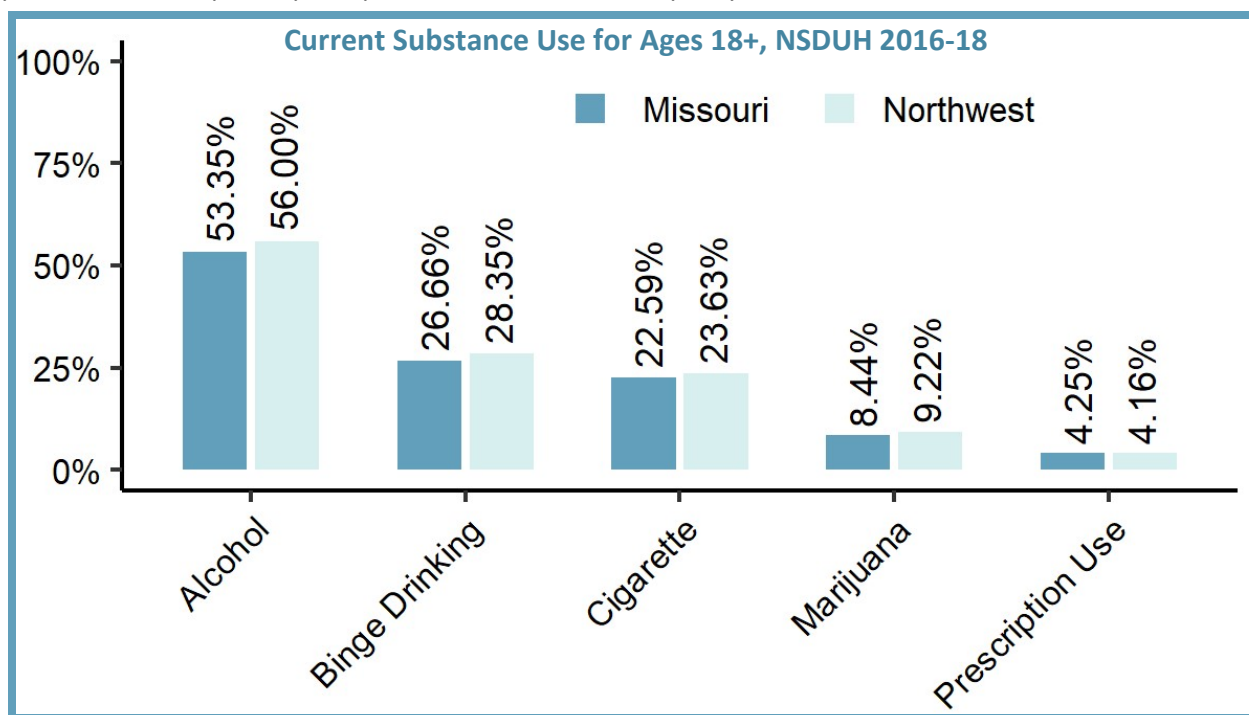
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Clay County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 20.4%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 19%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Clay County residents had a total of 378 alcohol-related and 151 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 880 alcohol-related and 410 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 846 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 310 were primarily due to alcohol, 147 were primarily due to marijuana, and 26 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Clay County had 836 DWI arrests, 82 liquor law violations and 1098 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Clay County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 170 in 2017 to 161 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
161	3	50	108	3	76	1	22

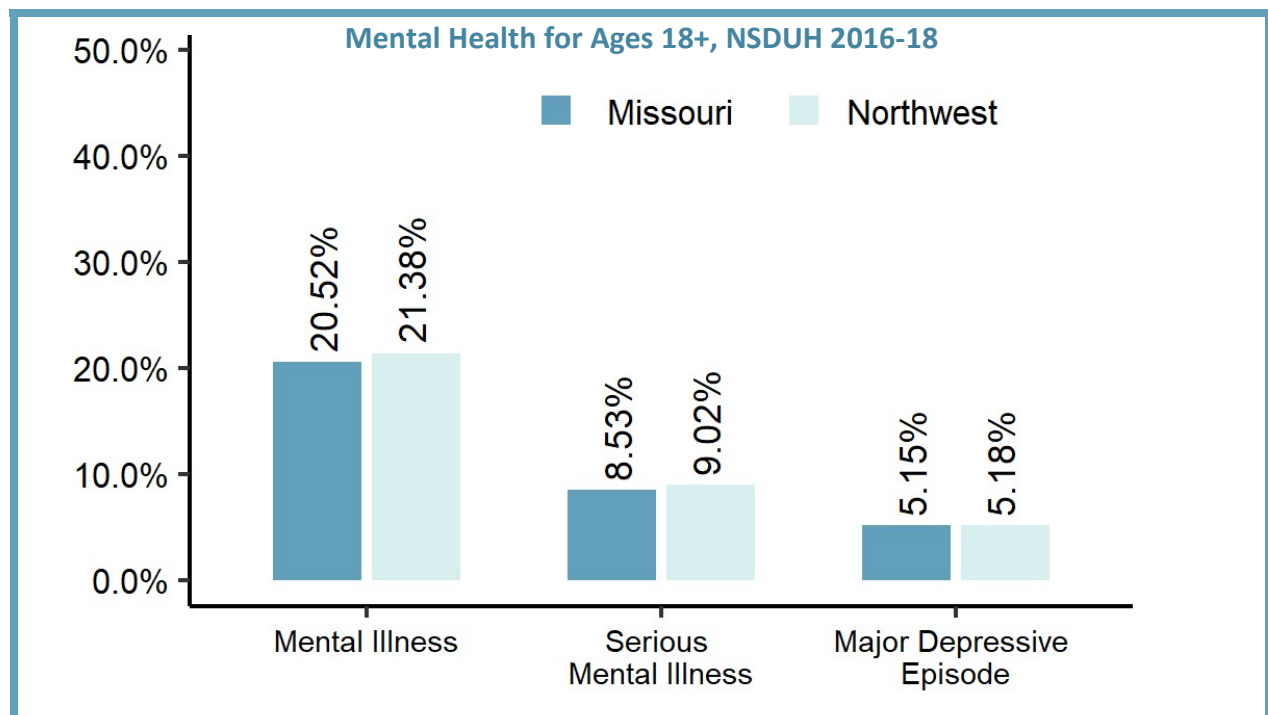
## Mental Health Data for Clay County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 2941 Clay County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Clay County, 13.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

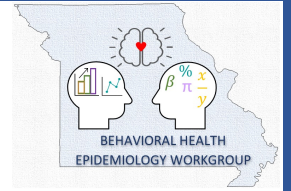
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 57 Clay County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Clinton County 2021



Clinton County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 20,387 in 2019. Clinton County ranks 55 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.9%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 9.9% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$64,541 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Clinton County

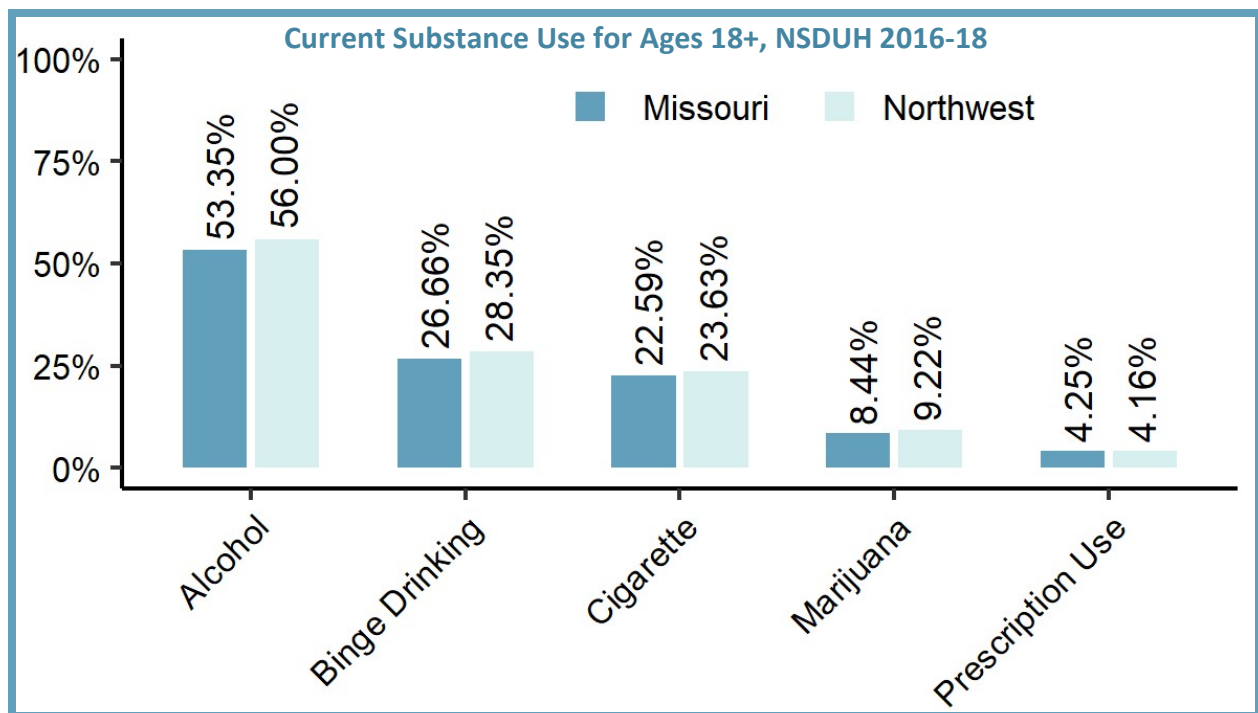
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Clinton County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.5%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Clinton County residents had a total of 19 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 38 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 96 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 35 were primarily due to alcohol, 16 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Clinton County had 61 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 108 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Clinton County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 11 in 2017 to 18 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	1	9	8	1	10	0	4

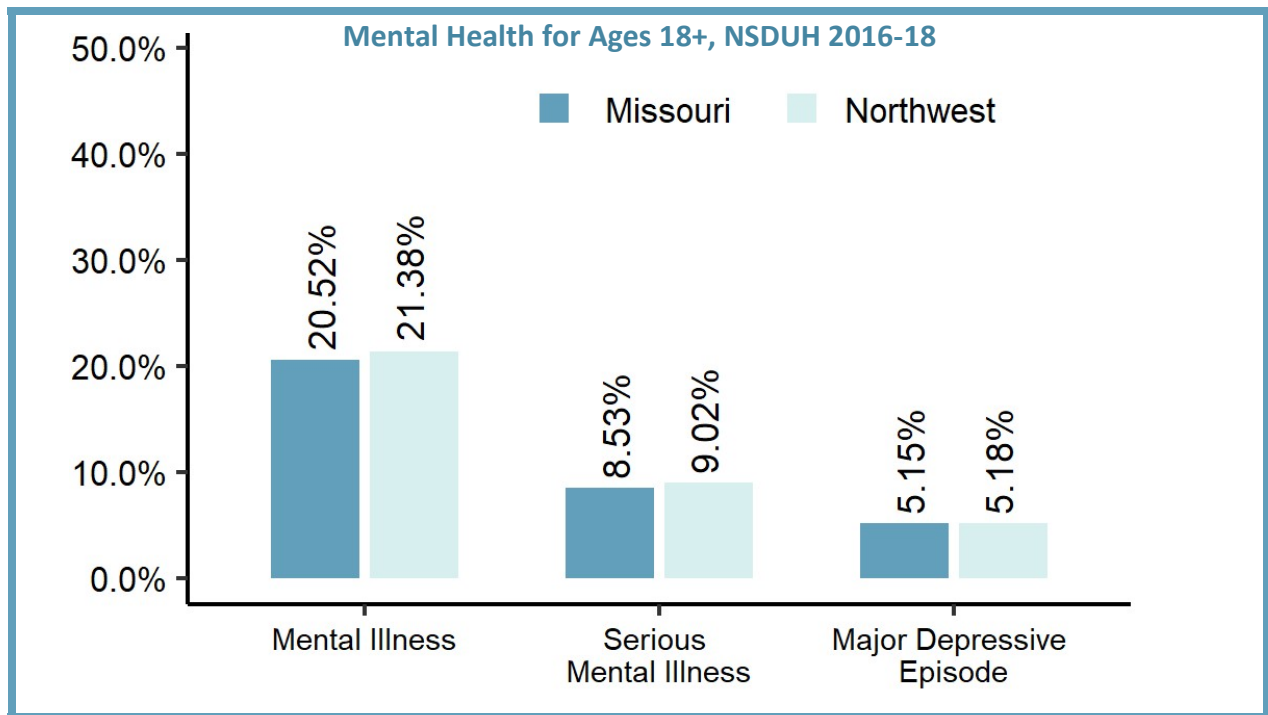
## Mental Health Data for Clinton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 245 Clinton County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Clinton County, 14.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 3 Clinton County resident(s) died by suicide.



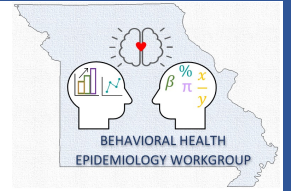
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Cole County

#### 2021



Cole County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 76,745 in 2019. Cole County ranks 16 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 10.6% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$61,847 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Cole County

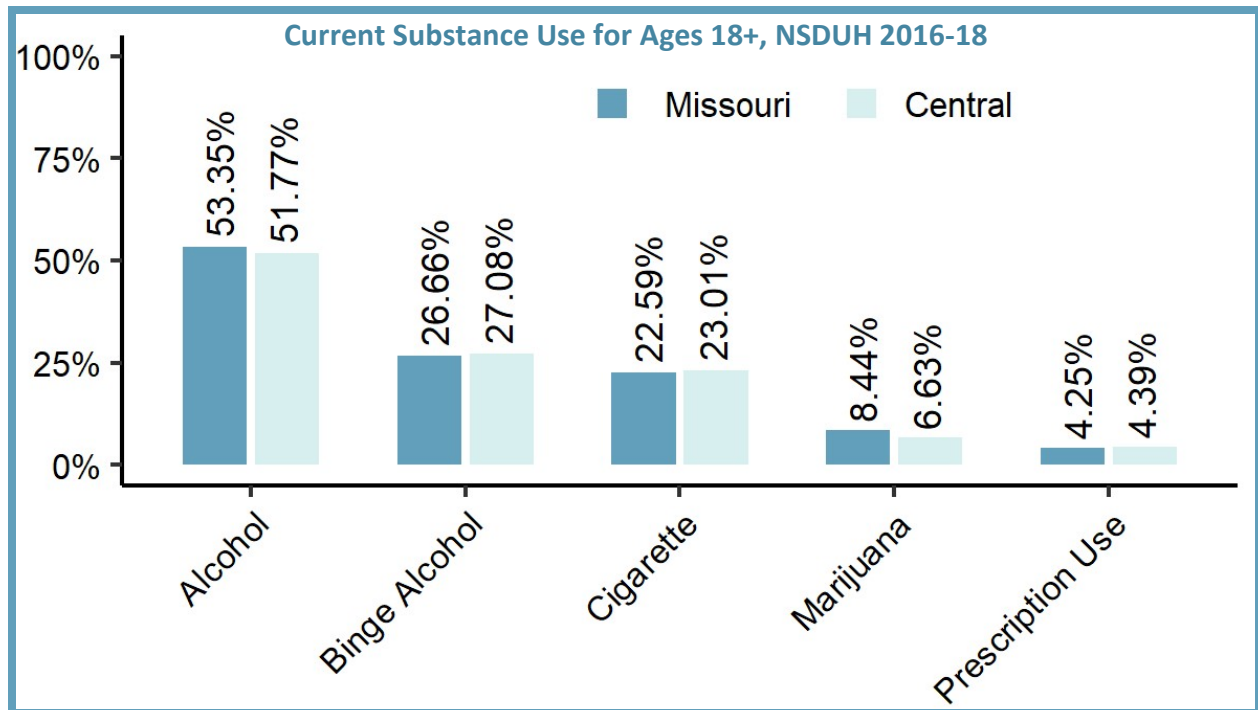
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Cole County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 19.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Cole County residents had a total of 90 alcohol-related and 90 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 250 alcohol-related and 187 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 353 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 109 were primarily due to alcohol, 49 were primarily due to marijuana, and 12 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Cole County had 291 DWI arrests, 268 liquor law violations and 1048 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Cole County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 65 in 2017 to 83 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
83	0	21	62	0	27	3	13

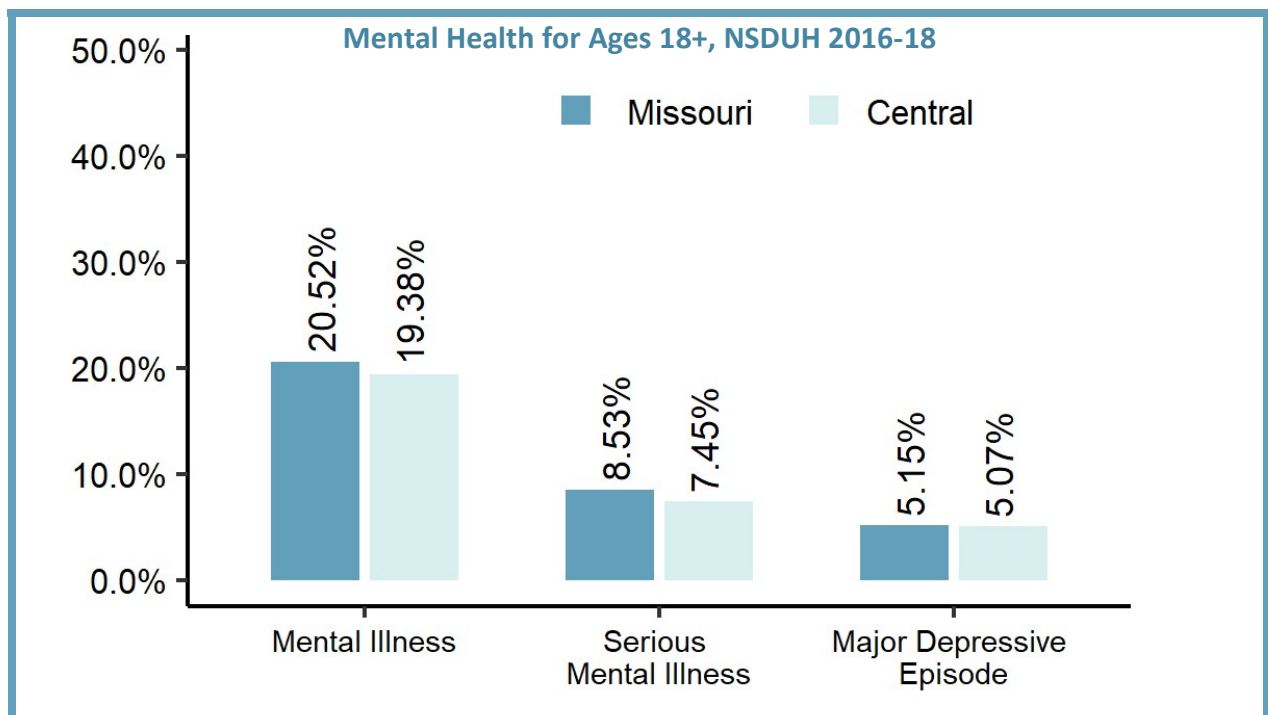
## Mental Health Data for Cole County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 871 Cole County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Cole County, 13.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 10 Cole County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**

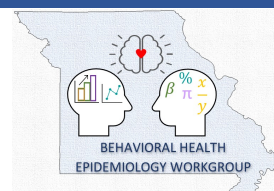




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Cooper County

#### 2021



Cooper County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 17,709 in 2019. Cooper County ranks 62 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.6%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 11.8% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$56,957 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Cooper County

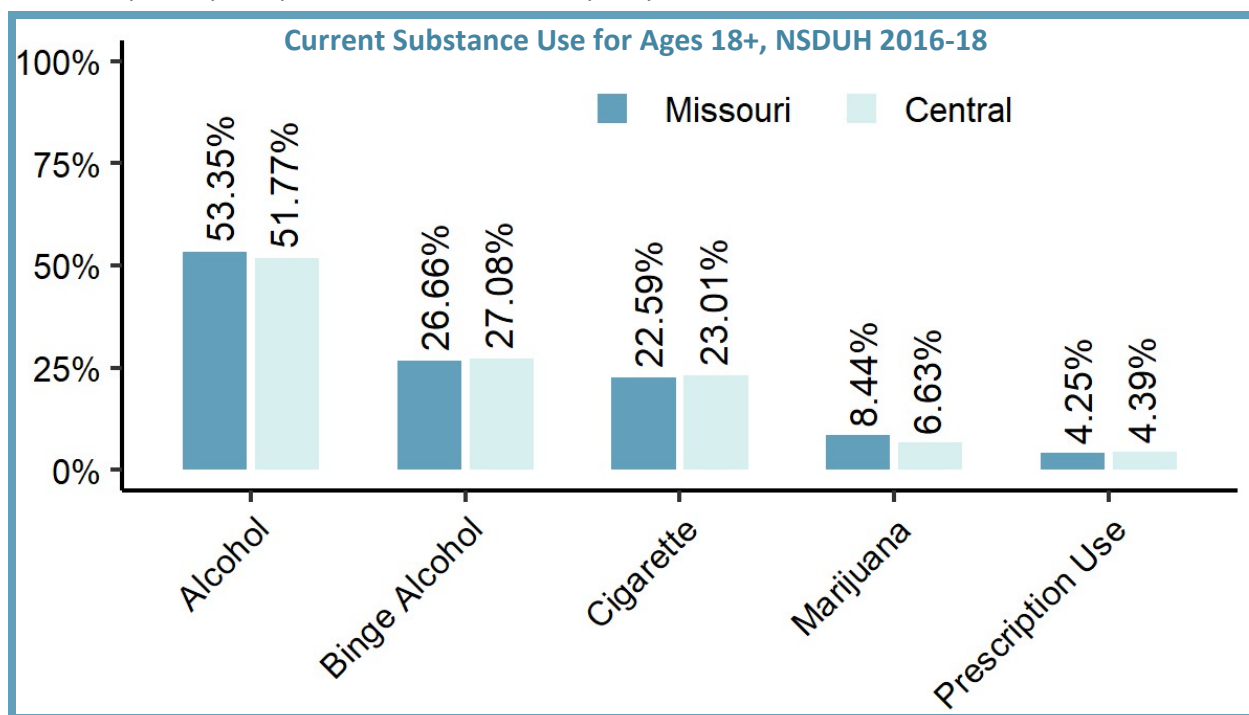
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Cooper County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Cooper County residents had a total of 28 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 44 alcohol-related and 32 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 45 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 22 were primarily due to alcohol, 6 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Cooper County had 67 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 126 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Cooper County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes did not change from 18 in 2017 to 18 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	1	7	10	1	7	0	6

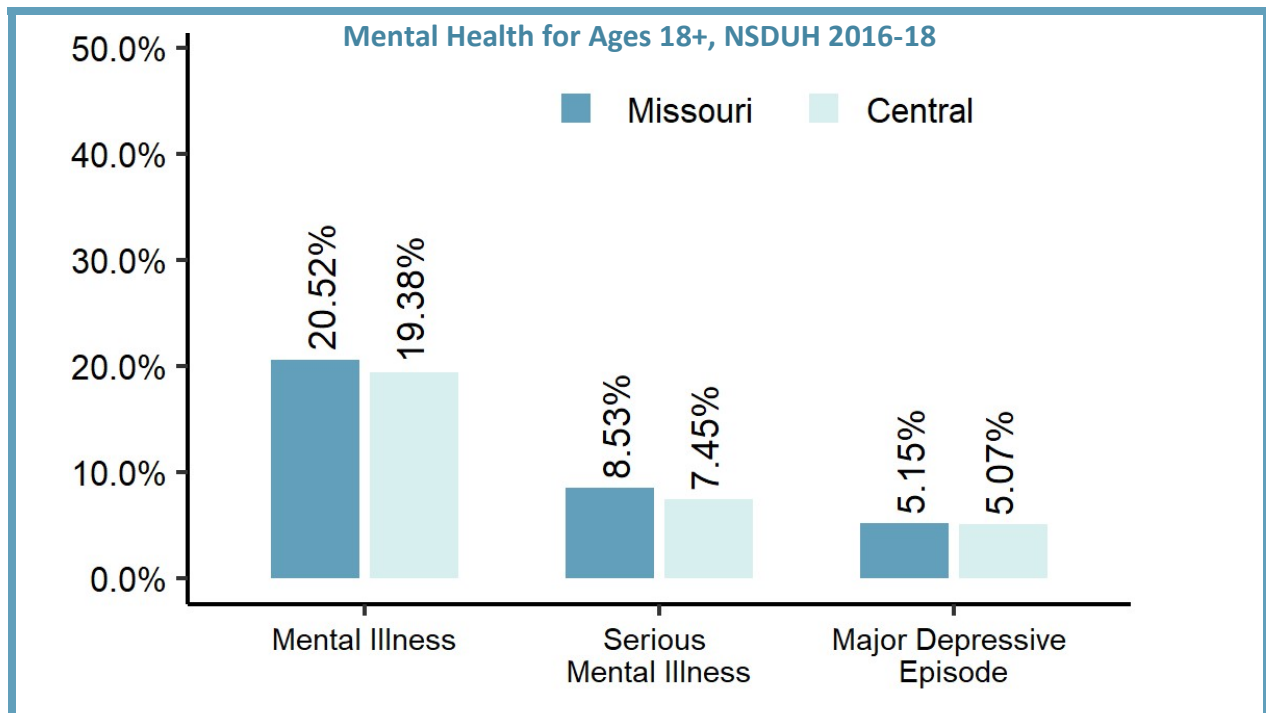
## Mental Health Data for Cooper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 245 Cooper County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Cooper County, 14.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

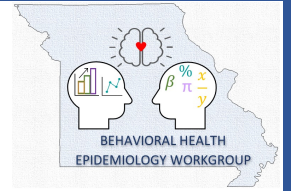
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Cooper County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Crawford County 2021



Crawford County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 23,920 in 2019. Crawford County ranks 47 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.4%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$48,315 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Crawford County

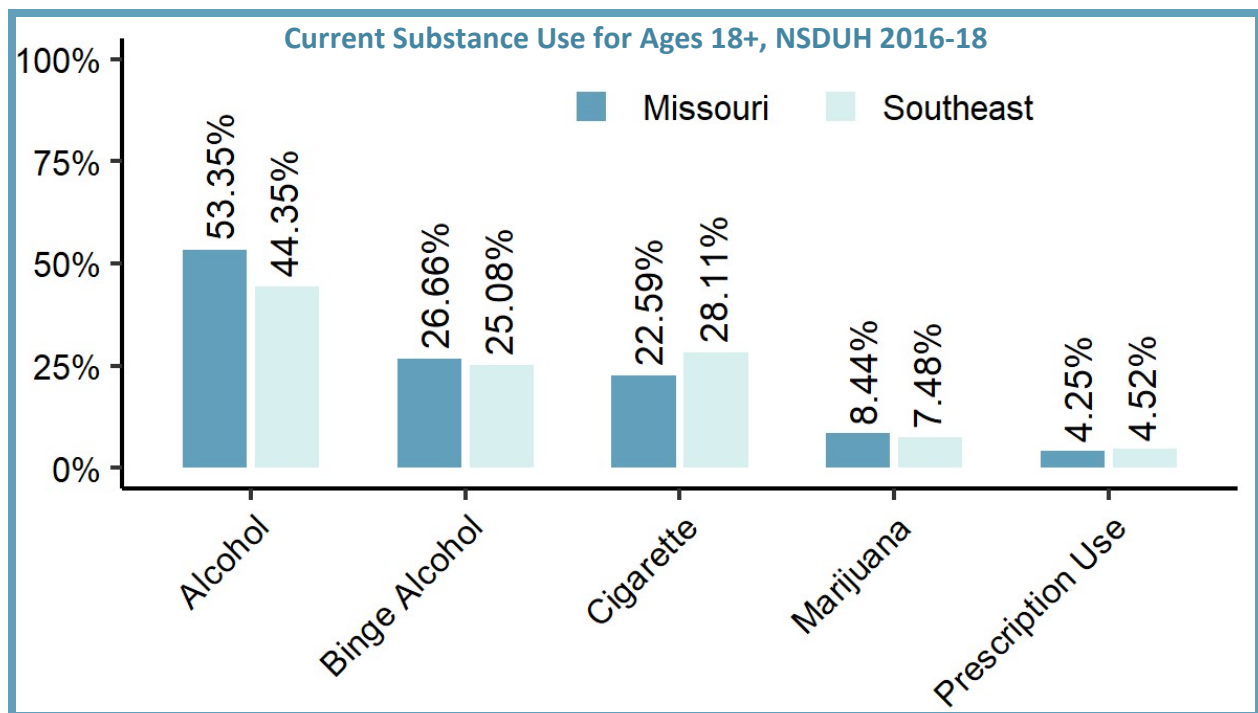
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Crawford County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 25.8%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Crawford County residents had a total of 54 alcohol-related and 27 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 101 alcohol-related and 96 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 156 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 31 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and 15 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Crawford County had 160 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 317 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Crawford County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 27 in 2017 to 29 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
29	3	12	14	3	17	1	6

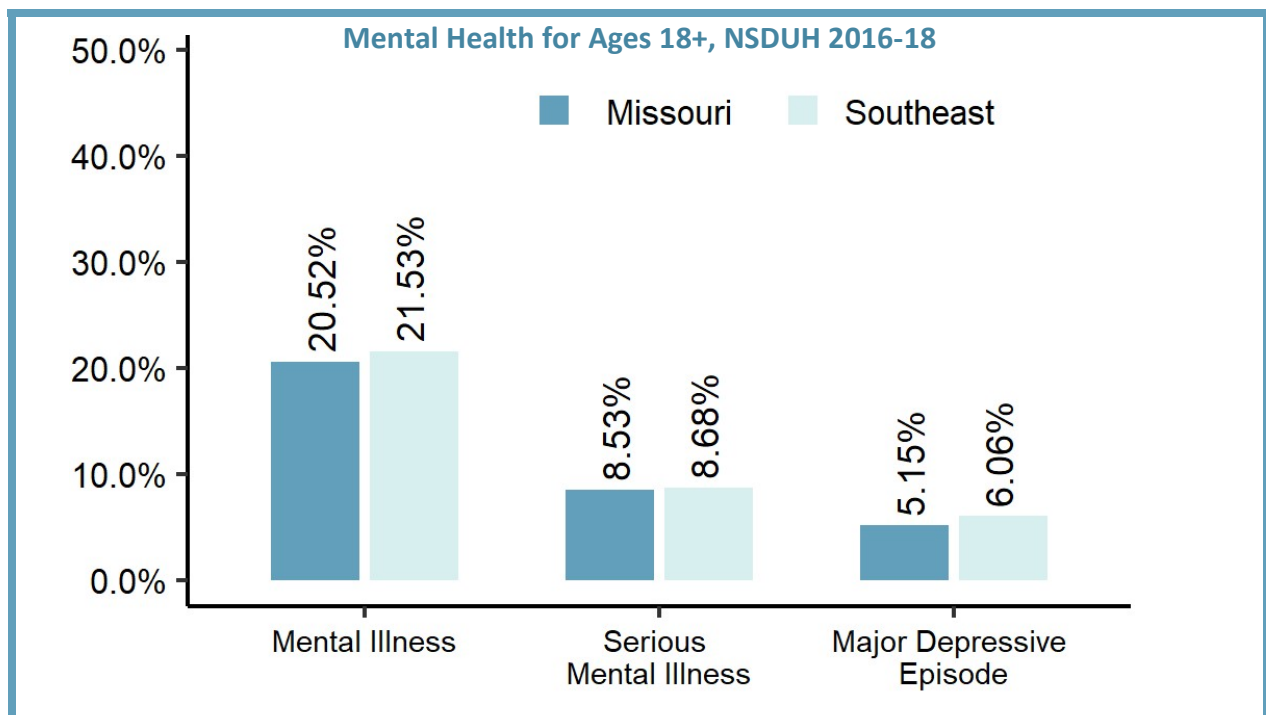
## Mental Health Data for Crawford County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 465 Crawford County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Crawford County, 17.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 6 Crawford County resident(s) died by



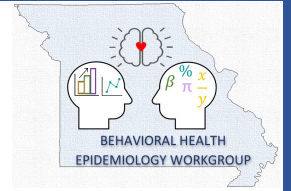
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Dade County

#### 2021



Dade County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 7,561 in 2019. Dade County ranks 100 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15.9% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$42,421 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Dade County

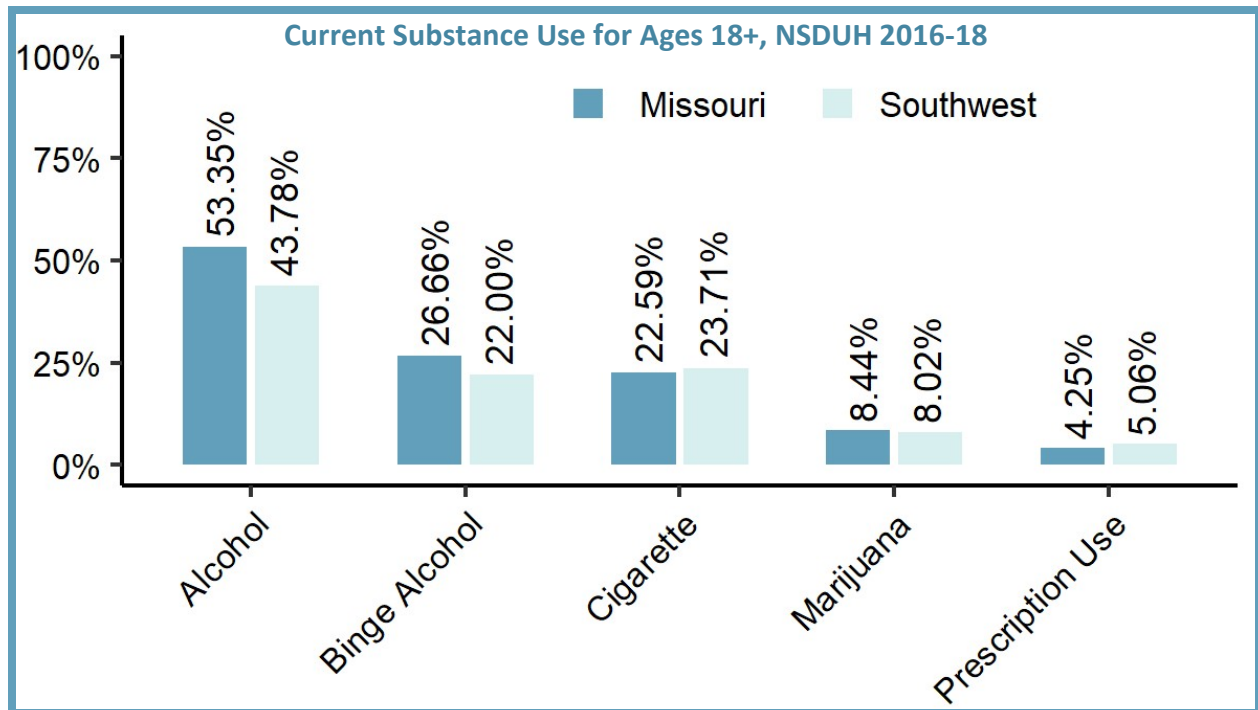
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Dade County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.5%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.1%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Dade County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 23 alcohol-related and 17 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 34 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 14 were primarily due to alcohol, 3 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Dade County had 12 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 96 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Dade County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 7 in 2017 to 3 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0

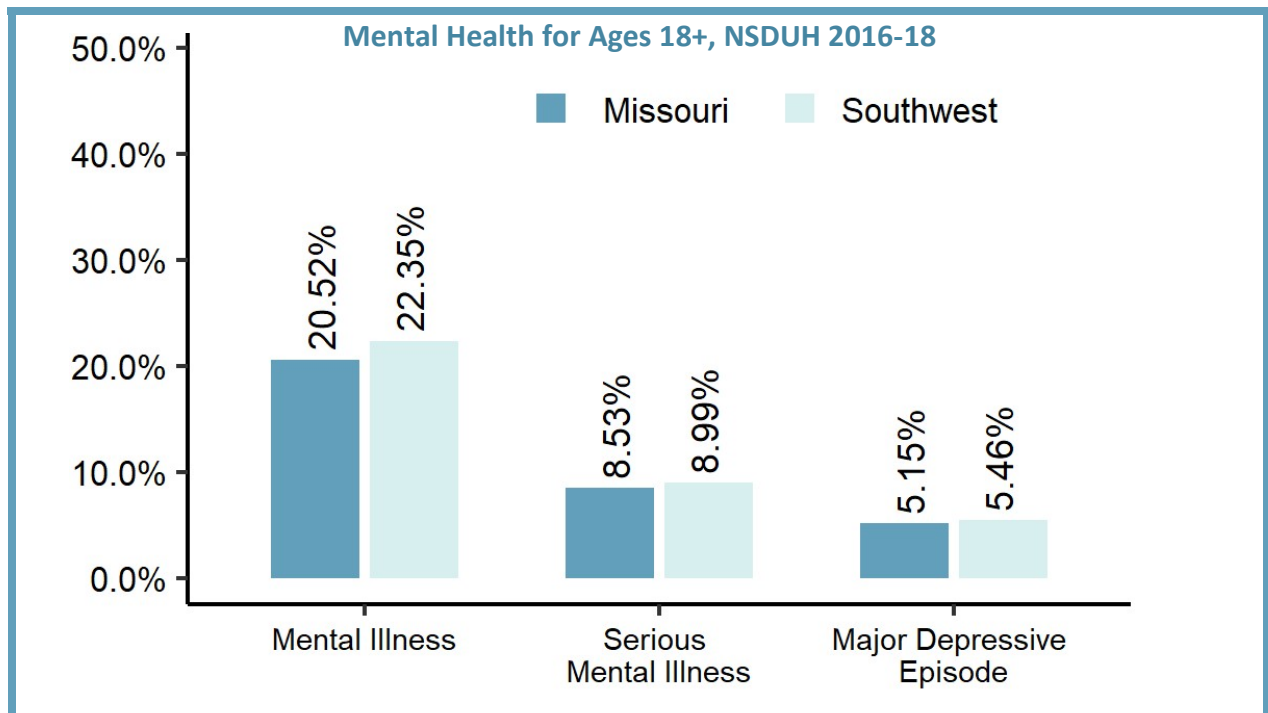
## Mental Health Data for Dade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 56 Dade County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Dade County, 16% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Dade County resident(s) died by suicide.



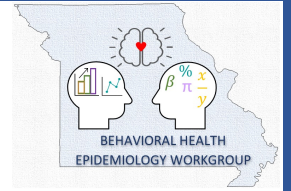
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Dallas County

#### 2021



Dallas County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 16,878 in 2019. Dallas County ranks 64 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.9%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$42,389 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Dallas County

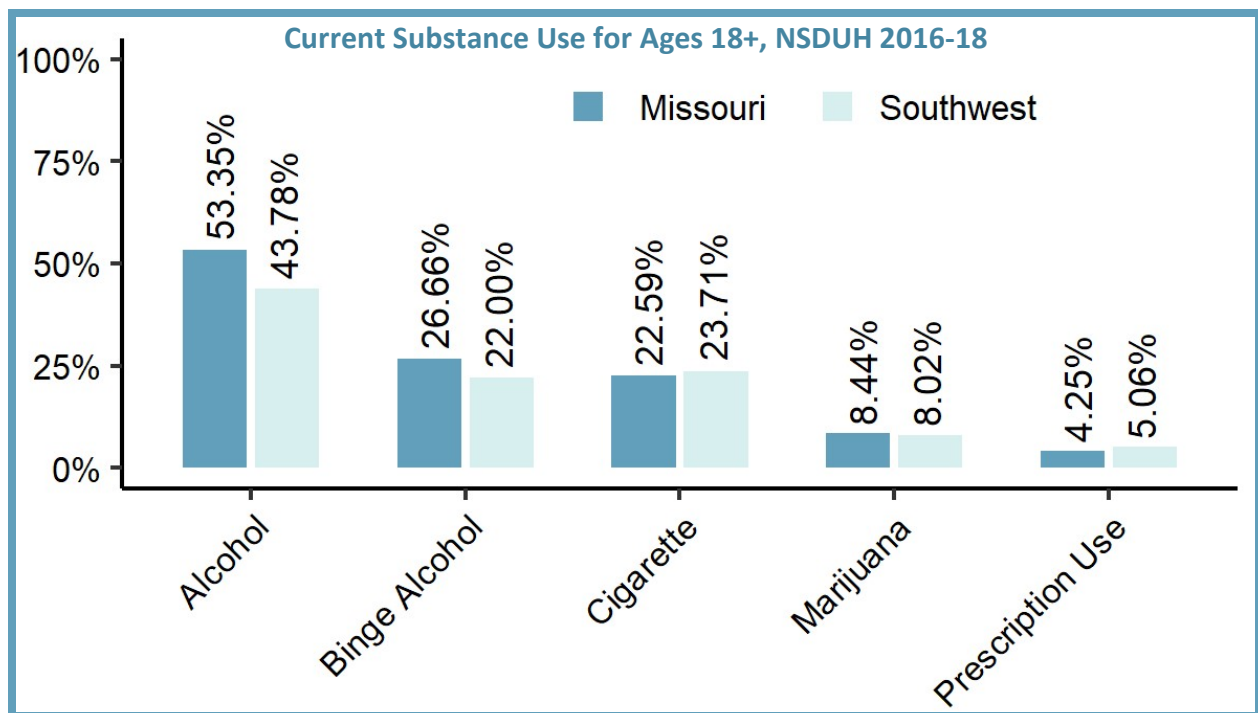
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Dallas County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Dallas County residents had a total of 40 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 82 alcohol-related and 44 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 45 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 2 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Dallas County had 29 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 20 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Dallas County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 16 in 2017 to 7 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	3	4	0	5	0	4

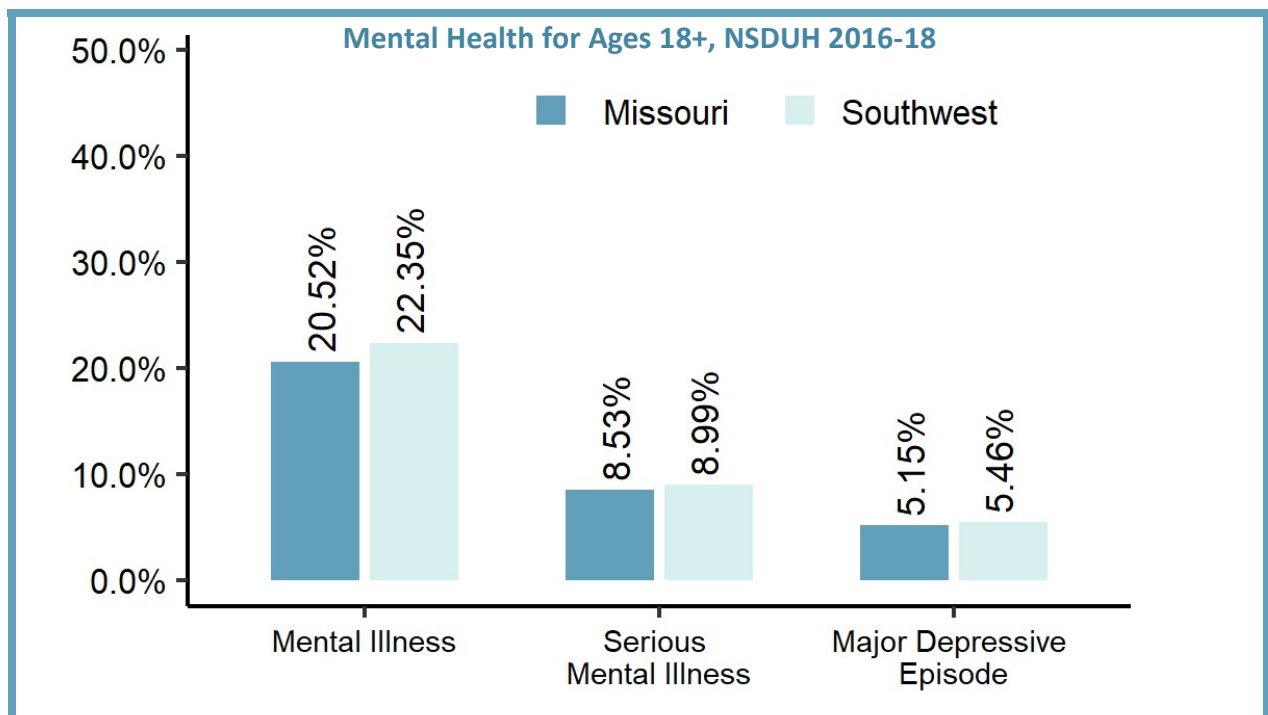
## Mental Health Data for Dallas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 90 Dallas County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Dallas County, 16.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Dallas County resident(s) died by suicide.



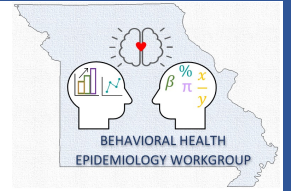
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Daviess County

#### 2021



Daviess County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 8,278 in 2019. Daviess County ranks 98 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$48,197 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Daviess County

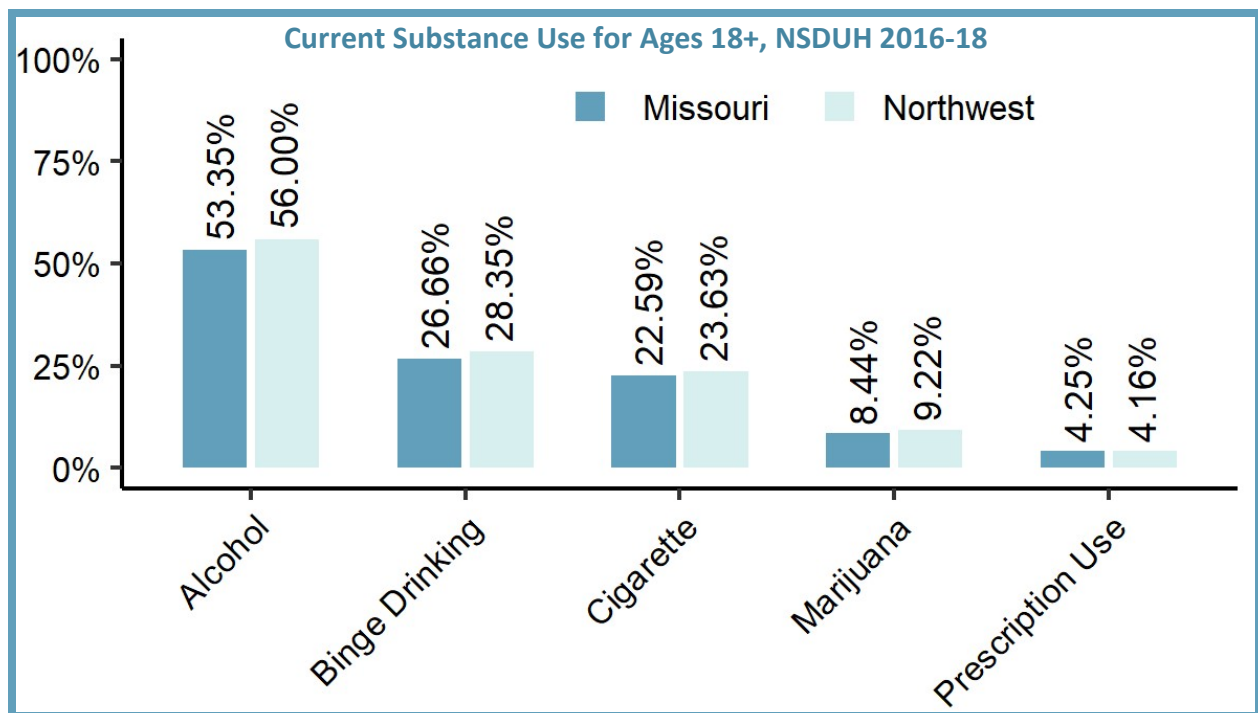
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Daviess County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Daviess County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 11 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 12 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 6 were primarily due to alcohol, 0 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Daviess County had 46 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 15 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Daviess County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 8 in 2017 to 10 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	0	5	5	0	6	0	0

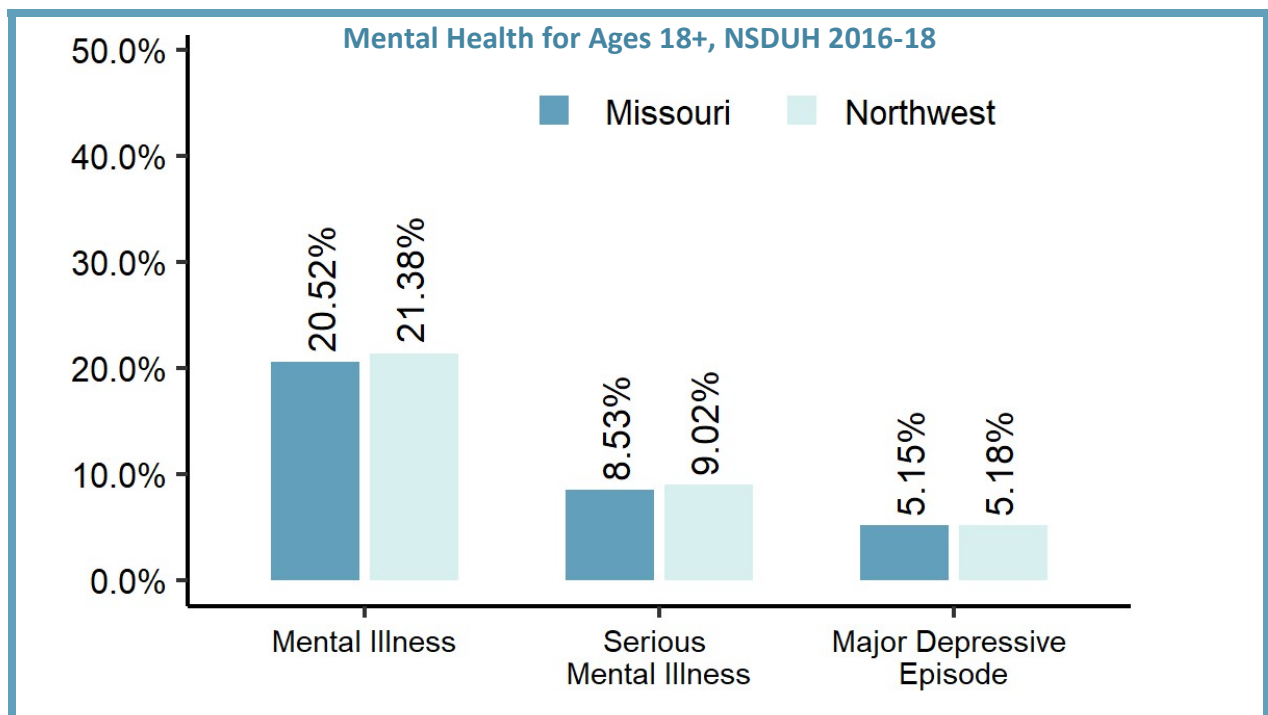
## Mental Health Data for Daviess County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 117 Daviess County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Daviess County, 15.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Daviess County resident(s) died by suicide.

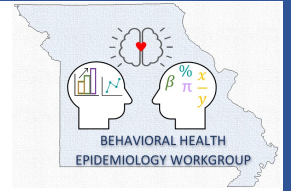


**MORE DATA HERE!!**





## Behavioral Health Profile DeKalb County 2021



DeKalb County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 12,547 in 2019. DeKalb County ranks 78 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 14.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$53,997 in 2019.

### Substance Use in DeKalb County

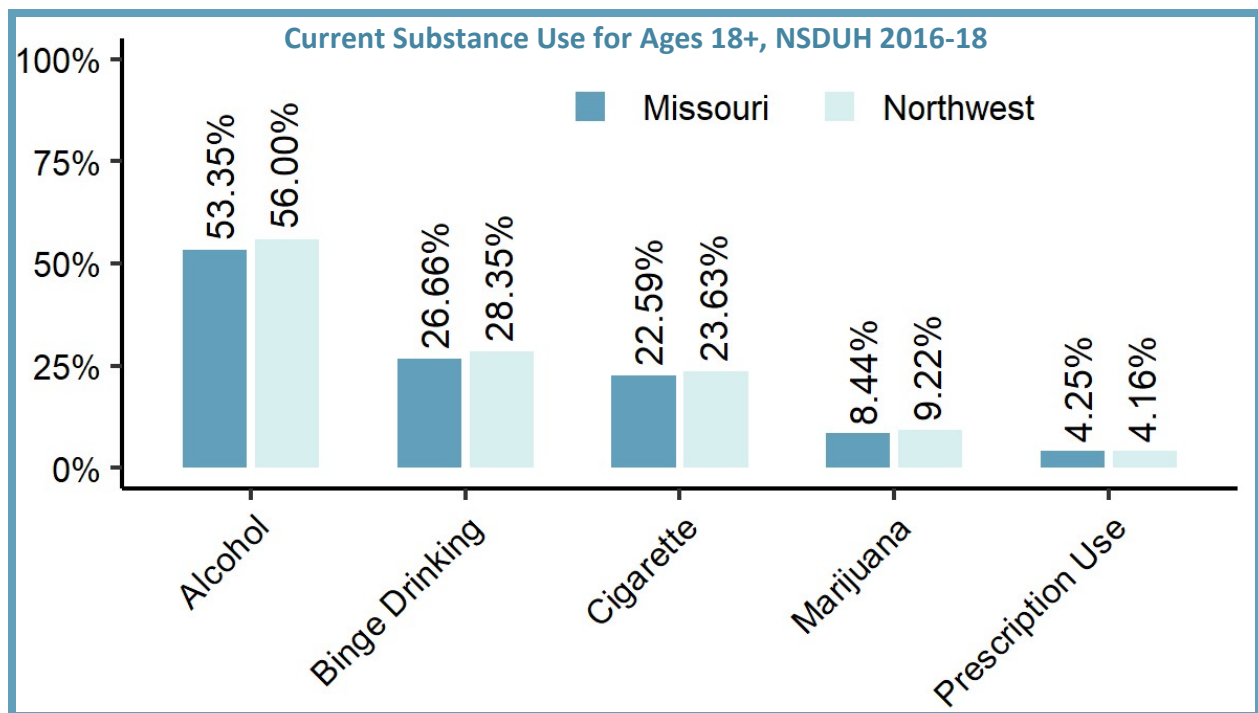
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In DeKalb County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 19%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, DeKalb County residents had a total of 4 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 9 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 12 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 3 were primarily due to alcohol, 2 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, DeKalb County had 61 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 11 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in DeKalb County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 7 in 2017 to 6 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	2	4	0	2	0	6

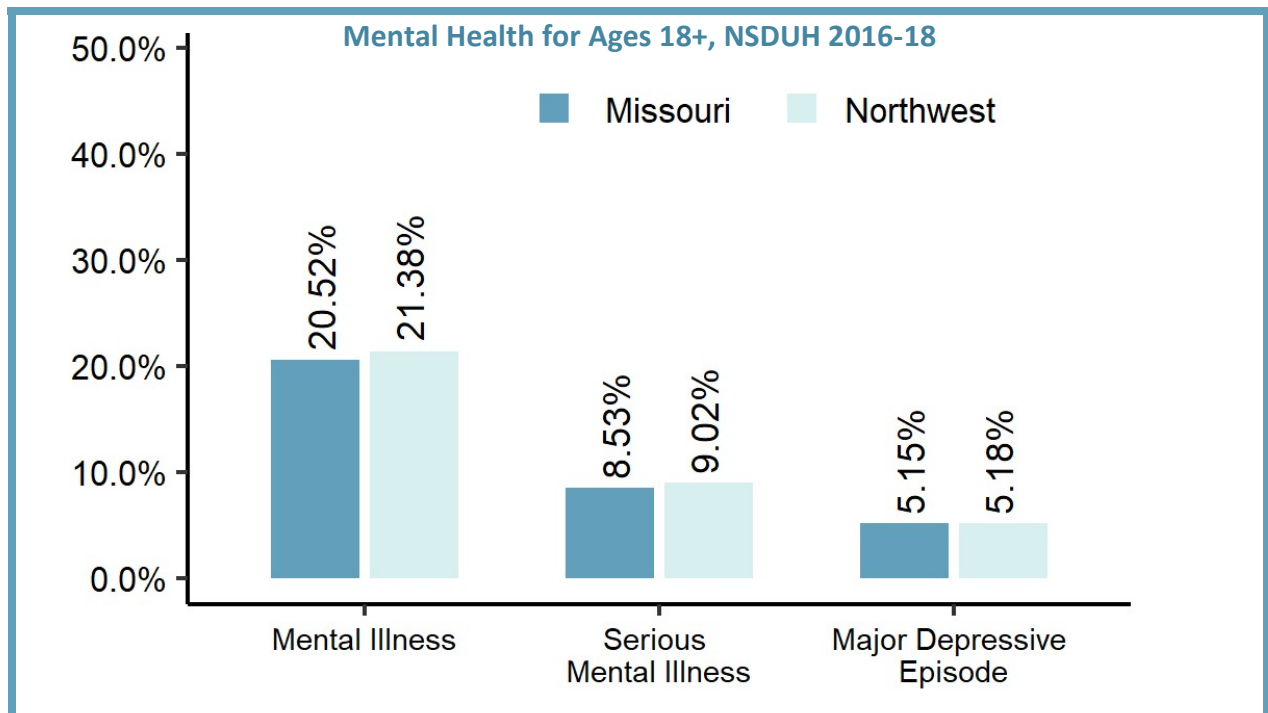
## Mental Health Data for DeKalb County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 80 DeKalb County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In DeKalb County, 15.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 DeKalb County resident(s) died by suicide.



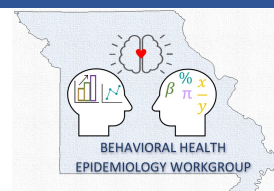
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Dent County

#### 2021



Dent County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 15,573 in 2019. Dent County ranks 68 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 19% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$45,540 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Dent County

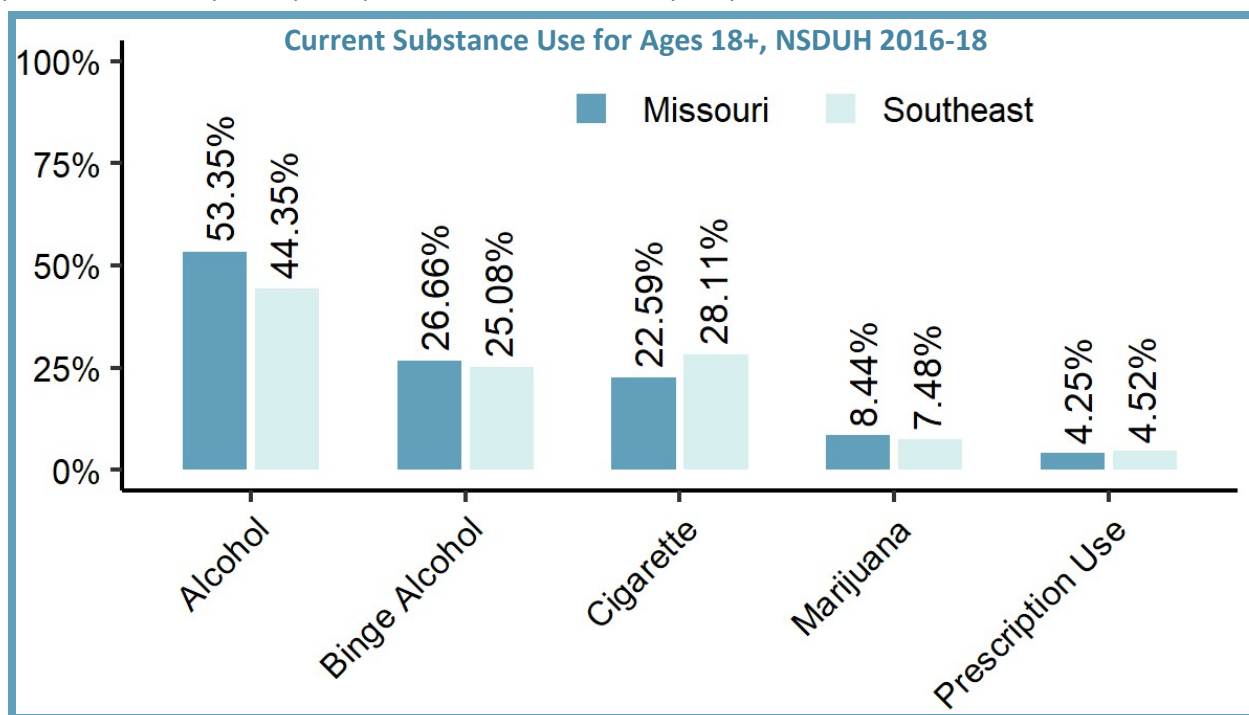
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Dent County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.9%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Dent County residents had a total of 20 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 40 alcohol-related and 38 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 73 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 25 were primarily due to alcohol, 6 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Dent County had 48 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 67 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Dent County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 16 in 2017 to 13 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	0	5	8	0	6	0	1

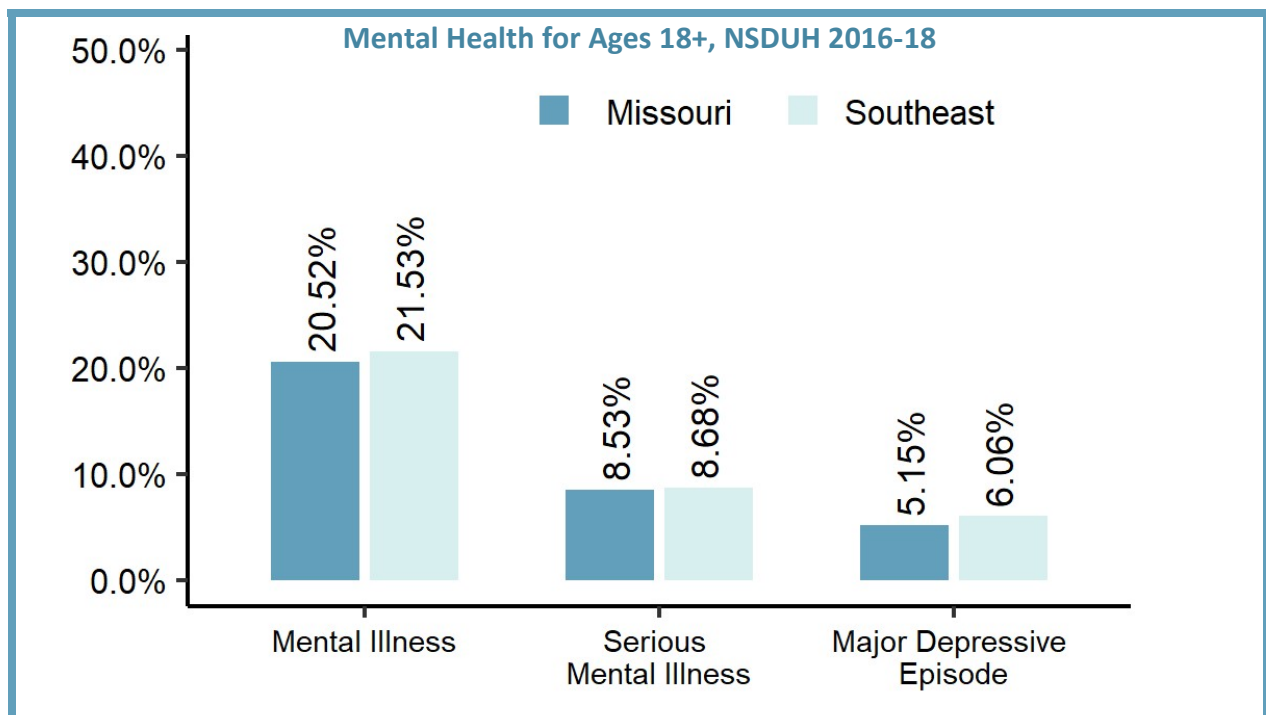
## Mental Health Data for Dent County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 276 Dent County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Dent County, 16.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Dent County resident(s) died by suicide.



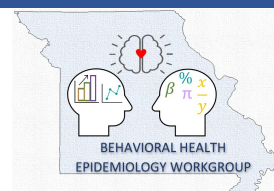
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Douglas County

#### 2021



Douglas County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,185 in 2019. Douglas County ranks 75 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.7%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 18.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$39,773 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Douglas County

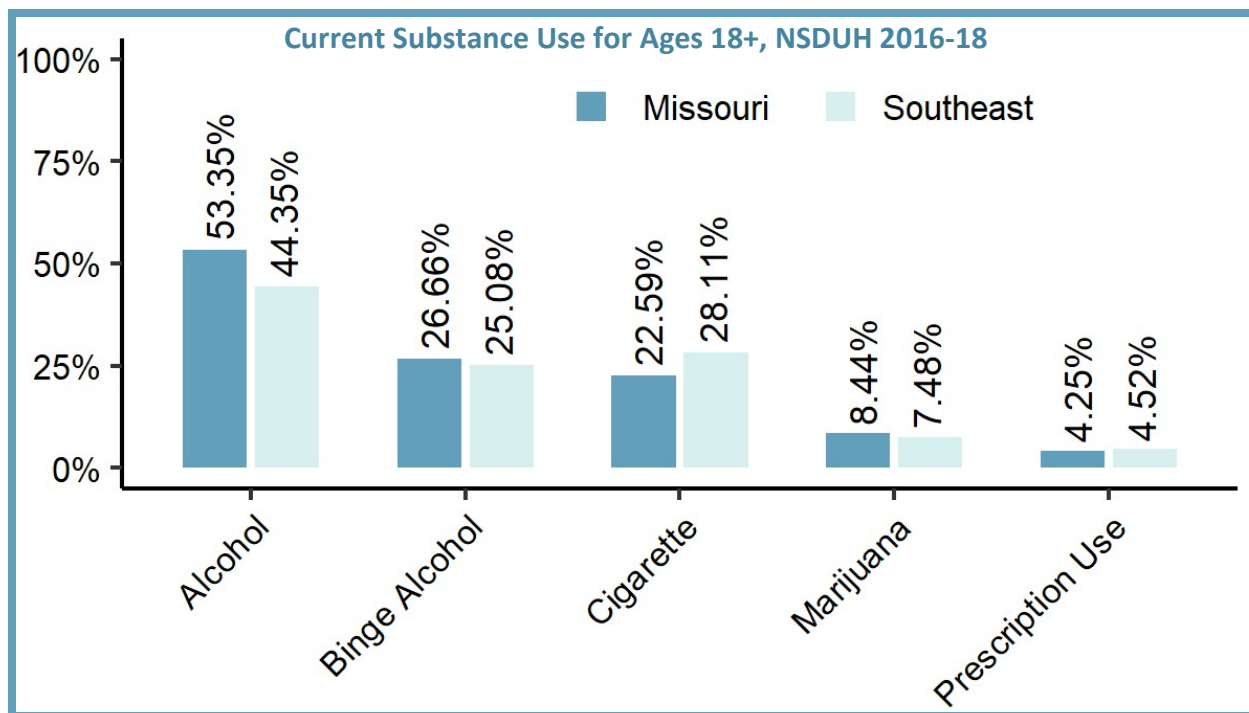
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Douglas County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 13.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 25.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Douglas County residents had a total of 19 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 24 alcohol-related and 24 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 35 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, 3 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Douglas County had 22 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 83 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Douglas County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 11 in 2017 to 9 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	2	3	4	2	4	0	0

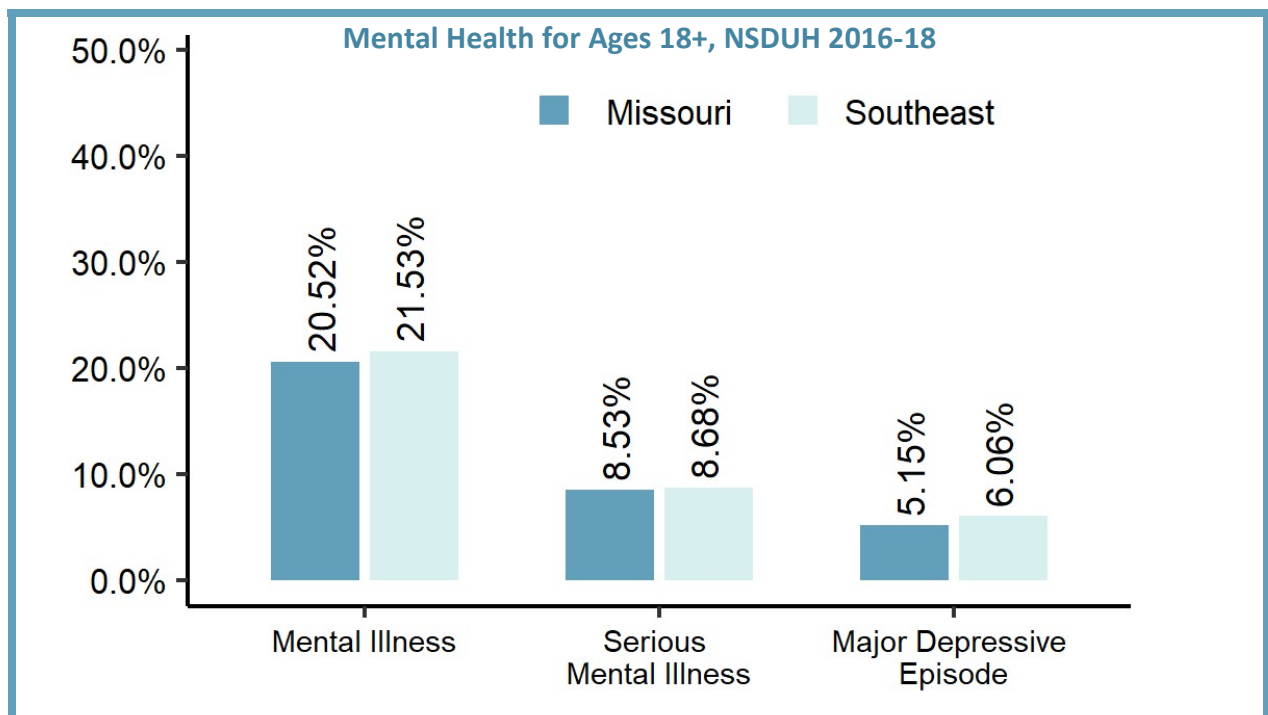
## Mental Health Data for Douglas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 36 Douglas County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Douglas County, 16.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

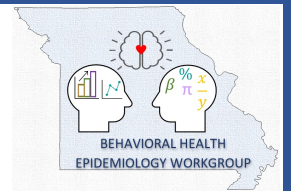
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 1 Douglas County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Dunklin County 2021



Dunklin County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 29,131 in 2019. Dunklin County ranks 38 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.3%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 26.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$38,880 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Dunklin County

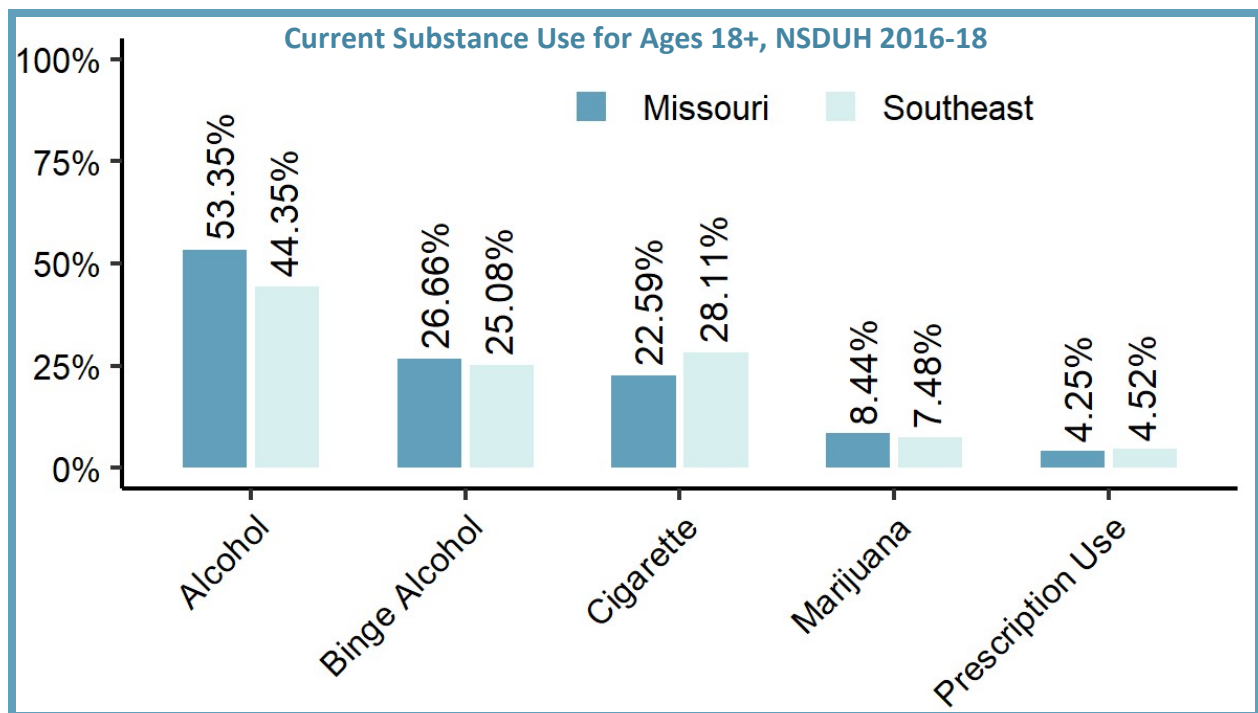
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Dunklin County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 13.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 28%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Dunklin County residents had a total of 31 alcohol-related and 66 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 42 alcohol-related and 89 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 192 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 41 were primarily due to alcohol, 38 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Dunklin County had 112 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 248 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Dunklin County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 21 in 2017 to 11 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	1	4	6	1	5	0	4

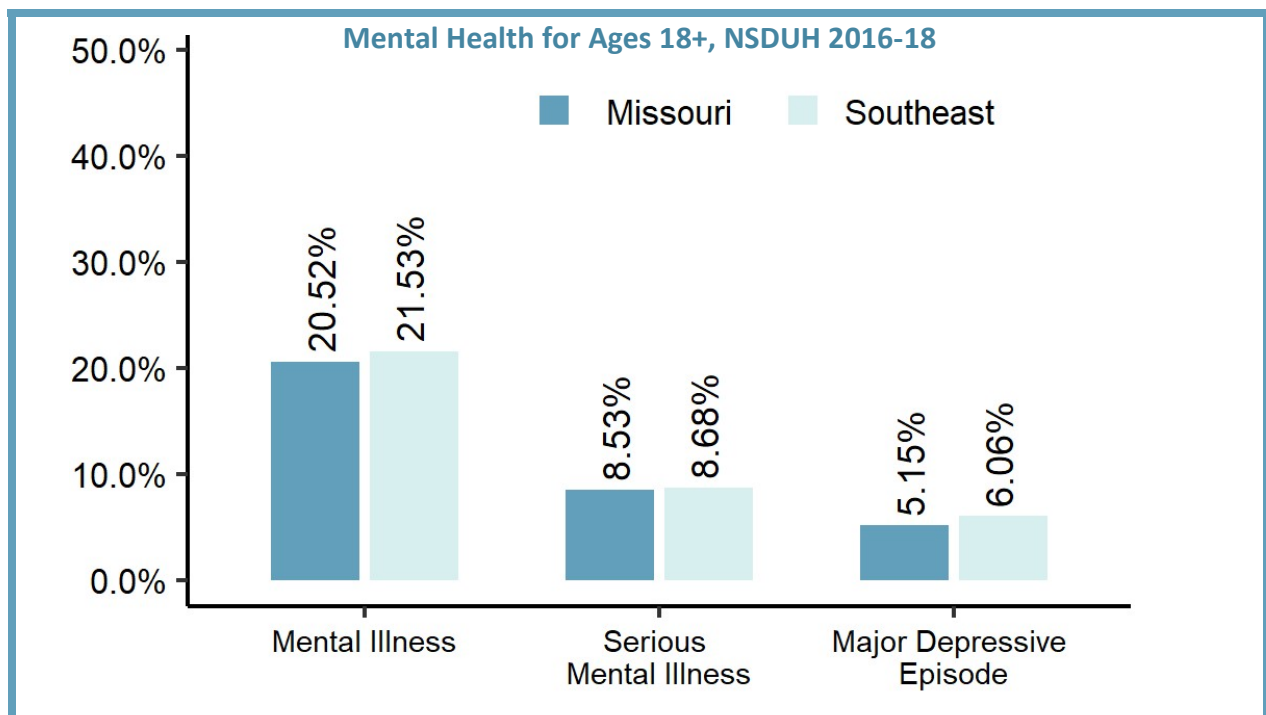
## Mental Health Data for Dunklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 887 Dunklin County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Dunklin County, 18.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

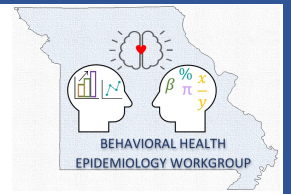
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 6 Dunklin County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Franklin County 2021



Franklin County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 103,967 in 2019. Franklin County ranks 12 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.2%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 9.3% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$61,428 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Franklin County

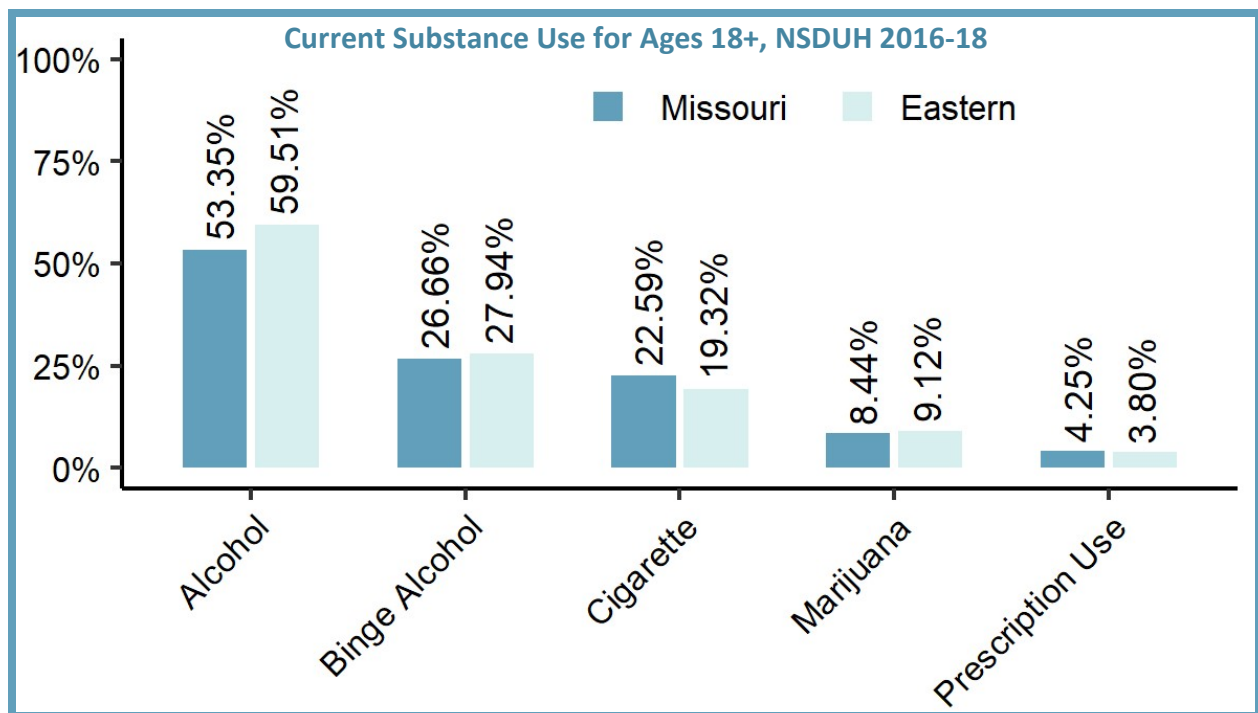
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Franklin County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.9%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.2%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 59.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.9% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Eastern region, 19.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Eastern region, approximately 9.1% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 3.8% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Franklin County residents had a total of 125 alcohol-related and 134 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 286 alcohol-related and 358 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 361 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 85 were primarily due to alcohol, 44 were primarily due to marijuana, and 71 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Franklin County had 385 DWI arrests, 22 liquor law violations and 348 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Franklin County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 108 in 2017 to 95 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
95	7	31	57	7	39	5	12

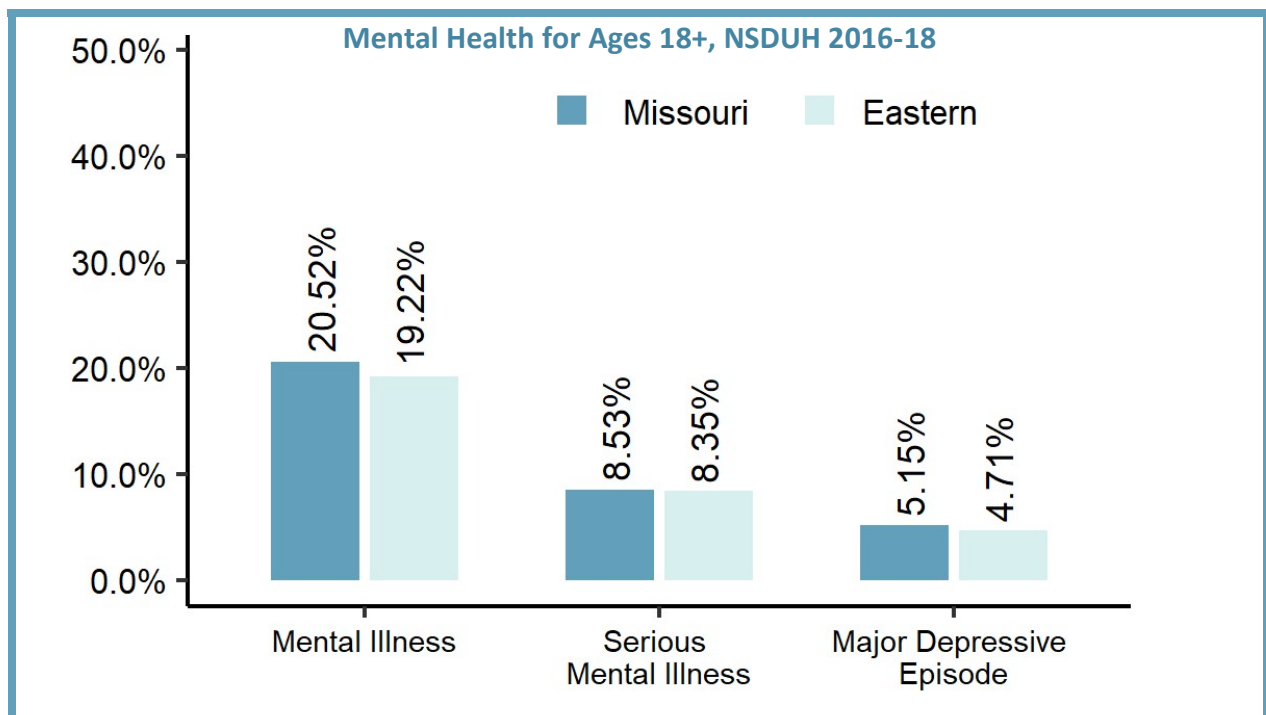
## Mental Health Data for Franklin County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 1176 Franklin County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Franklin County, 14.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Eastern Missouri, 19.2% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.4% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 20 Franklin County resident(s) died by

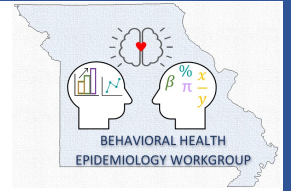


**MORE DATA HERE!!**





## Behavioral Health Profile Gasconade County 2021



Gasconade County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 14,706 in 2019. Gasconade County ranks 71 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.8%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 11.6% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$53,751 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Gasconade County

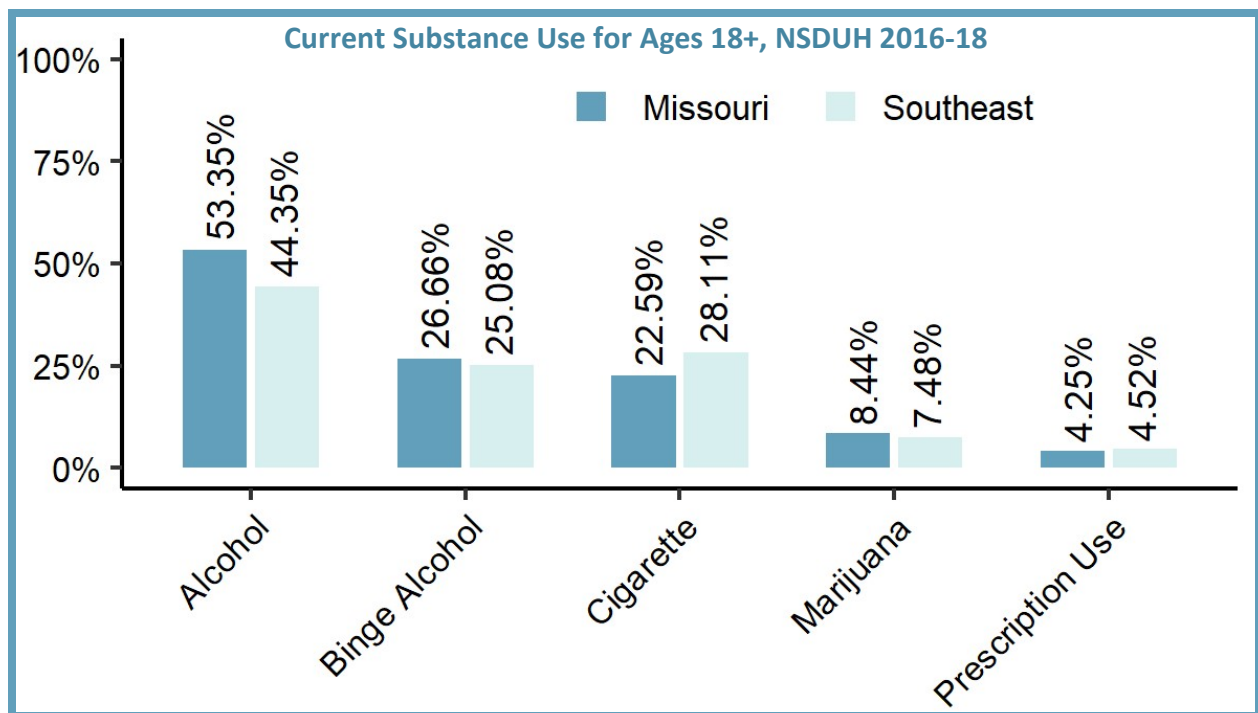
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Gasconade County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.1%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Gasconade County residents had a total of 16 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 34 alcohol-related and 42 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 50 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Gasconade County had 60 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 52 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Gasconade County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 18 in 2017 to 16 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	0	7	9	0	8	0	0

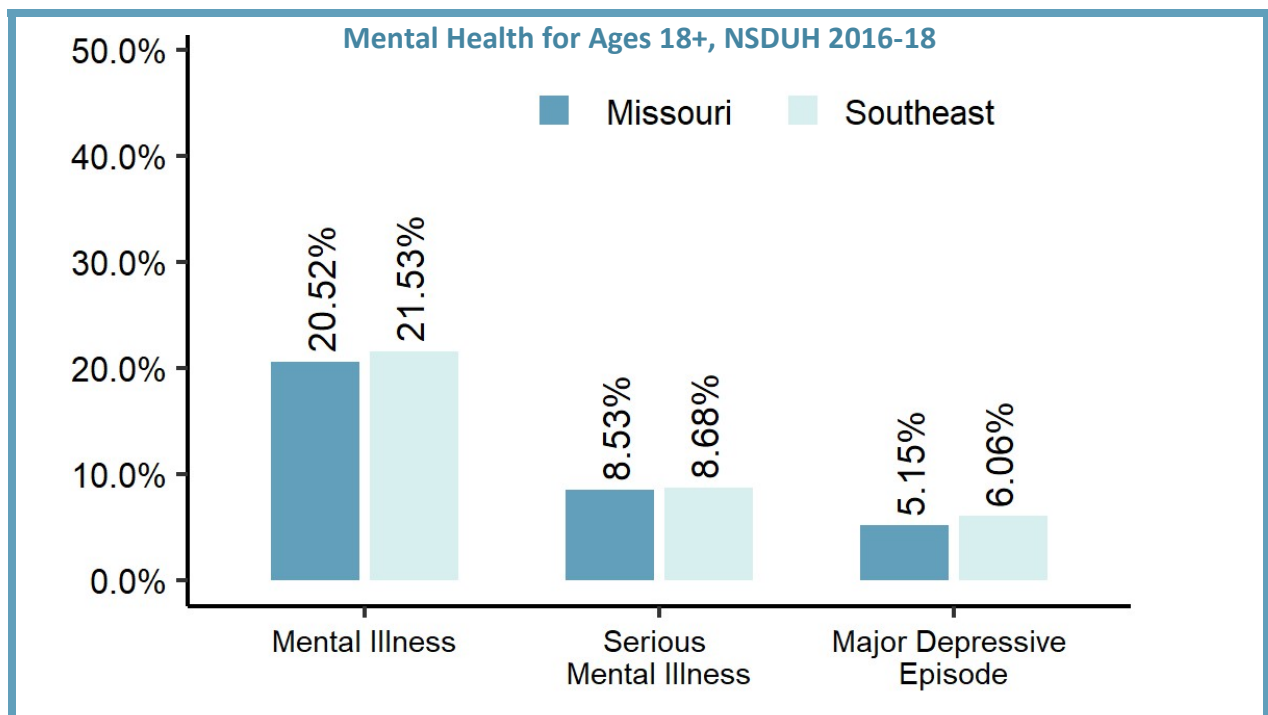
## Mental Health Data for Gasconade County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 163 Gasconade County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Gasconade County, 14.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Gasconade County resident(s) died by



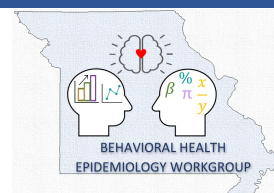
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Gentry County

#### 2021



Gentry County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 6,571 in 2019. Gentry County ranks 103 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 3.4%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 11.5% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$53,663 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Gentry County

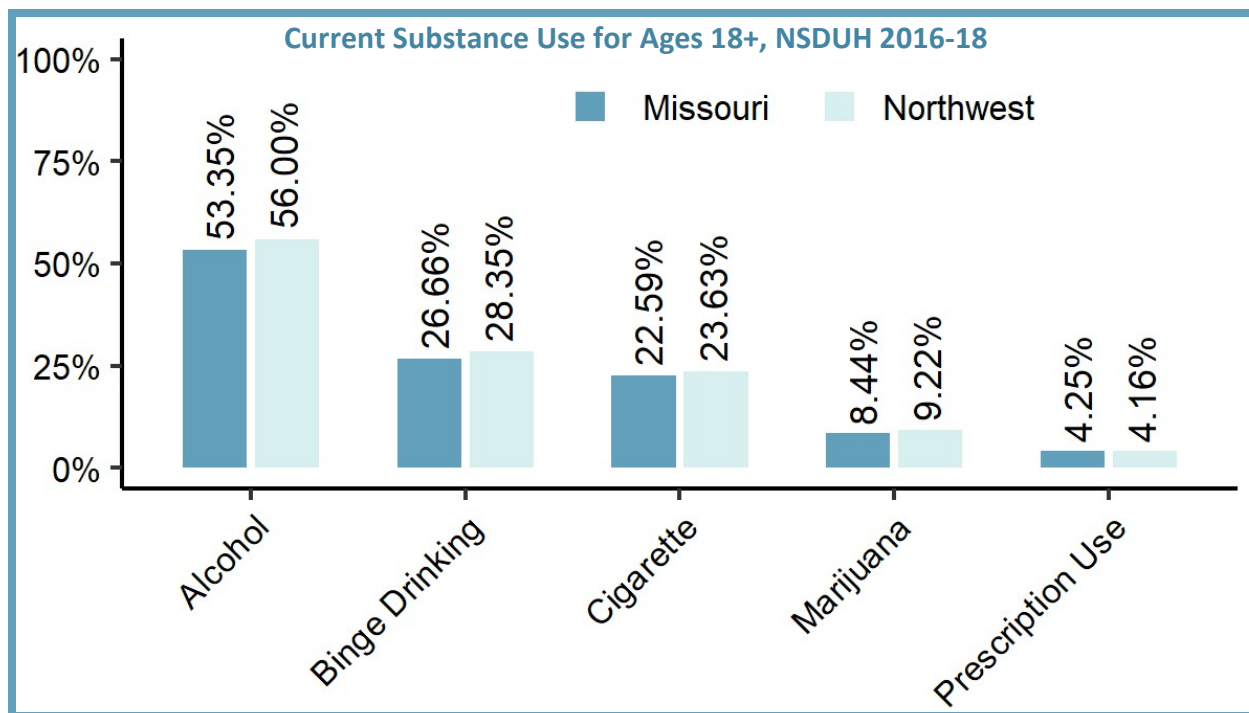
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Gentry County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Gentry County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 9 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 17 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 4 were primarily due to alcohol, 2 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Gentry County had 23 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 0 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Gentry County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 3 in 2017 to 4 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	1	1	2	1	4	0	0

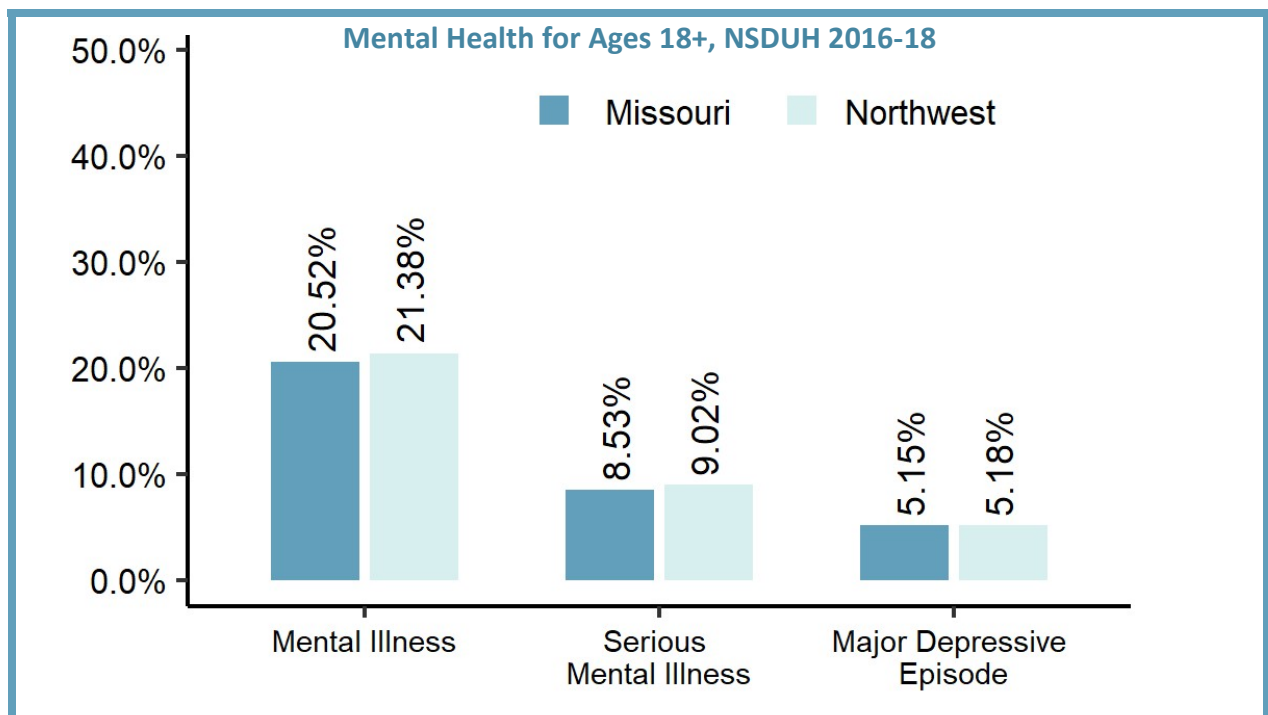
## Mental Health Data for Gentry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 48 Gentry County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Gentry County, 15.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 1 Gentry County resident(s) died by suicide.



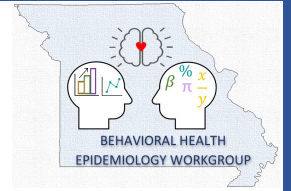
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Greene County

#### 2021



Greene County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 293,086 in 2019. Greene County ranks 5 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.3%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 14.4% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$45,313 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Greene County

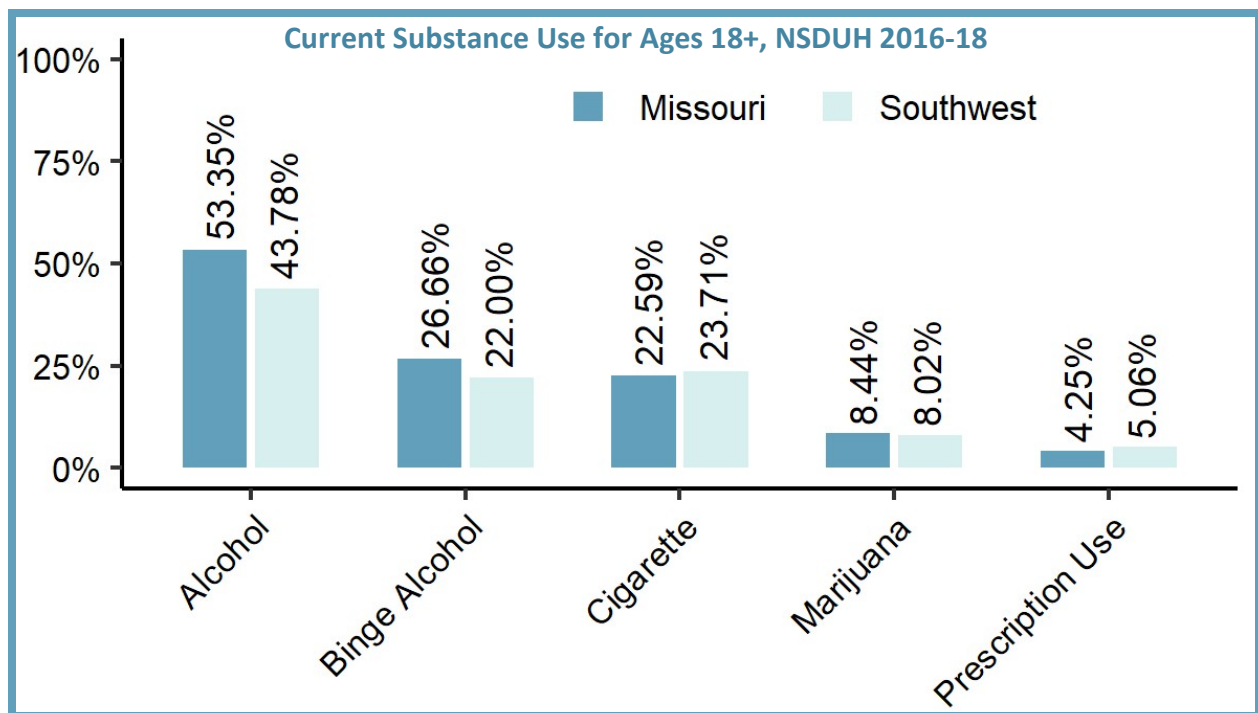
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Greene County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.4%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 19.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Greene County residents had a total of 1039 alcohol-related and 456 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 2478 alcohol-related and 1676 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 1847 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 593 were primarily due to alcohol, 235 were primarily due to marijuana, and 42 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Greene County had 1255 DWI arrests, 199 liquor law violations and 1735 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Greene County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 293 in 2017 to 305 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
305	4	95	206	6	138	2	50

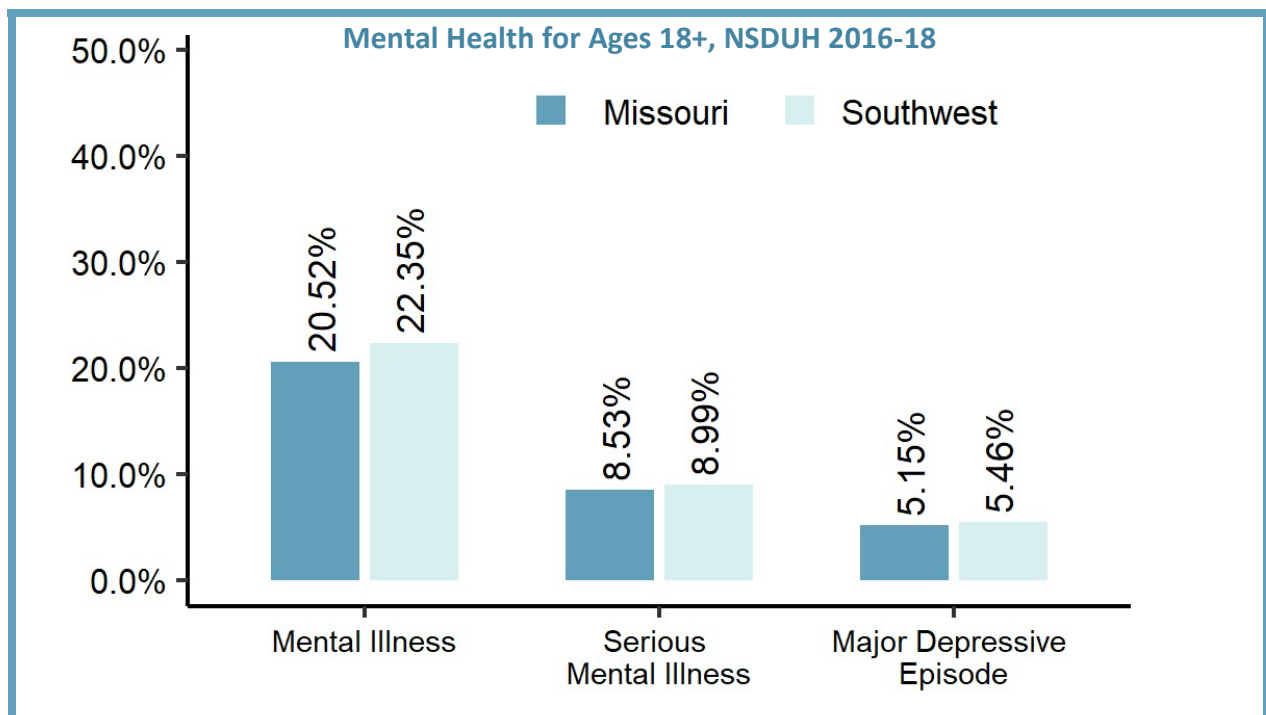
## Mental Health Data for Greene County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 3273 Greene County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Greene County, 15.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 65 Greene County resident(s) died by suicide.



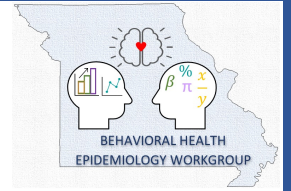
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Grundy County

#### 2021



Grundy County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 9,850 in 2019. Grundy County ranks 88 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 18.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$44,323 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Grundy County

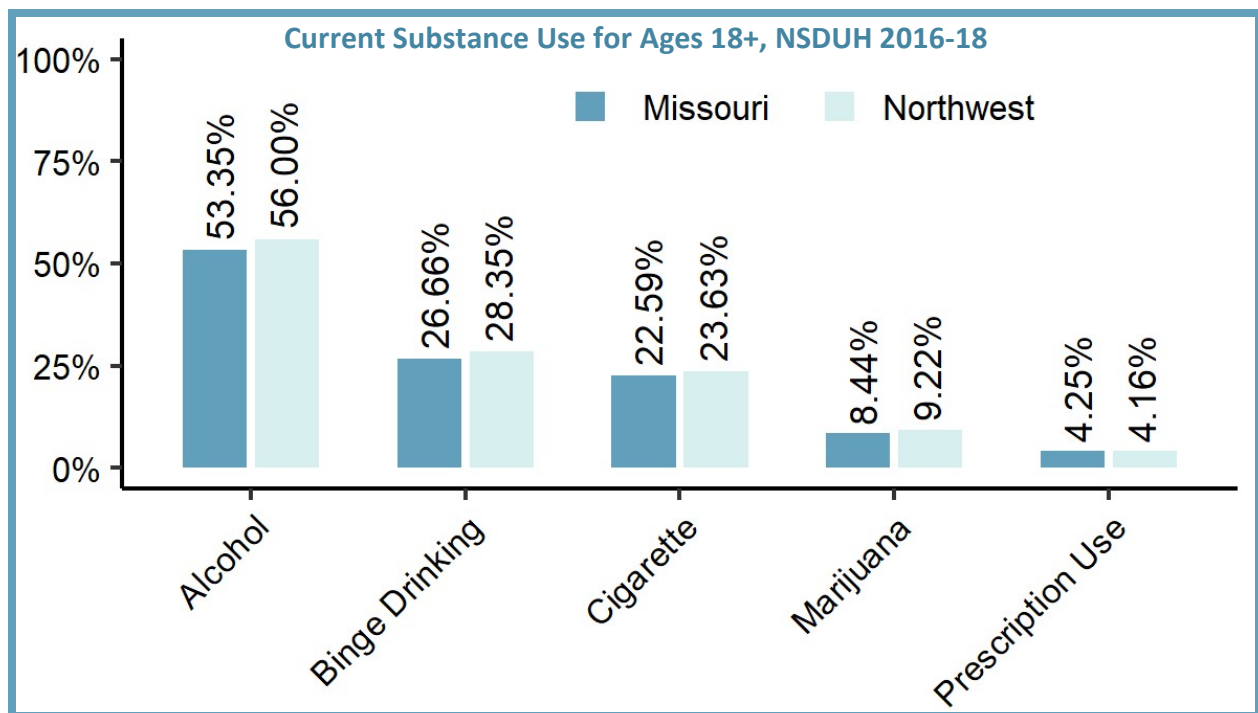
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Grundy County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Grundy County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 22 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 85 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 20 were primarily due to alcohol, 23 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Grundy County had 21 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 40 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Grundy County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 10 in 2017 to 8 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	4	4	0	6	0	0

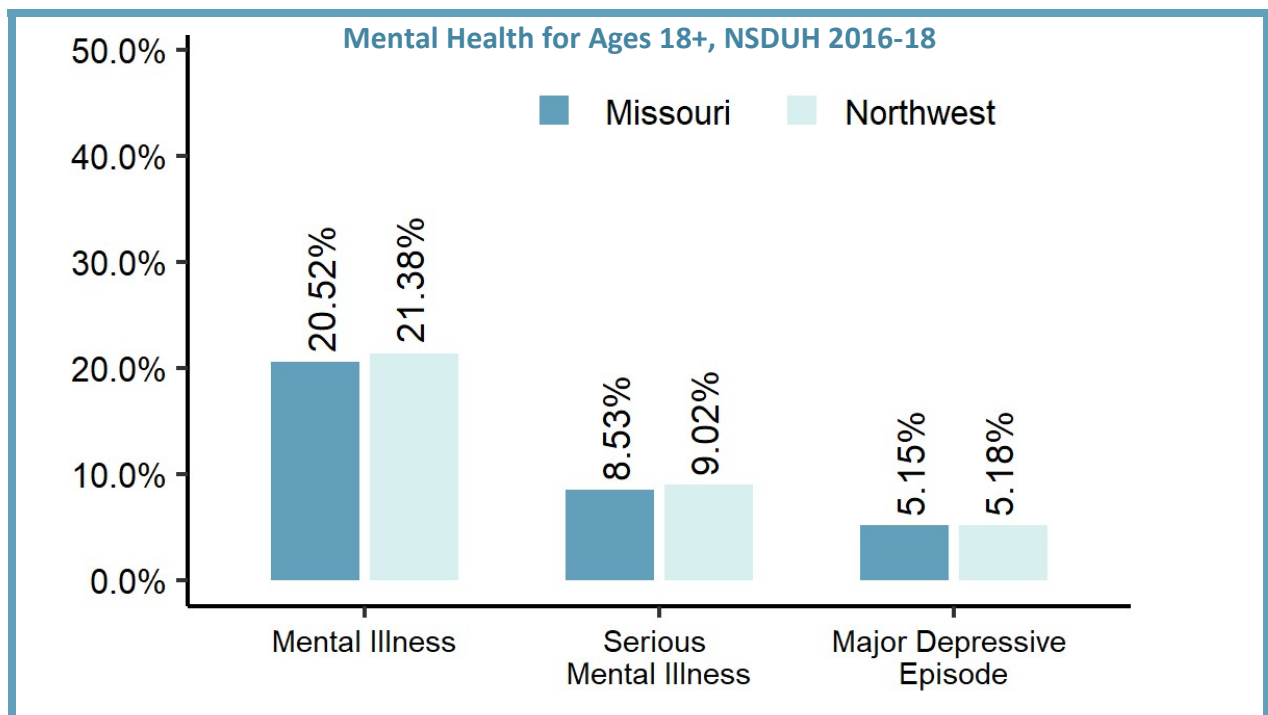
## Mental Health Data for Grundy County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 512 Grundy County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Grundy County, 14.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

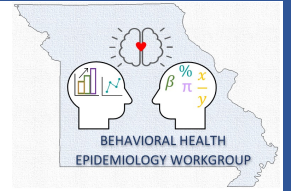
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 3 Grundy County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Harrison County 2021



Harrison County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 8,352 in 2019. Harrison County ranks 97 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15.4% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$43,016 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Harrison County

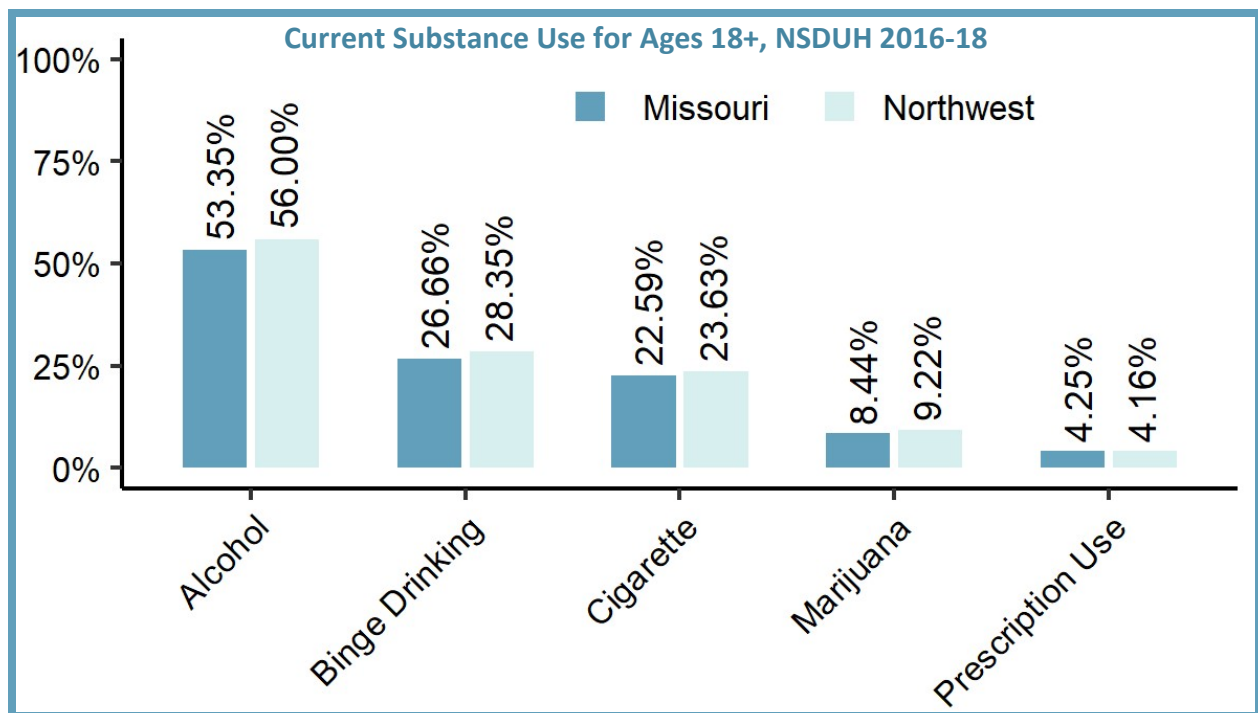
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Harrison County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.8%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Harrison County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 8 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 35 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and 2 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Harrison County had 29 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 27 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Harrison County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 13 in 2017 to 7 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	3	4	0	3	0	0

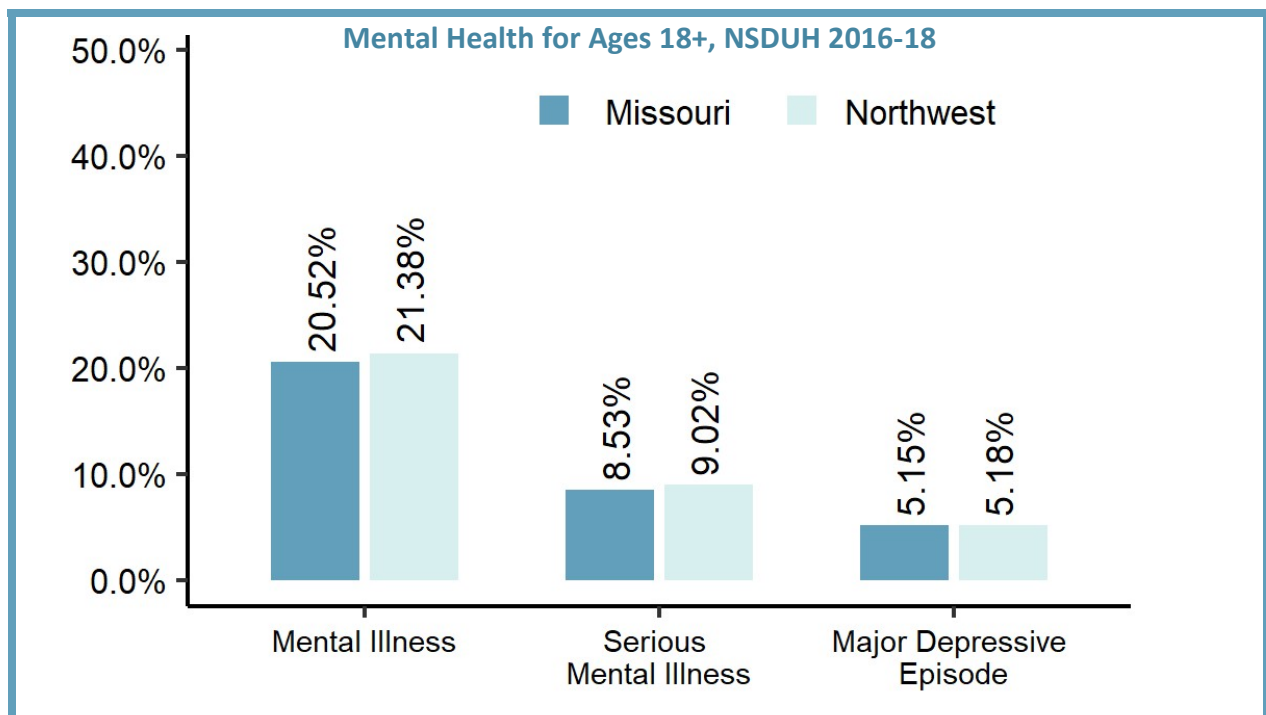
## Mental Health Data for Harrison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 183 Harrison County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Harrison County, 15.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 3 Harrison County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**

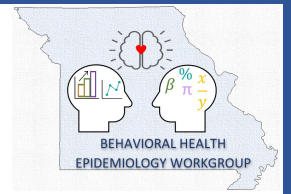




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Henry County

### 2021



Henry County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 21,824 in 2019. Henry County ranks 52 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.9%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17.3% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$46,995 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Henry County

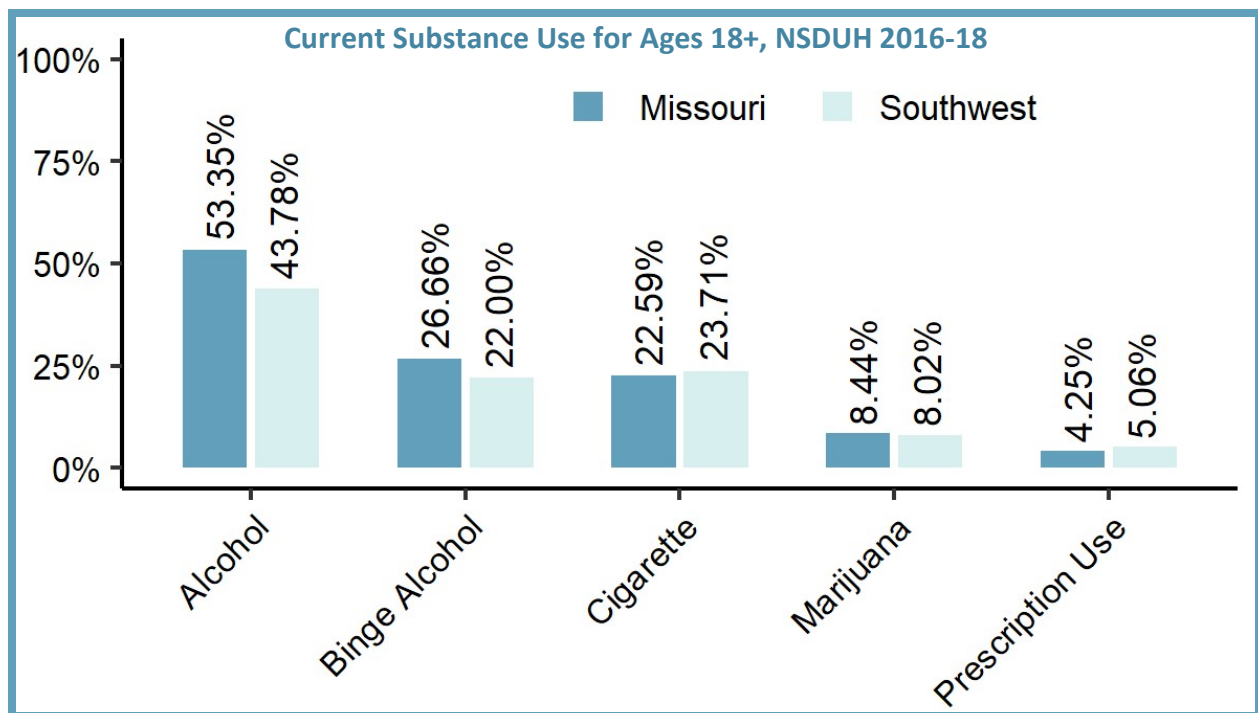
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Henry County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.2%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Henry County residents had a total of 39 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 83 alcohol-related and 40 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 141 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 34 were primarily due to alcohol, 18 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Henry County had 61 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 53 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Henry County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 29 in 2017 to 16 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	0	6	10	0	7	0	0

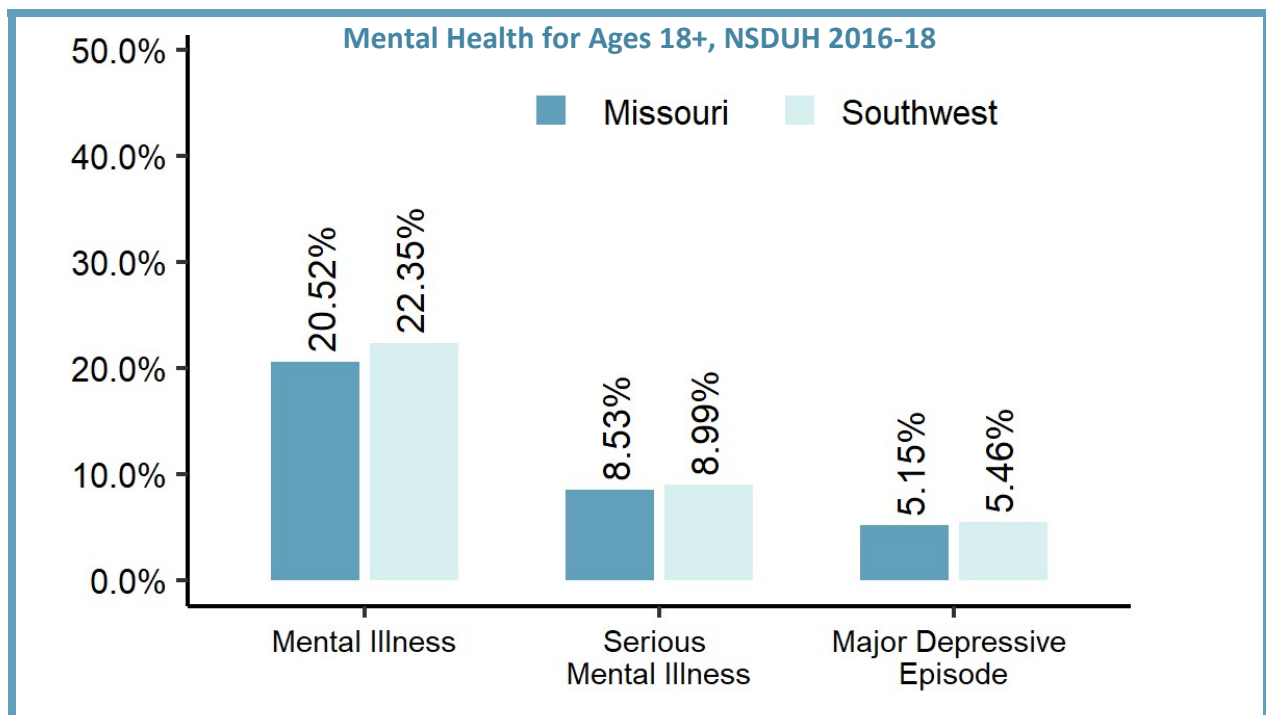
## Mental Health Data for Henry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 476 Henry County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Henry County, 15.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

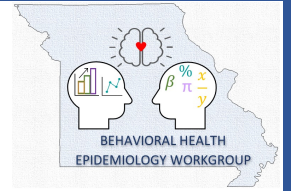
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Henry County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Hickory County 2021



Hickory County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 9,544 in 2019. Hickory County ranks 90 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.1%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 18.2% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$32,934 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Hickory County

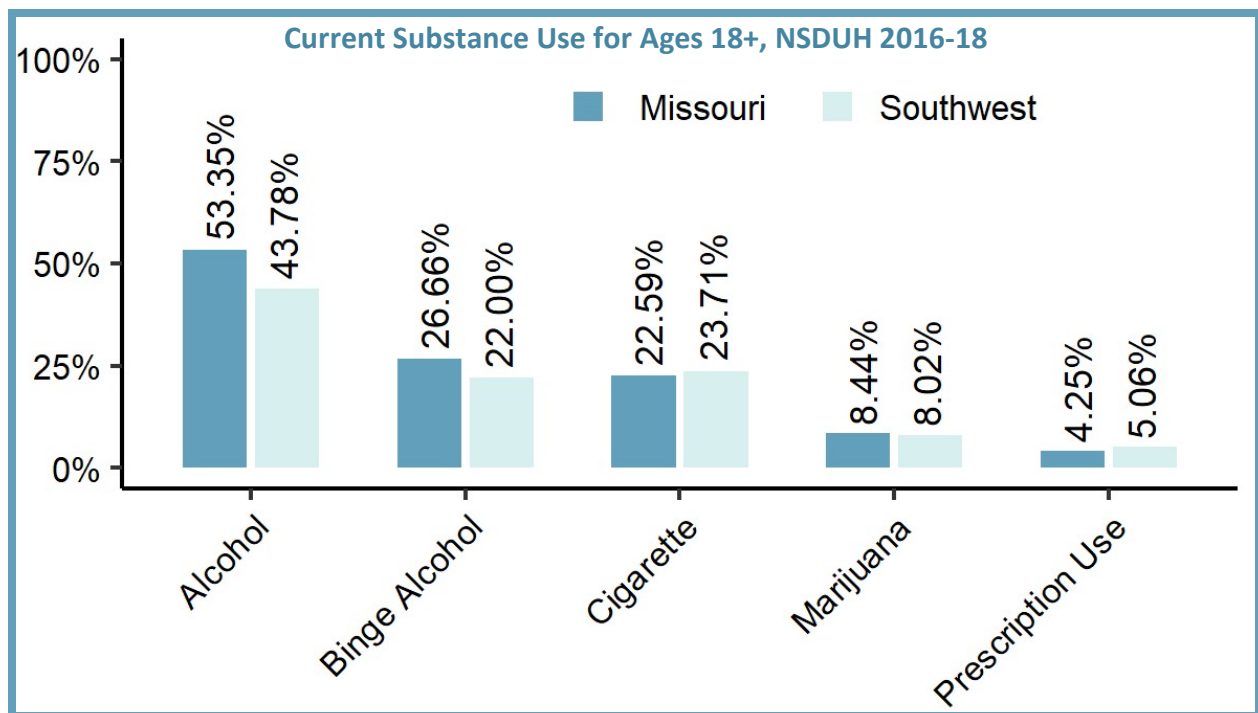
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Hickory County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 12.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.9%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Hickory County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 22 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 17 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 6 were primarily due to alcohol, 1 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Hickory County had 23 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 24 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Hickory County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 5 in 2017 to 4 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	1	2	1	1	4	0	0

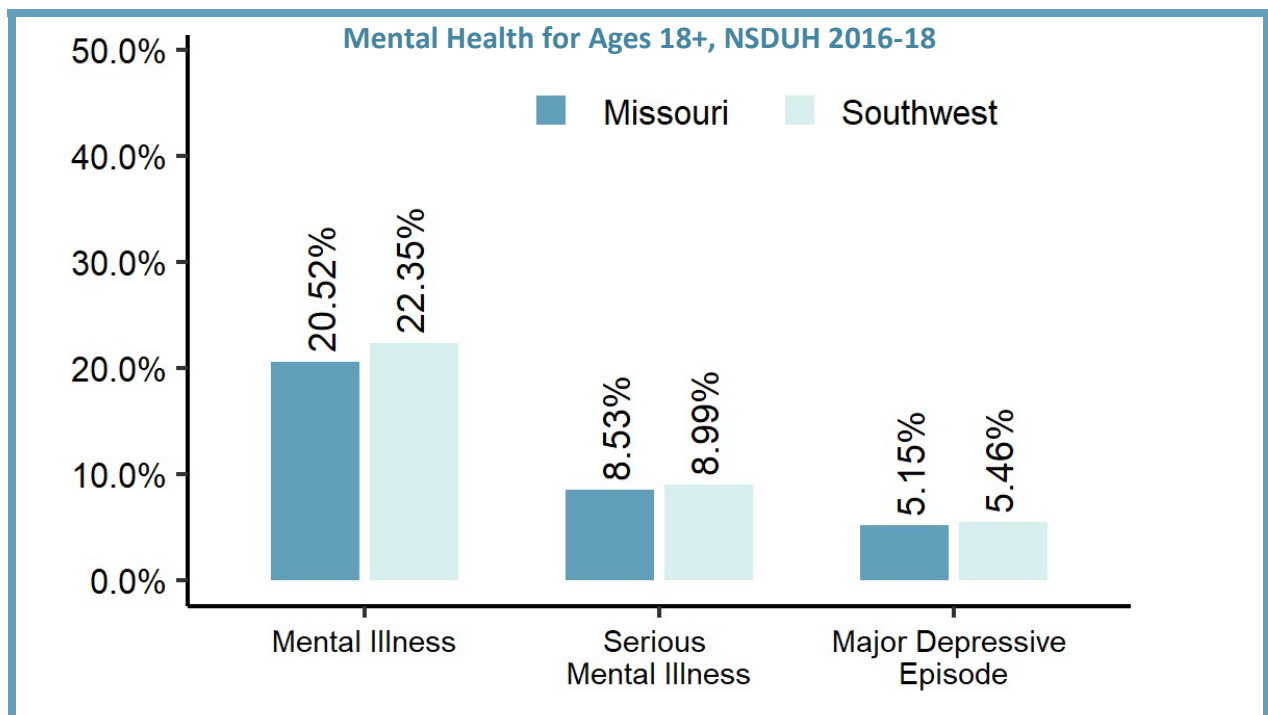
## Mental Health Data for Hickory County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 31 Hickory County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Hickory County, 14.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Hickory County resident(s) died by suicide.



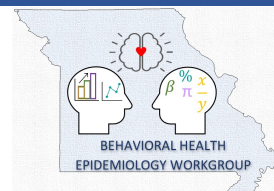
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Holt County

### 2021



Holt County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 4,403 in 2019. Holt County ranks 112 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 3.4%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 11.8% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$47,429 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Holt County

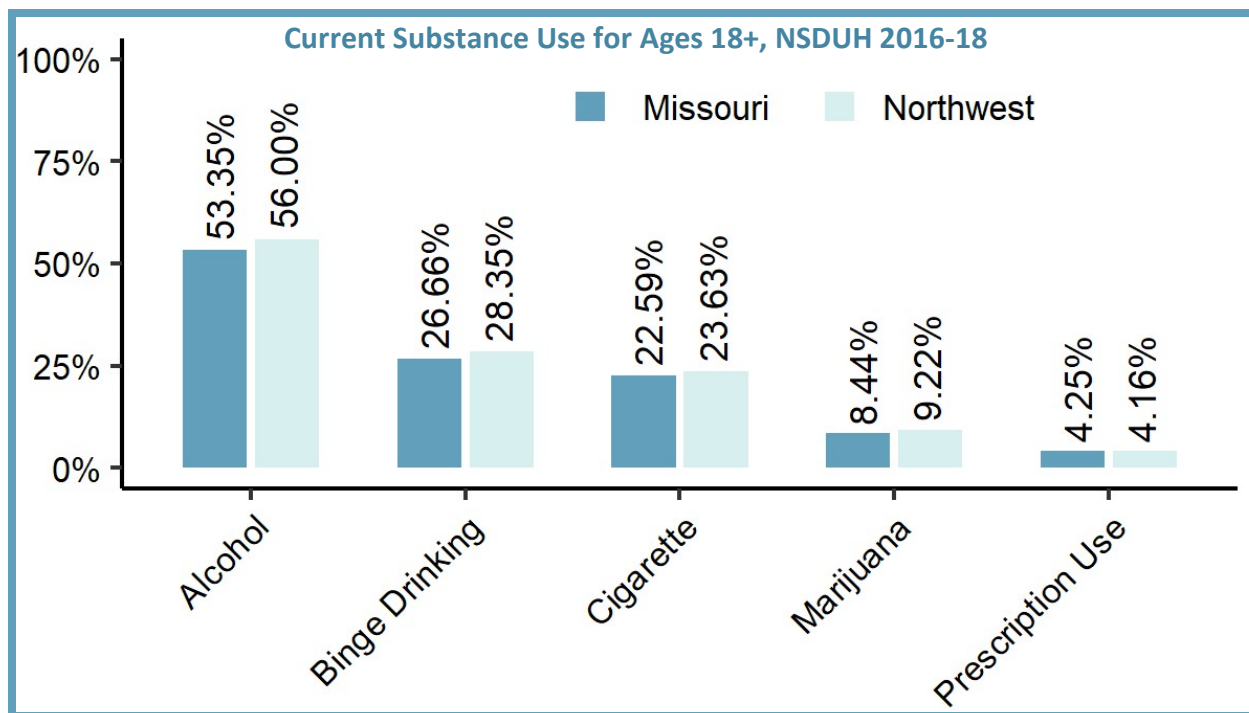
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Holt County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Holt County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 5 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 9 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 0 were primarily due to alcohol, 2 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Holt County had 24 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 8 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Holt County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 6 in 2017 to 1 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

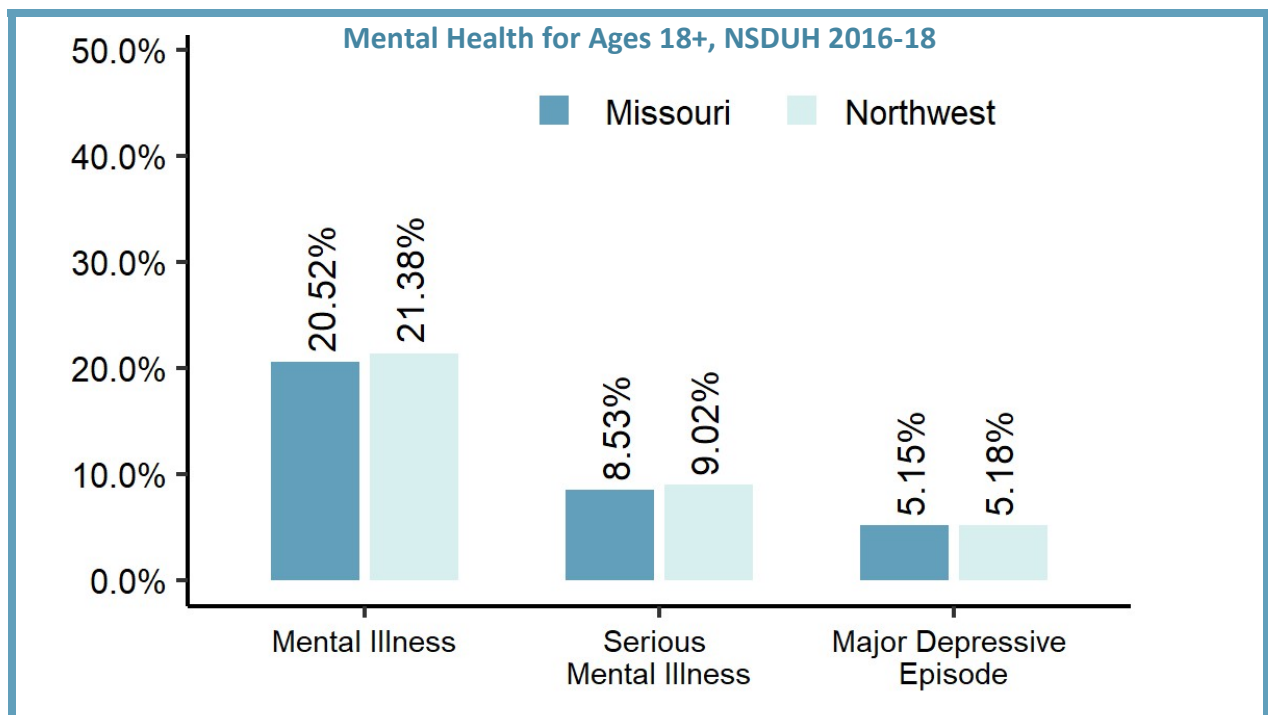
## Mental Health Data for Holt County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 31 Holt County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Holt County, 14% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

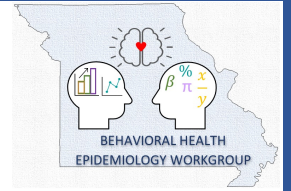
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 1 Holt County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Howard County 2021



Howard County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 10,001 in 2019. Howard County ranks 87 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.1%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 13% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$49,923 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Howard County

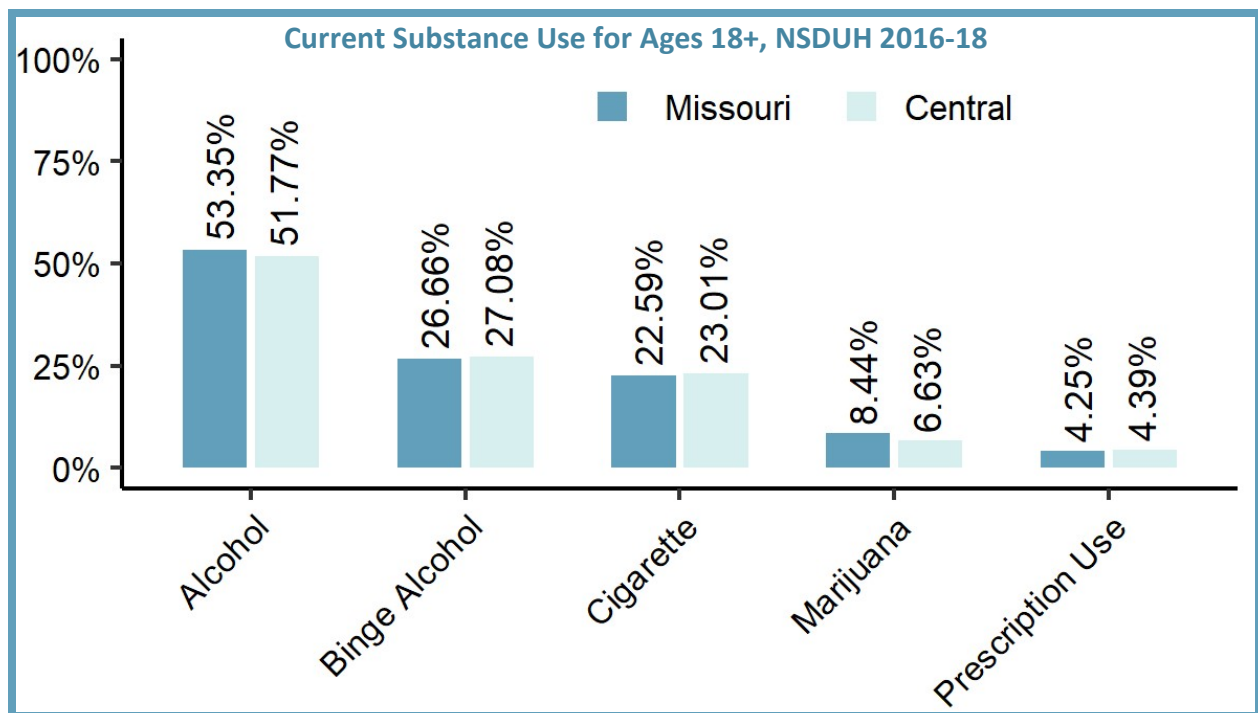
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Howard County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.5%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.2%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Howard County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 8 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 36 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Howard County had 17 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 20 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Howard County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 11 in 2017 to 10 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	2	6	2	2	9	0	0

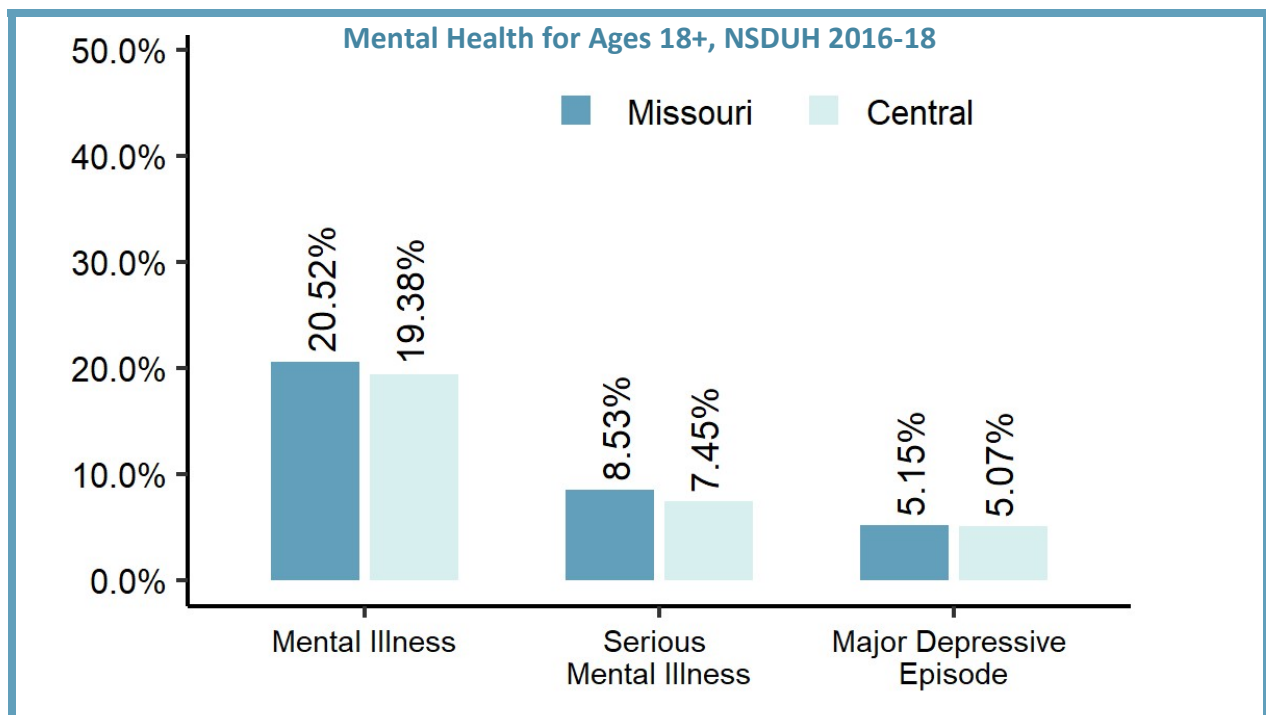
## Mental Health Data for Howard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 107 Howard County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Howard County, 15.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Howard County resident(s) died by suicide.



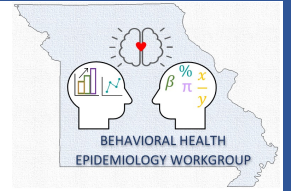
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Howell County

#### 2021



Howell County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 40,117 in 2019. Howell County ranks 28 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.7%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 20.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$40,177 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Howell County

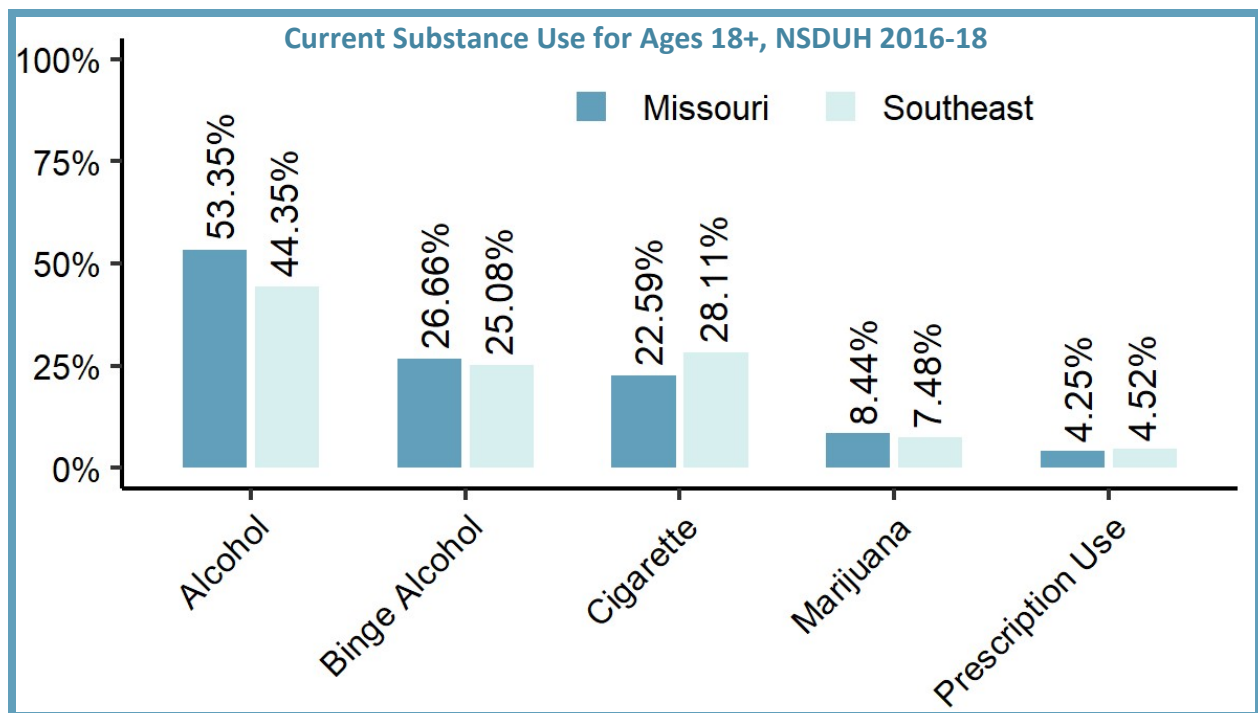
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Howell County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Howell County residents had a total of 117 alcohol-related and 109 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 154 alcohol-related and 72 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 249 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 68 were primarily due to alcohol, 35 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Howell County had 155 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 226 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Howell County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 36 in 2017 to 37 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
37	0	18	19	0	21	0	2

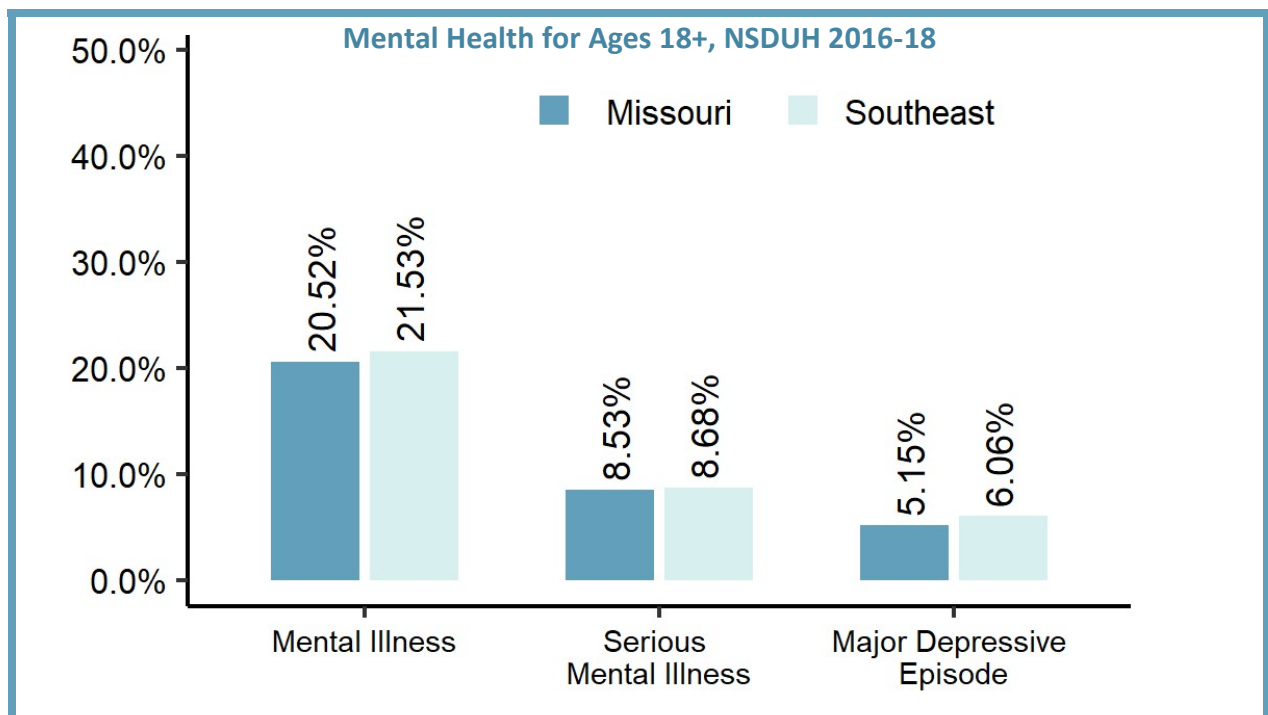
## Mental Health Data for Howell County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 839 Howell County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Howell County, 16.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 12 Howell County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**

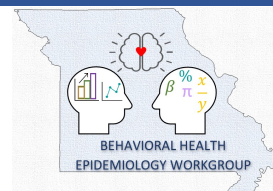




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Iron County

### 2021



Iron County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 10,125 in 2019. Iron County ranks 86 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 20.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$39,292 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Iron County

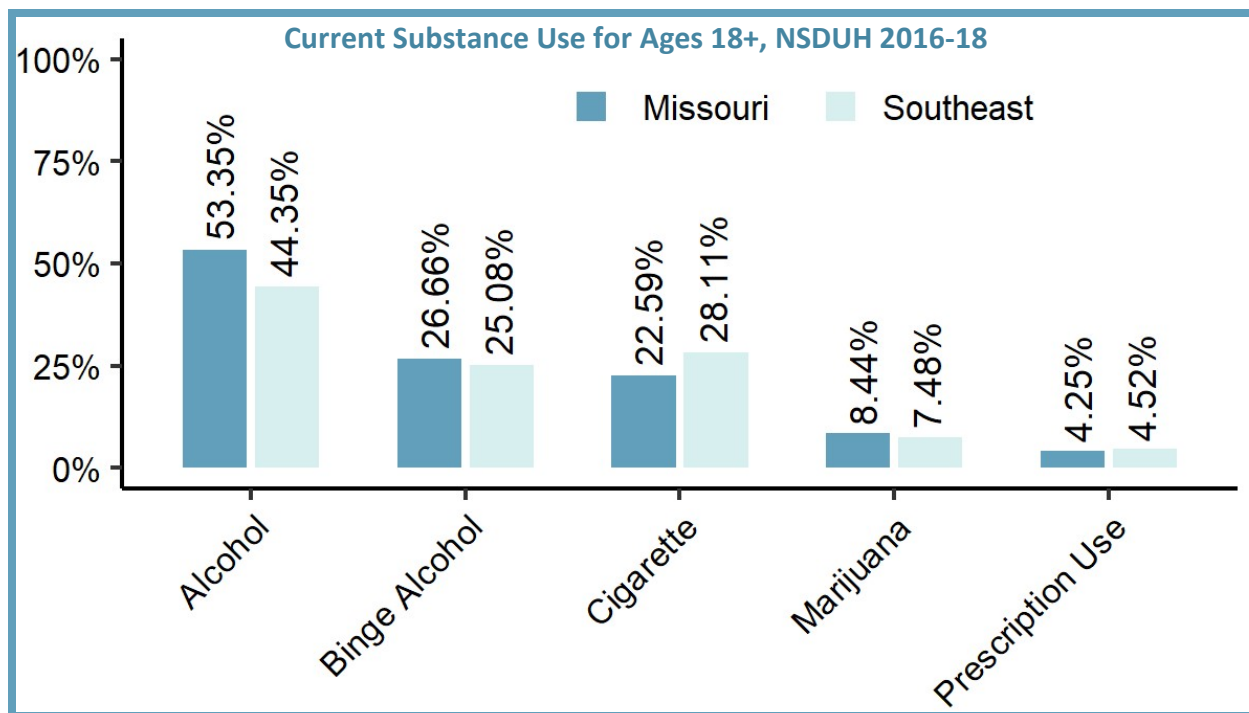
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Iron County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 25%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Iron County residents had a total of 6 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 29 alcohol-related and 23 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 29 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 7 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Iron County had 19 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 16 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Iron County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 16 in 2017 to 4 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	2	2	0	2	0	1

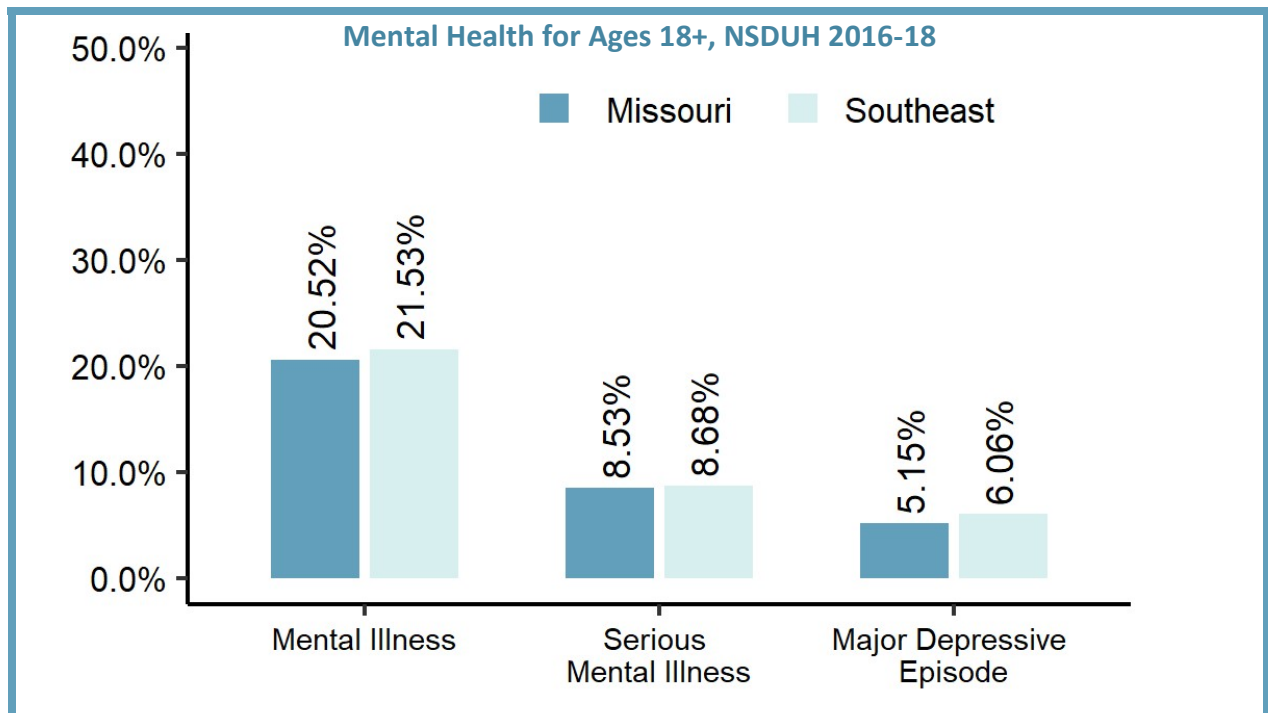
## Mental Health Data for Iron County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 234 Iron County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Iron County, 16.6% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

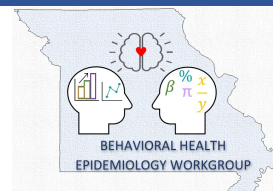
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 1 Iron County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Jackson County 2021



Jackson County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 703,011 in 2019. Jackson County ranks 2 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.1%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 13.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$57,907 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Jackson County

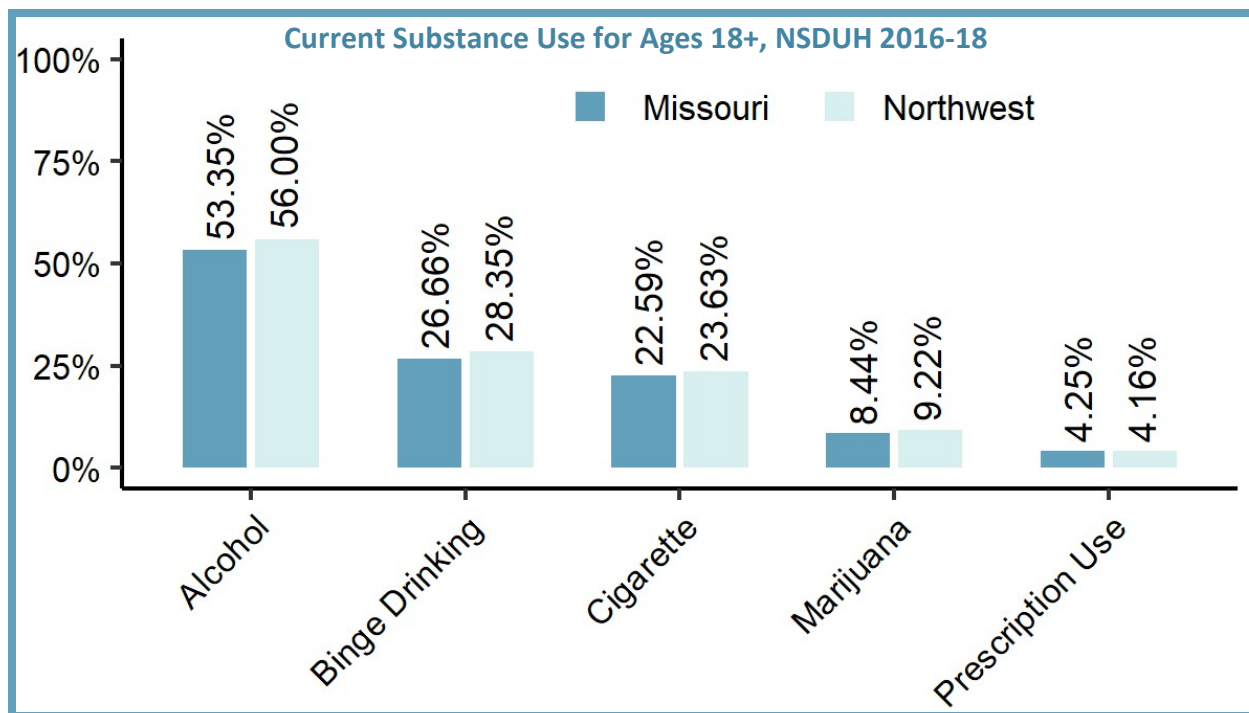
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Jackson County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Jackson County residents had a total of 1808 alcohol-related and 894 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 4770 alcohol-related and 2553 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 3675 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 1239 were primarily due to alcohol, 607 were primarily due to marijuana, and 94 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Jackson County had 2375 DWI arrests, 222 liquor law violations and 2790 drug-related arrests. There were 5 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Jackson County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 653 in 2017 to 696 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
696	7	288	401	7	444	1	172

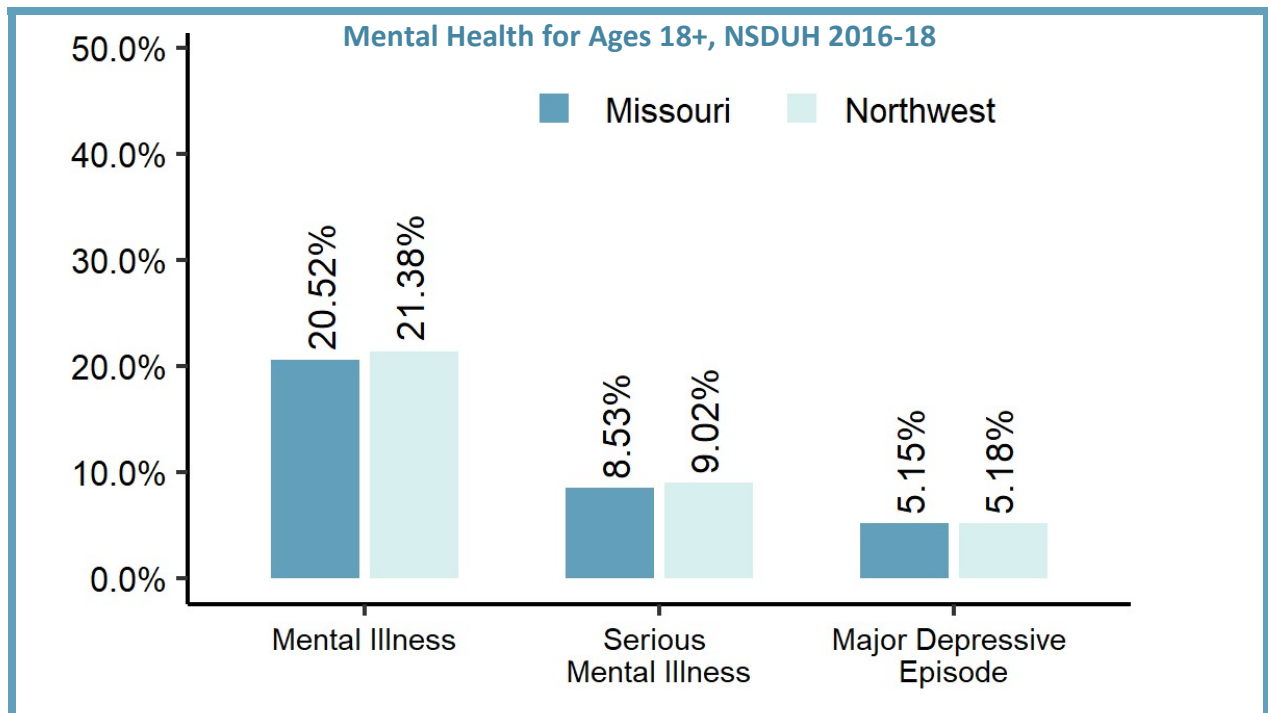
## Mental Health Data for Jackson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 13409 Jackson County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Jackson County, 14.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

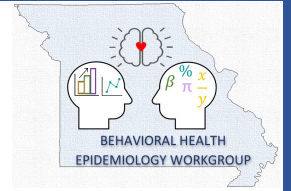
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 141 Jackson County resident(s) died by



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Jasper County 2021



Jasper County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 121,328 in 2019. Jasper County ranks 9 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 18.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$46,021 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Jasper County

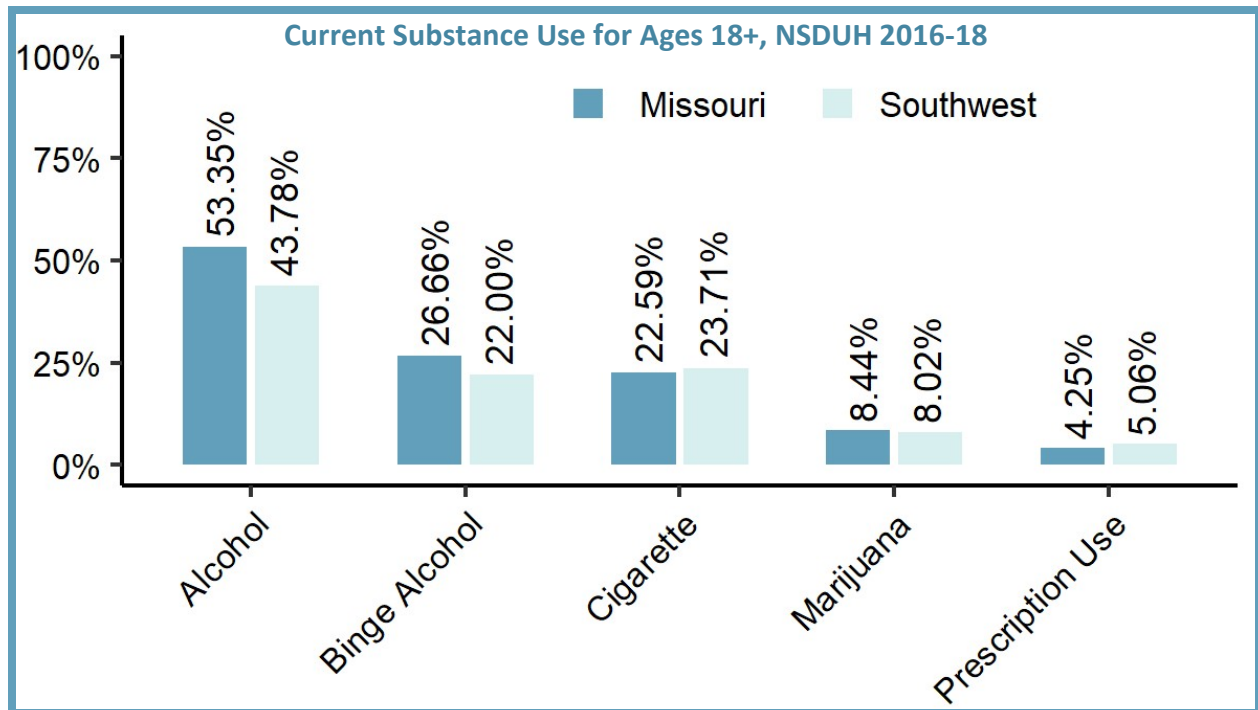
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Jasper County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.4%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Jasper County residents had a total of 361 alcohol-related and 322 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 753 alcohol-related and 656 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 854 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 266 were primarily due to alcohol, 126 were primarily due to marijuana, and 46 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Jasper County had 705 DWI arrests, 28 liquor law violations and 509 drug-related arrests. There were 2 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Jasper County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 106 in 2017 to 81 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
81	0	25	56	0	31	2	15

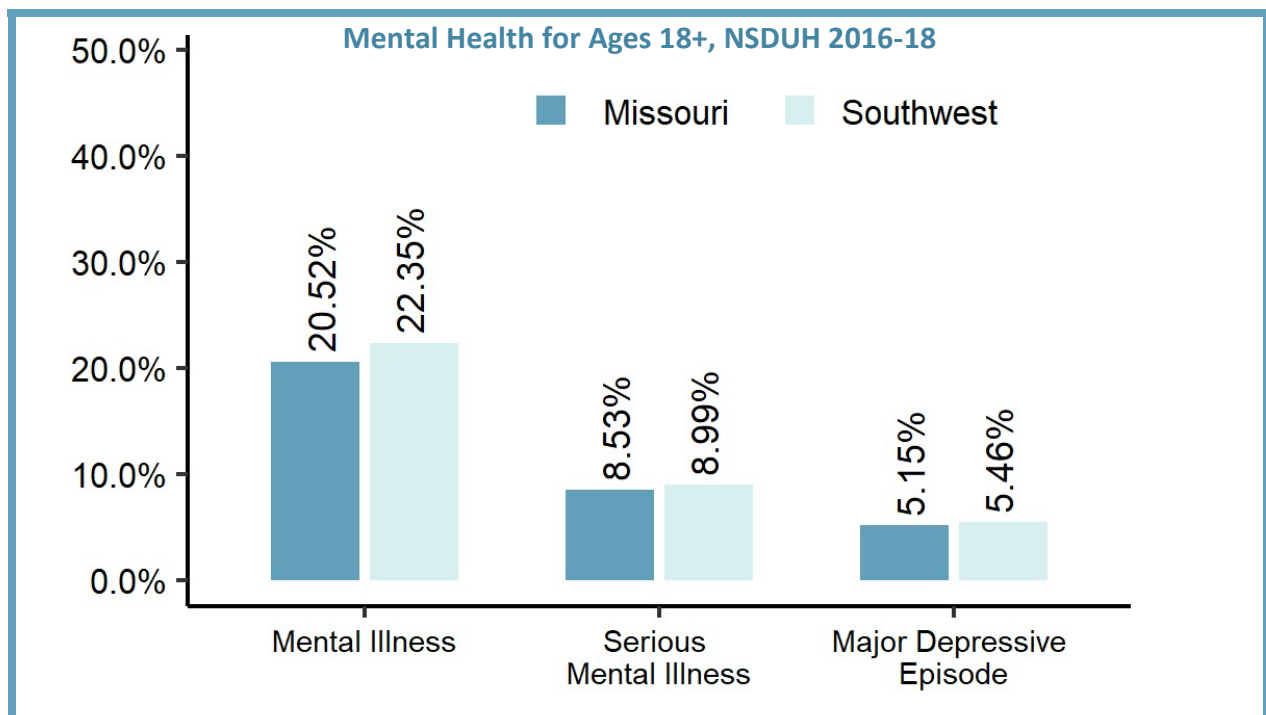
## Mental Health Data for Jasper County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 3475 Jasper County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Jasper County, 15.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

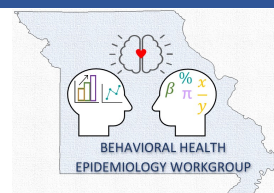
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 20 Jasper County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Jefferson County 2021



Jefferson County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 225,081 in 2019. Jefferson County ranks 7 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 8.4% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$68,779 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Jefferson County

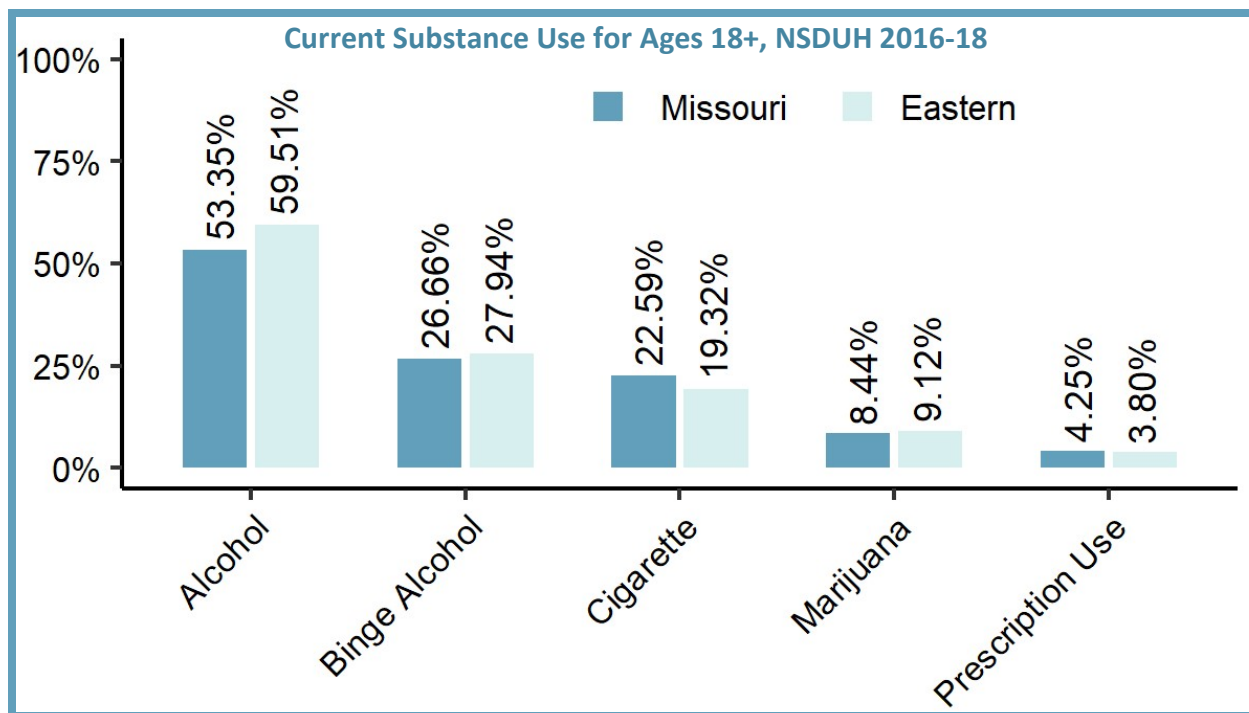
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Jefferson County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 59.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.9% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Eastern region, 19.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Eastern region, approximately 9.1% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 3.8% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Jefferson County residents had a total of 226 alcohol-related and 230 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 547 alcohol-related and 731 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 1056 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 239 were primarily due to alcohol, 168 were primarily due to marijuana, and 162 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Jefferson County had 766 DWI arrests, 83 liquor law violations and 1138 drug-related arrests. There were 16 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Jefferson County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 217 in 2017 to 184 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
184	8	63	113	8	99	12	43

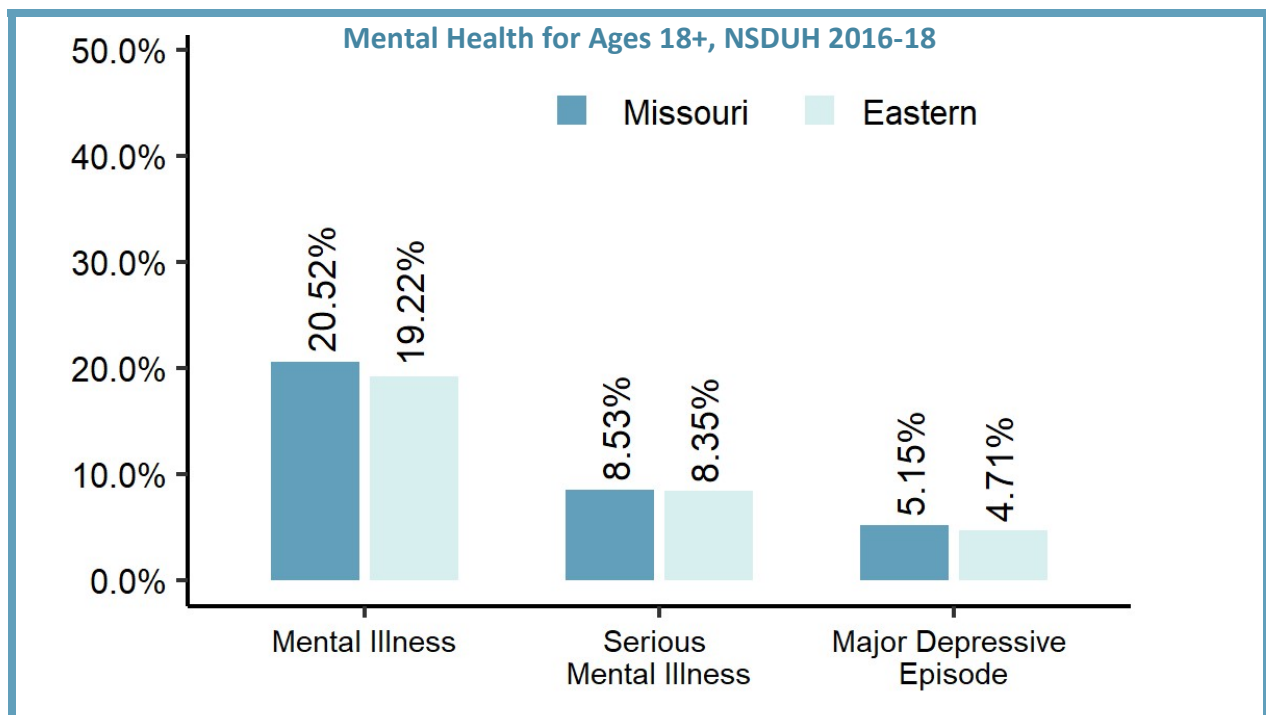
## Mental Health Data for Jefferson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 2270 Jefferson County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Jefferson County, 15.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Eastern Missouri, 19.2% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.4% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

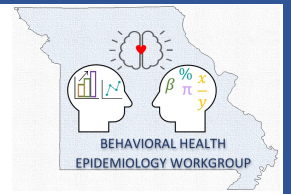
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 55 Jefferson County resident(s) died by



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Johnson County 2021



Johnson County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 54,062 in 2019. Johnson County ranks 21 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 11.4% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$58,396 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Johnson County

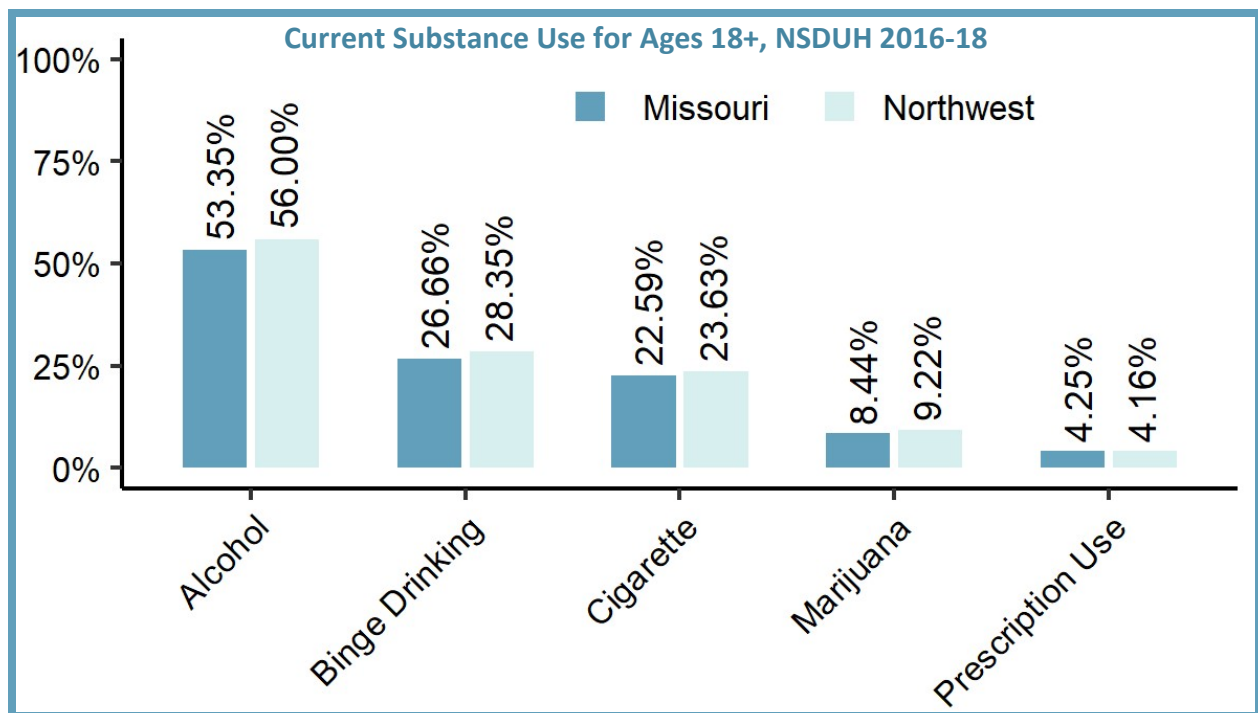
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Johnson County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 18.5%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 19%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Johnson County residents had a total of 59 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 210 alcohol-related and 77 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 151 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 46 were primarily due to alcohol, 27 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Johnson County had 202 DWI arrests, 72 liquor law violations and 260 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Johnson County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 57 in 2017 to 49 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
49	0	18	31	0	28	0	2

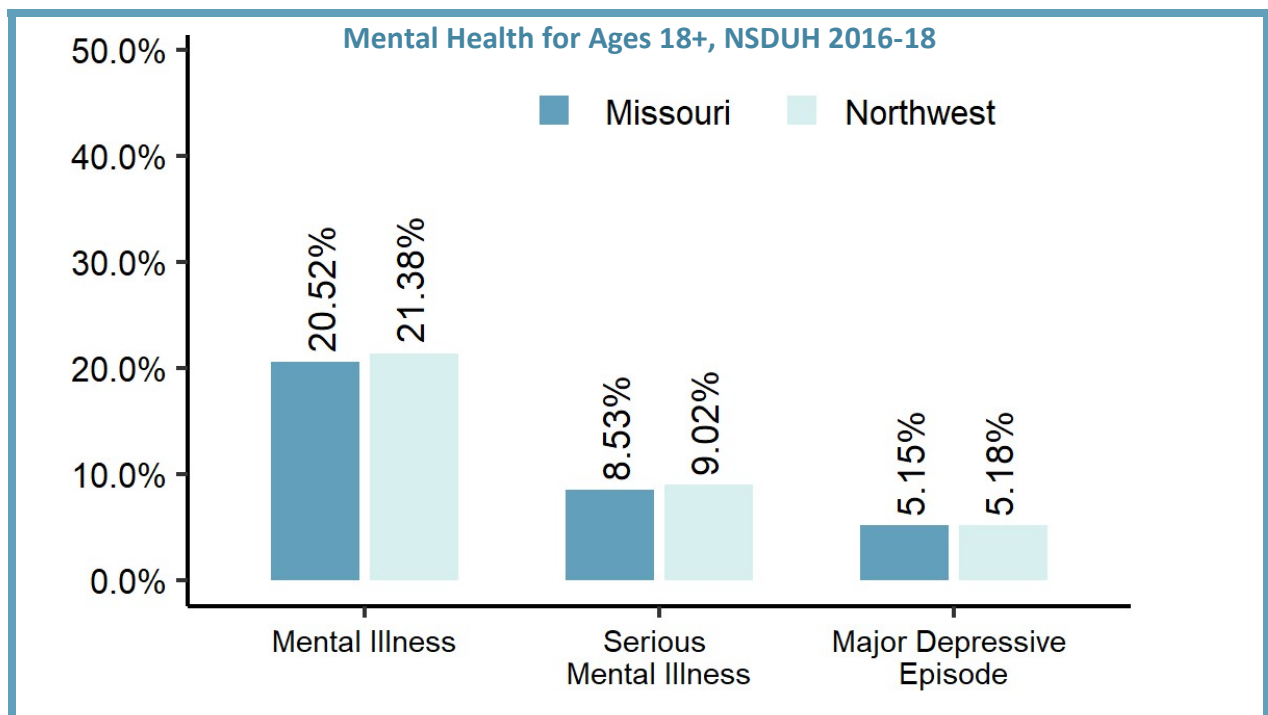
## Mental Health Data for Johnson County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 607 Johnson County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Johnson County, 15.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 8 Johnson County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**

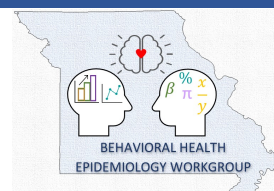




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Knox County

#### 2021



Knox County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 3,959 in 2019. Knox County ranks 113 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.0%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 16.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$41,755 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Knox County

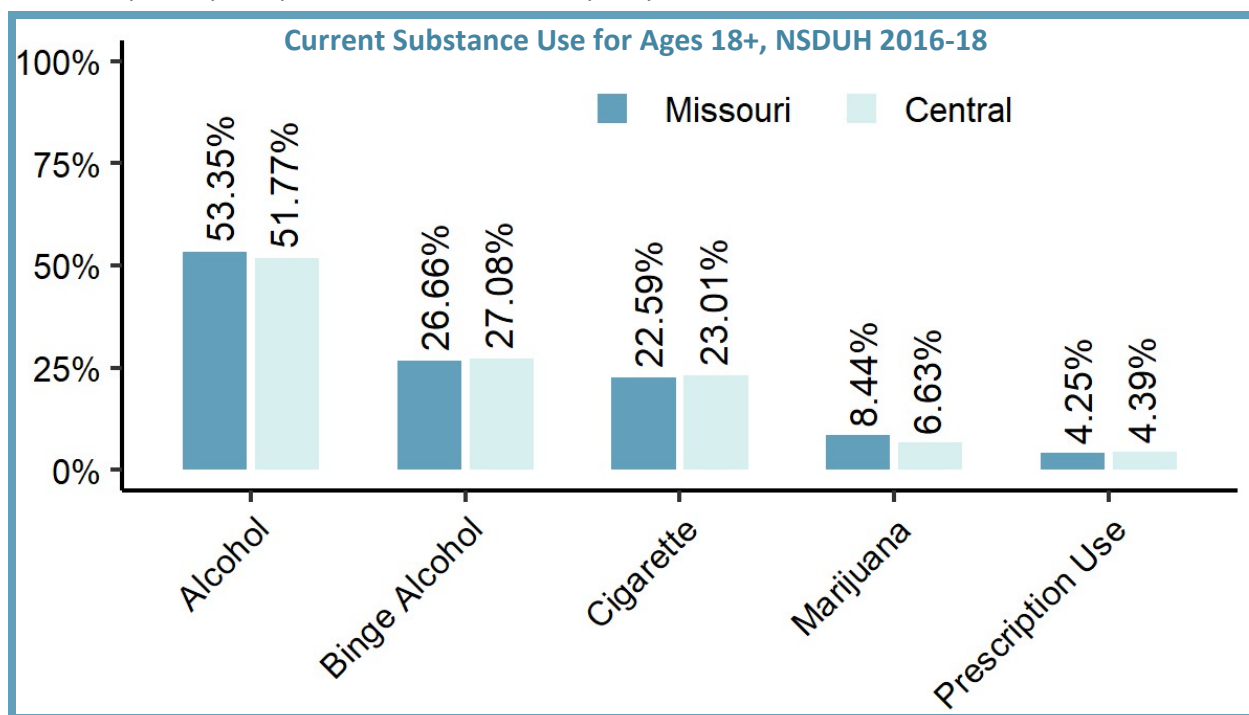
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Knox County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.1%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Knox County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 1 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 16 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 5 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Knox County had 5 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 20 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Knox County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes did not change from 3 in 2017 to 3 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	2	1	0	2	0	0

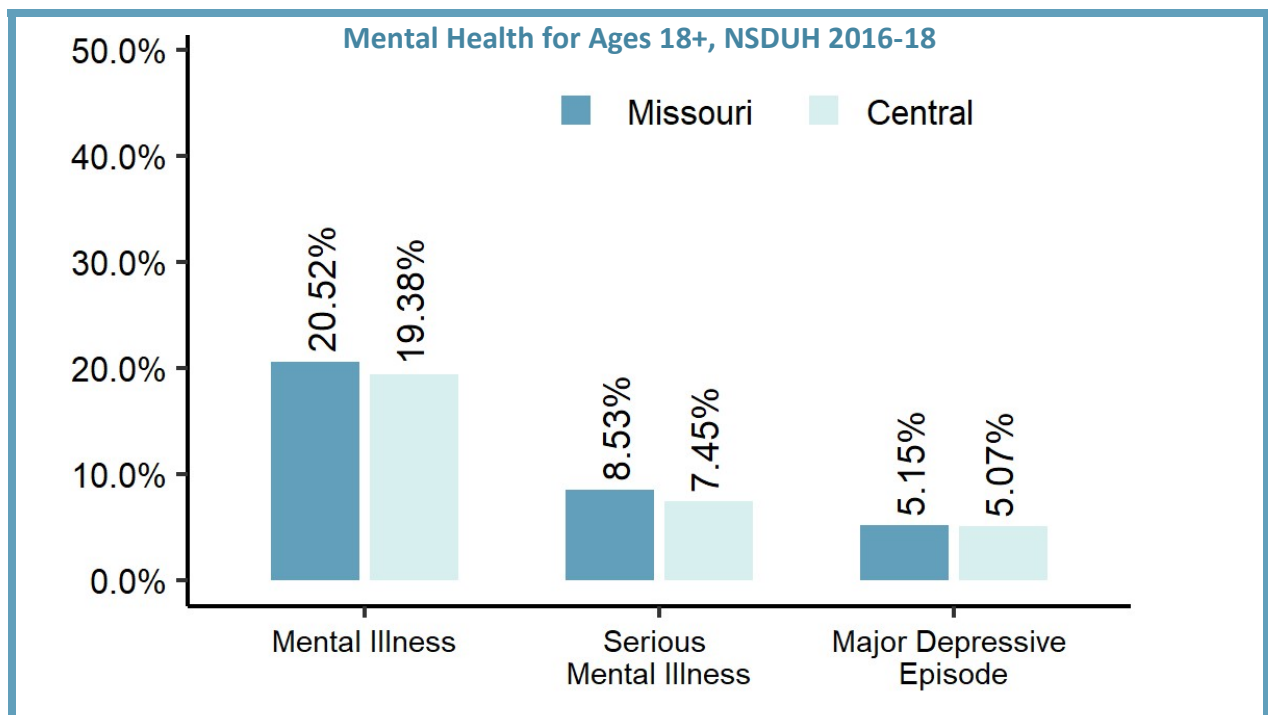
## Mental Health Data for Knox County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 68 Knox County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Knox County, 15.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

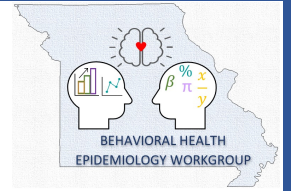
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Knox County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Laclede County 2021



Laclede County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 35,723 in 2019. Laclede County ranks 33 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 8.3%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$43,969 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Laclede County

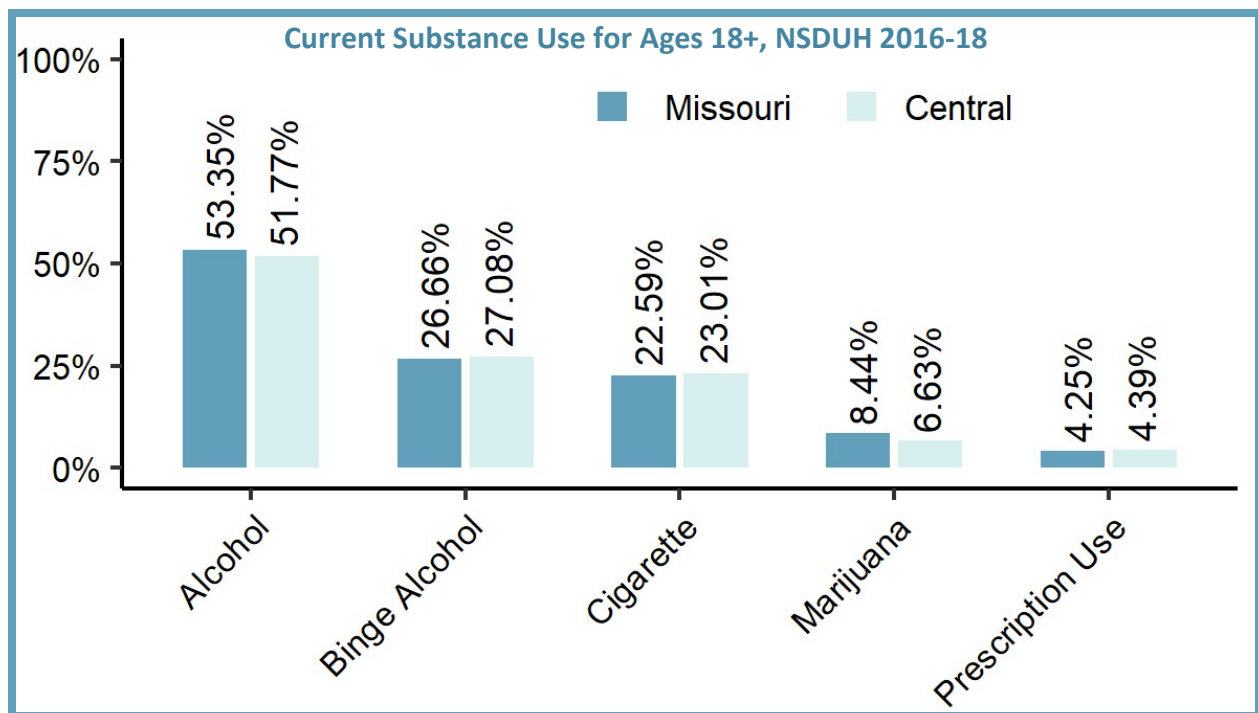
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Laclede County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.2%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Laclede County residents had a total of 36 alcohol-related and 38 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 119 alcohol-related and 98 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 219 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 50 were primarily due to alcohol, 26 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Laclede County had 99 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 127 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Laclede County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 36 in 2017 to 31 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
31	1	11	19	1	13	0	2

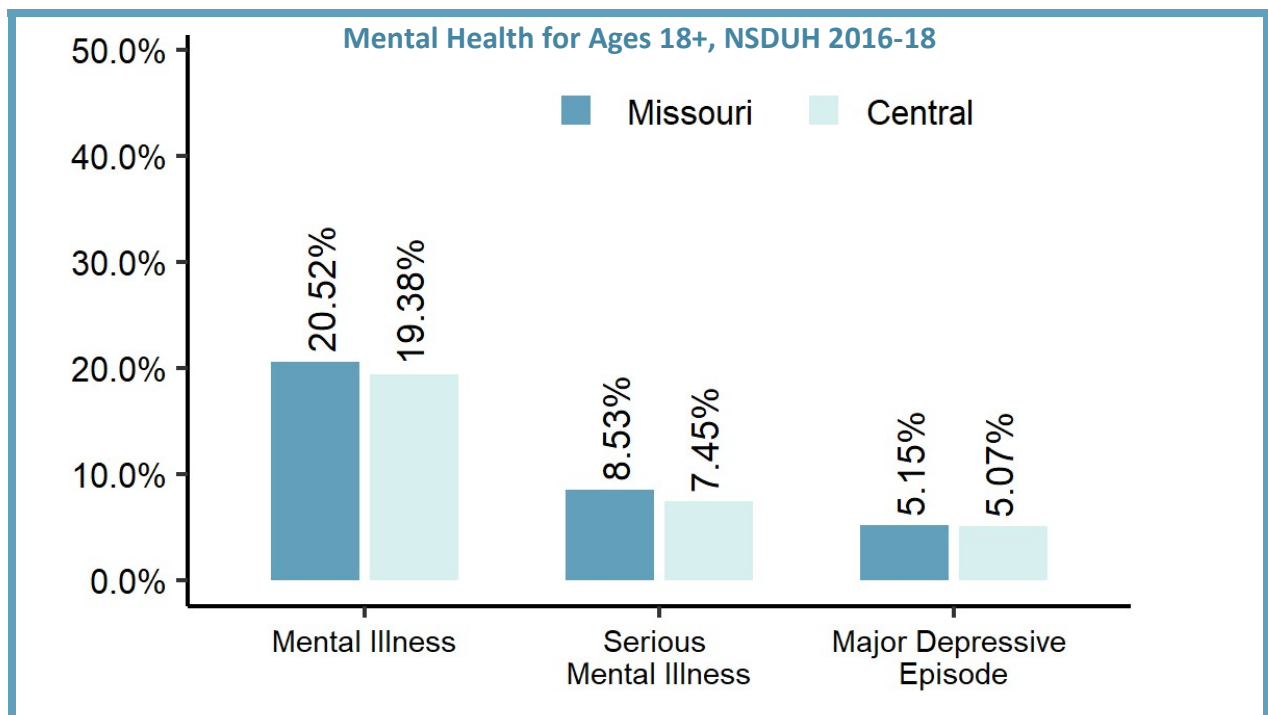
## Mental Health Data for Laclede County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 596 Laclede County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Laclede County, 16.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

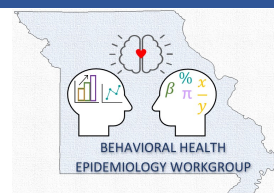
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 7 Laclede County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Lafayette County 2021



Lafayette County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 32,708 in 2019. Lafayette County ranks 35 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.3%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 10.7% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$62,264 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Lafayette County

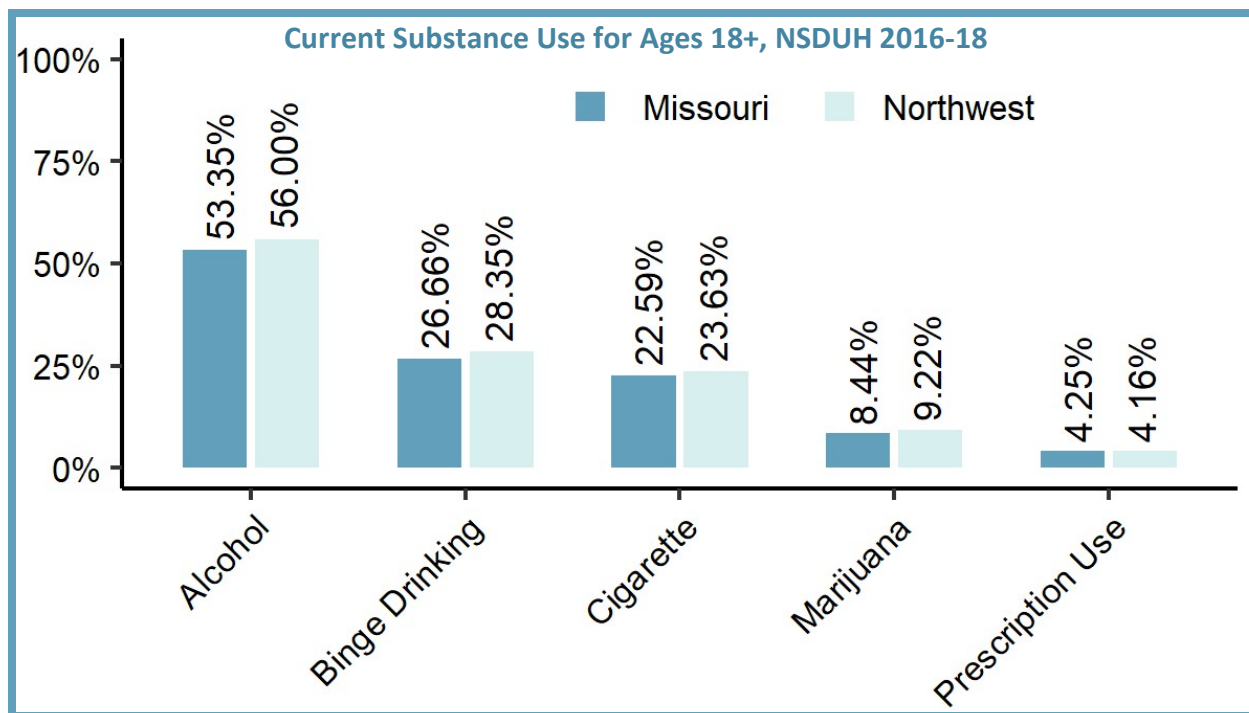
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Lafayette County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.1%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Lafayette County residents had a total of 23 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 64 alcohol-related and 44 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 129 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 37 were primarily due to alcohol, 25 were primarily due to marijuana, and 4 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Lafayette County had 109 DWI arrests, 11 liquor law violations and 153 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Lafayette County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 37 in 2017 to 25 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
25	0	12	13	0	18	1	6

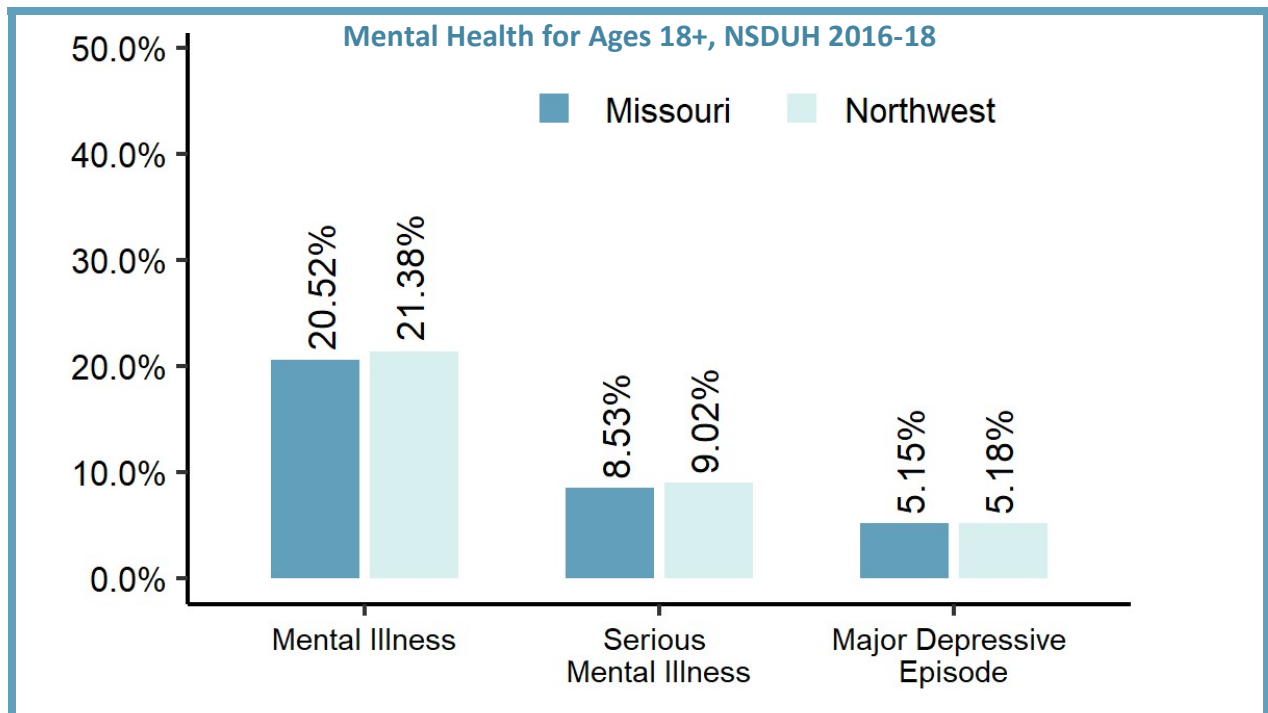
## Mental Health Data for Lafayette County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 321 Lafayette County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Lafayette County, 14.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

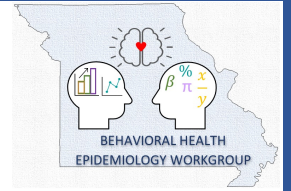
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 9 Lafayette County resident(s) died by



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Lawrence County 2021



Lawrence County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 38,355 in 2019. Lawrence County ranks 30 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was FALSE the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 16.1% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$45,746 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Lawrence County

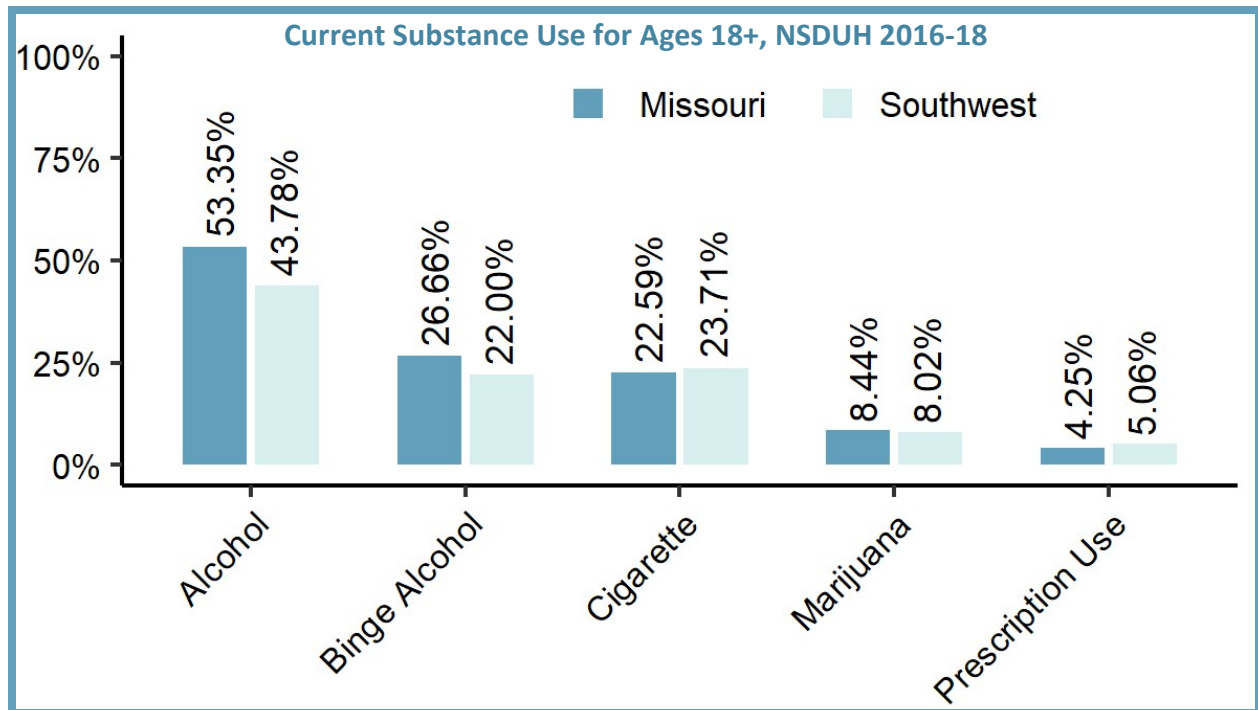
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Lawrence County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.2%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Lawrence County residents had a total of 65 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 177 alcohol-related and 135 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 180 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 52 were primarily due to alcohol, 27 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Lawrence County had 102 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 70 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Lawrence County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 39 in 2017 to 16 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	1	3	12	1	5	1	3

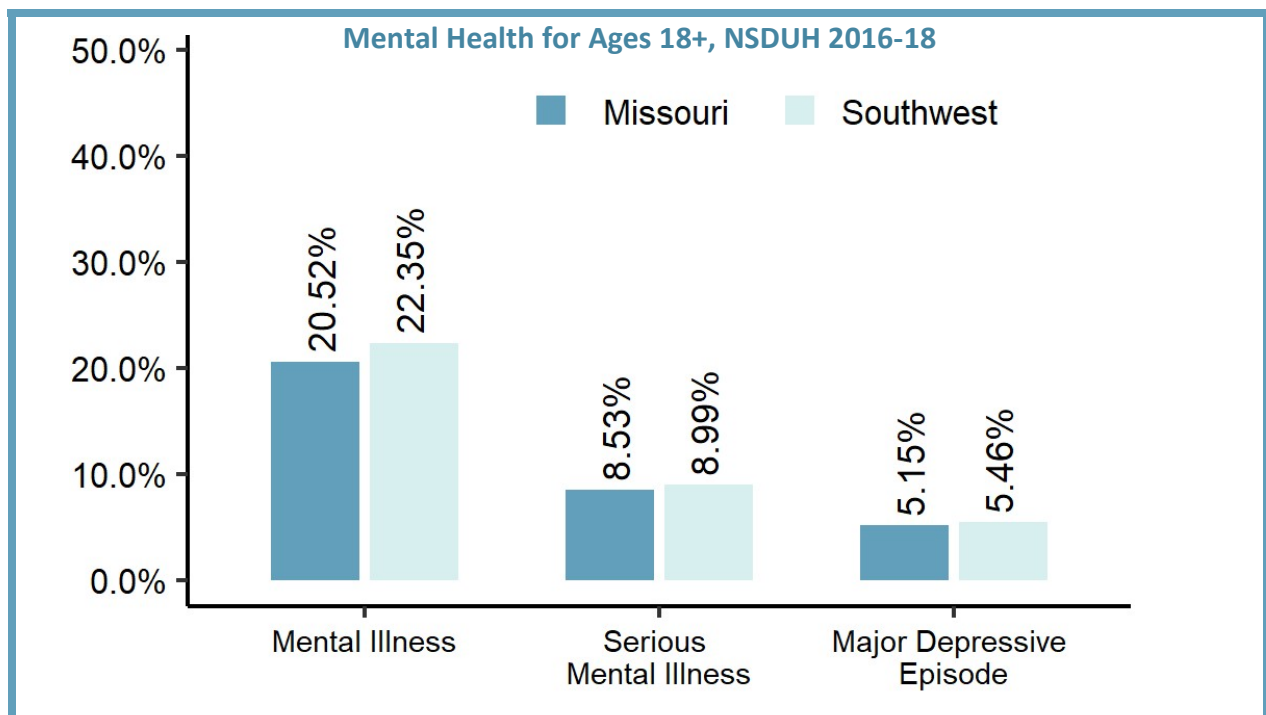
## Mental Health Data for Lawrence County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 610 Lawrence County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Lawrence County, 16.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 7 Lawrence County resident(s) died by



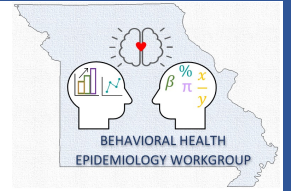
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Lewis County

#### 2021



Lewis County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 9,776 in 2019. Lewis County ranks 89 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 16.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$40,782 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Lewis County

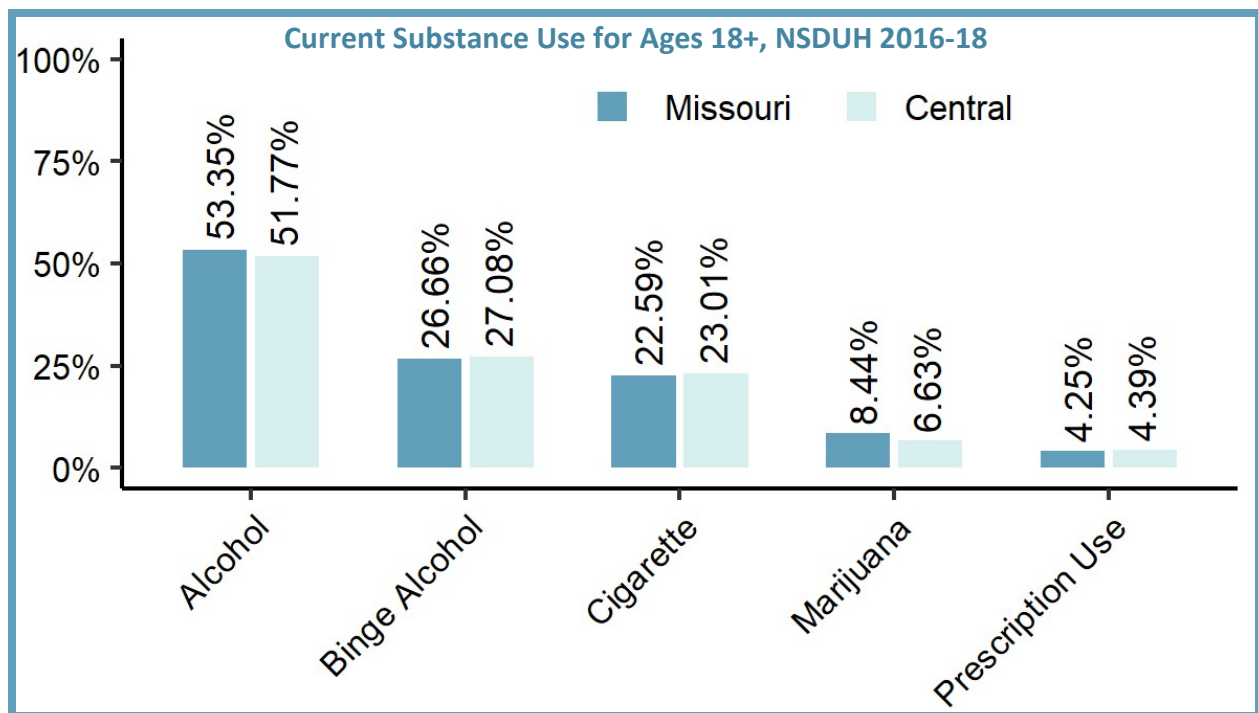
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Lewis County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.1%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Lewis County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 0 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 36 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 6 were primarily due to marijuana, and 2 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Lewis County had 44 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 41 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Lewis County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes did not change from 9 in 2017 to 9 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	3	6	0	5	0	0

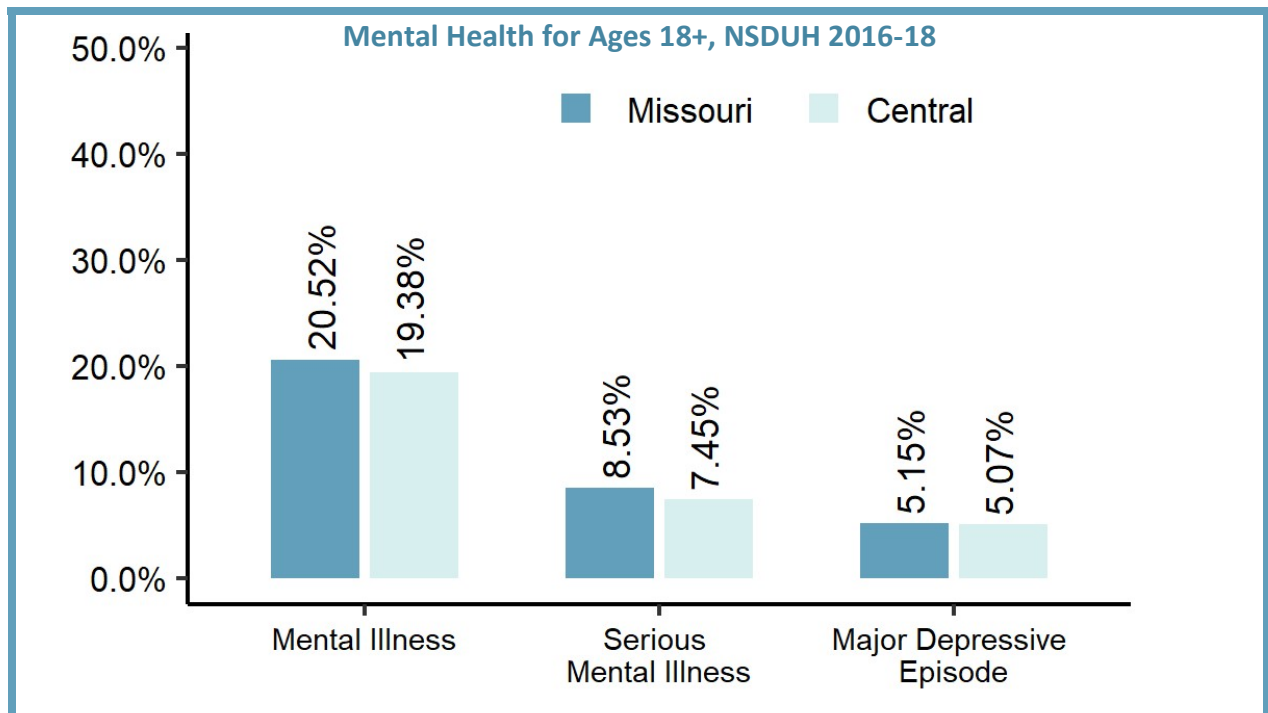
## Mental Health Data for Lewis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 138 Lewis County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Lewis County, 15.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Lewis County resident(s) died by suicide.

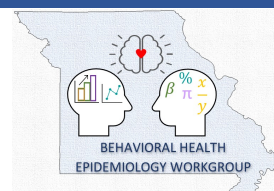


**MORE DATA HERE!!**





## Behavioral Health Profile Lincoln County 2021



Lincoln County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 59,013 in 2019. Lincoln County ranks 18 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 9.4% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$69,178 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Lincoln County

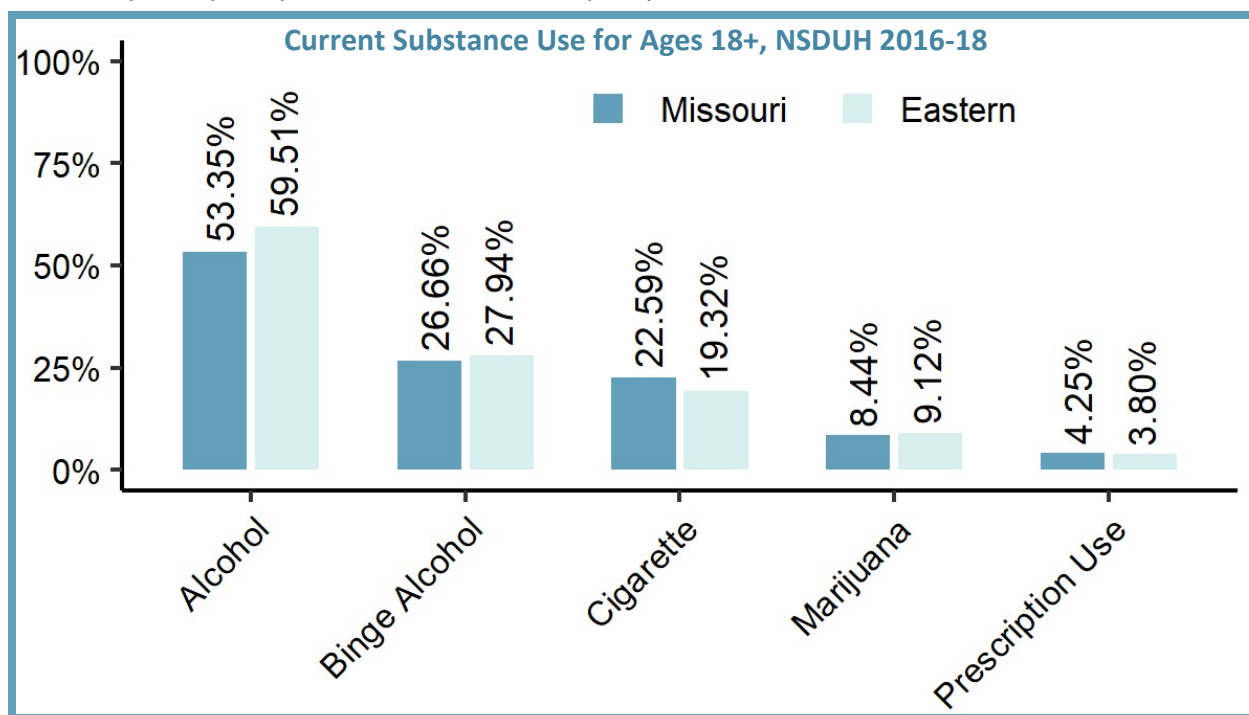
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Lincoln County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 18%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 59.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.9% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Eastern region, 19.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Eastern region, approximately 9.1% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 3.8% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Lincoln County residents had a total of 96 alcohol-related and 58 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 189 alcohol-related and 156 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 327 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 83 were primarily due to alcohol, 60 were primarily due to marijuana, and 37 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Lincoln County had 116 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 89 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Lincoln County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 40 in 2017 to 46 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
46	4	22	20	4	32	4	6

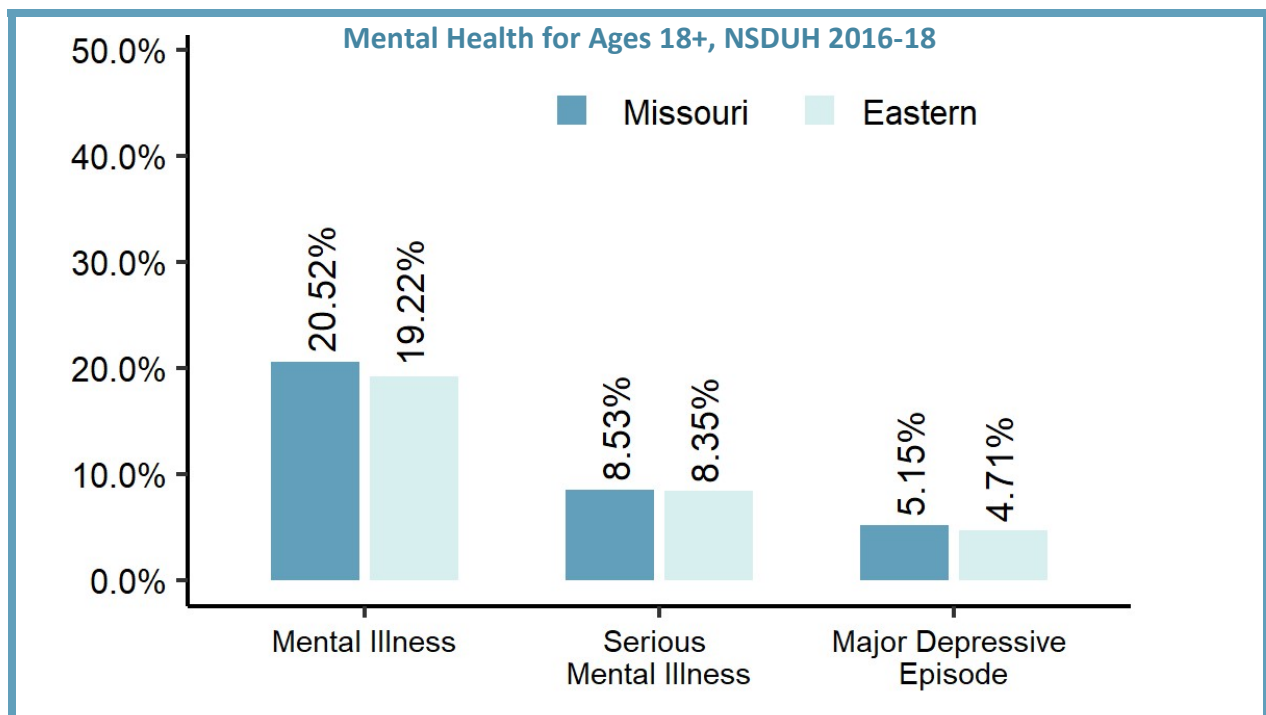
## Mental Health Data for Lincoln County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 783 Lincoln County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Lincoln County, 15.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Eastern Missouri, 19.2% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.4% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 13 Lincoln County resident(s) died by suicide.



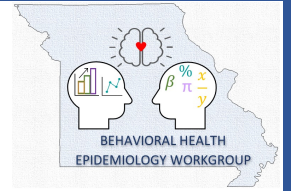
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Linn County

### 2021



Linn County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 11,920 in 2019. Linn County ranks 81 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 18.9% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$45,774 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Linn County

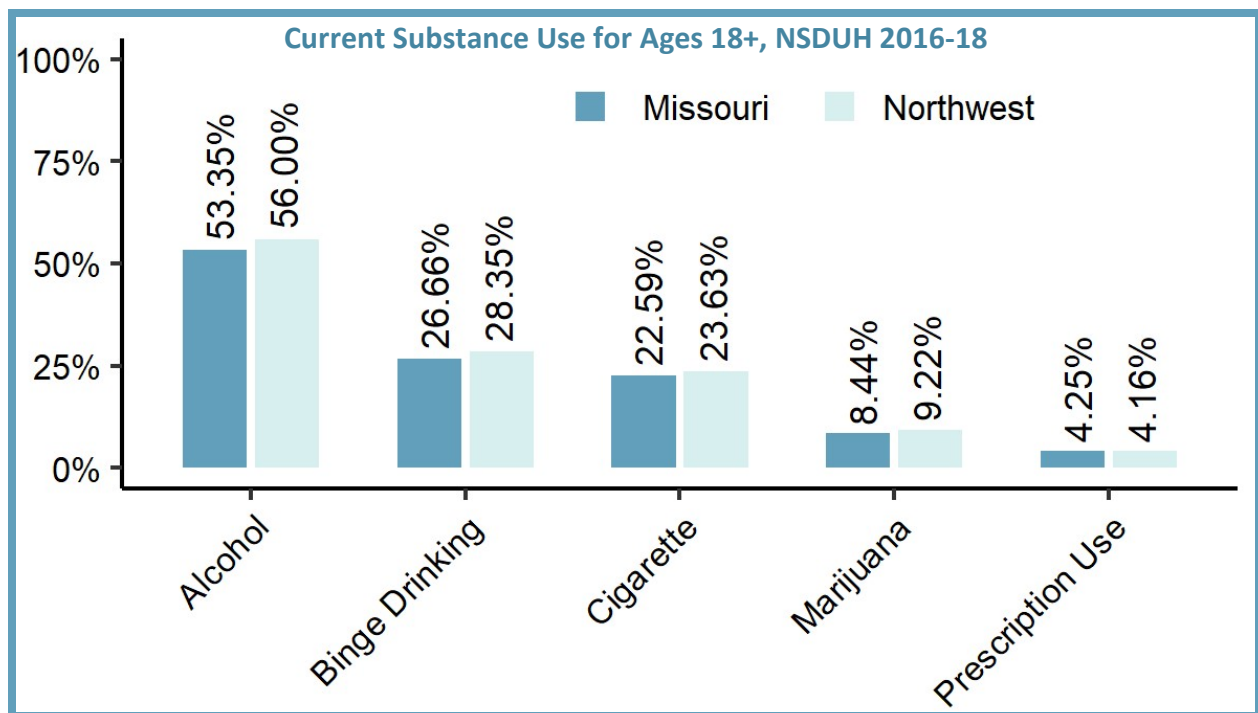
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Linn County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.5%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Linn County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 27 alcohol-related and 15 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 99 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 22 were primarily due to alcohol, 27 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Linn County had 54 DWI arrests, 8 liquor law violations and 110 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Linn County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 10 in 2017 to 15 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	0	5	10	0	5	0	0

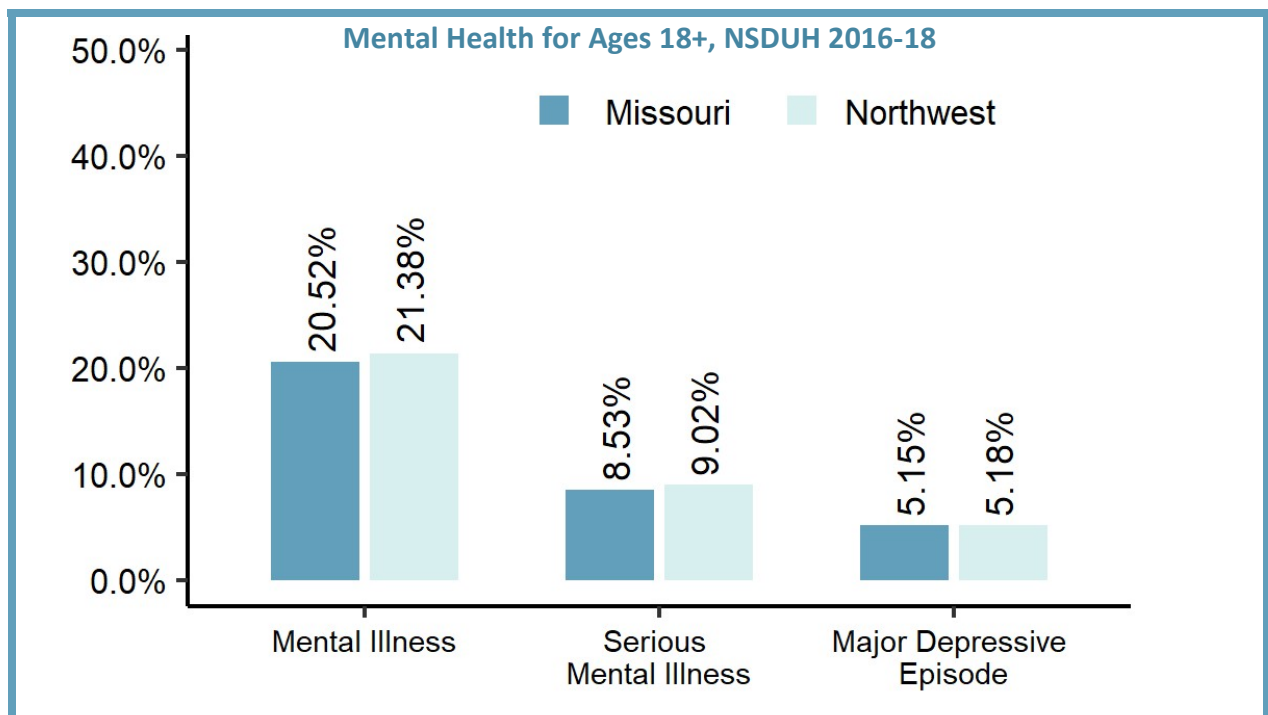
## Mental Health Data for Linn County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 473 Linn County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Linn County, 15% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Linn County resident(s) died by suicide.



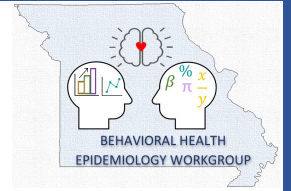
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Livingston County

#### 2021



Livingston County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 15,227 in 2019. Livingston County ranks 69 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 3.8%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$49,065 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Livingston County

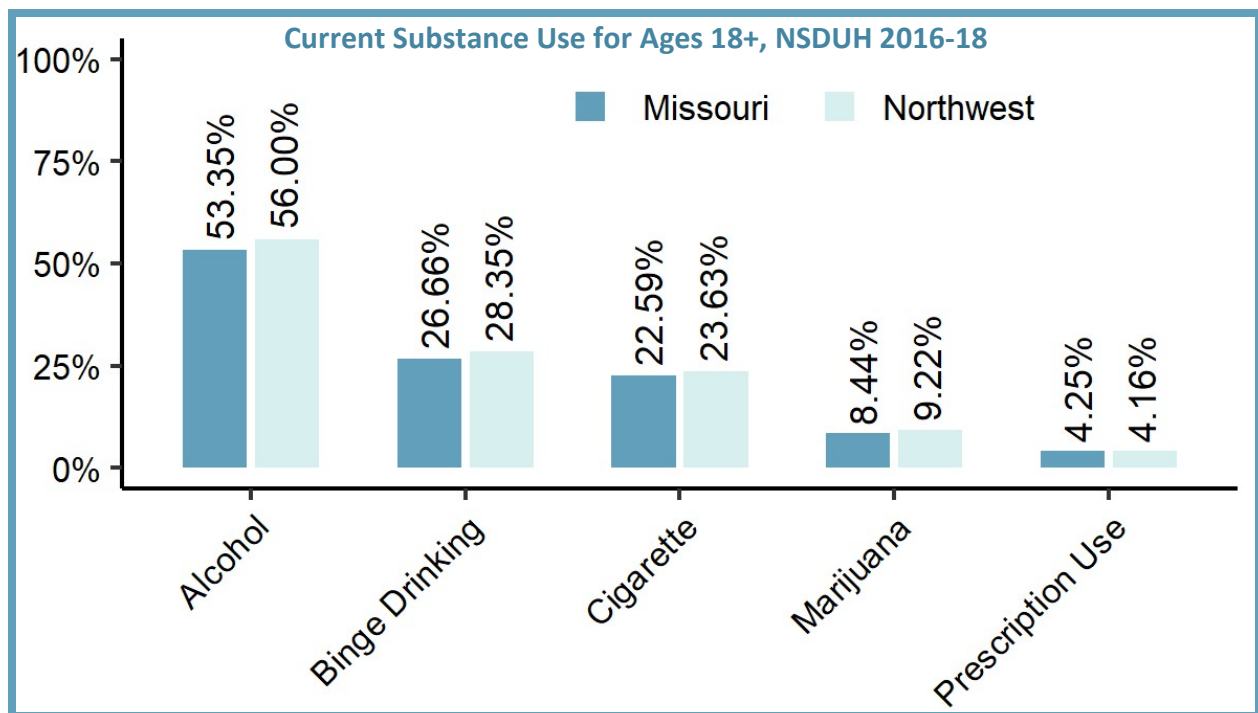
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Livingston County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.1%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.9%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Livingston County residents had a total of 9 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 25 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 58 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 10 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Livingston County had 57 DWI arrests, 7 liquor law violations and 74 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Livingston County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 14 in 2017 to 10 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	1	4	5	1	13	0	2

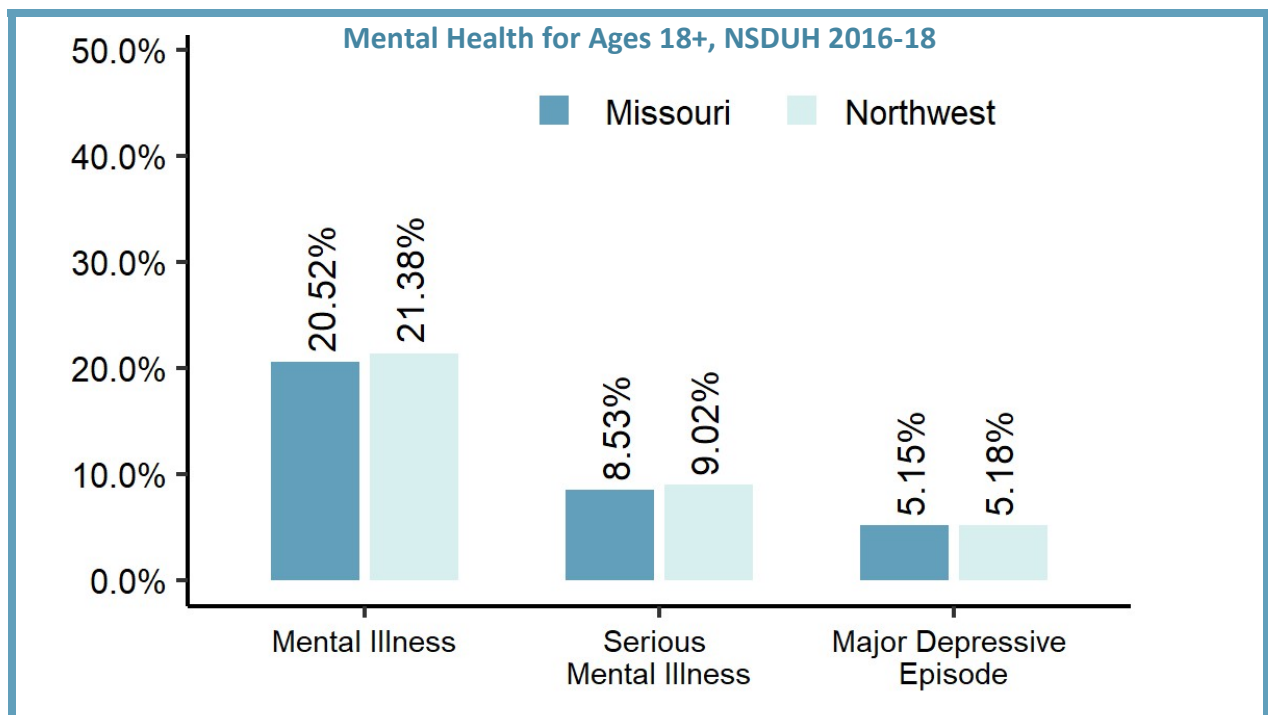
## Mental Health Data for Livingston County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 613 Livingston County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Livingston County, 16% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 3 Livingston County resident(s) died by



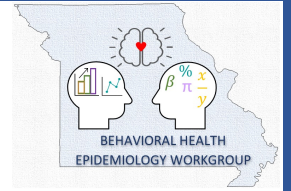
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Macon County

#### 2021



Macon County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 15,117 in 2019. Macon County ranks 70 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 12.5% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$45,717 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Macon County

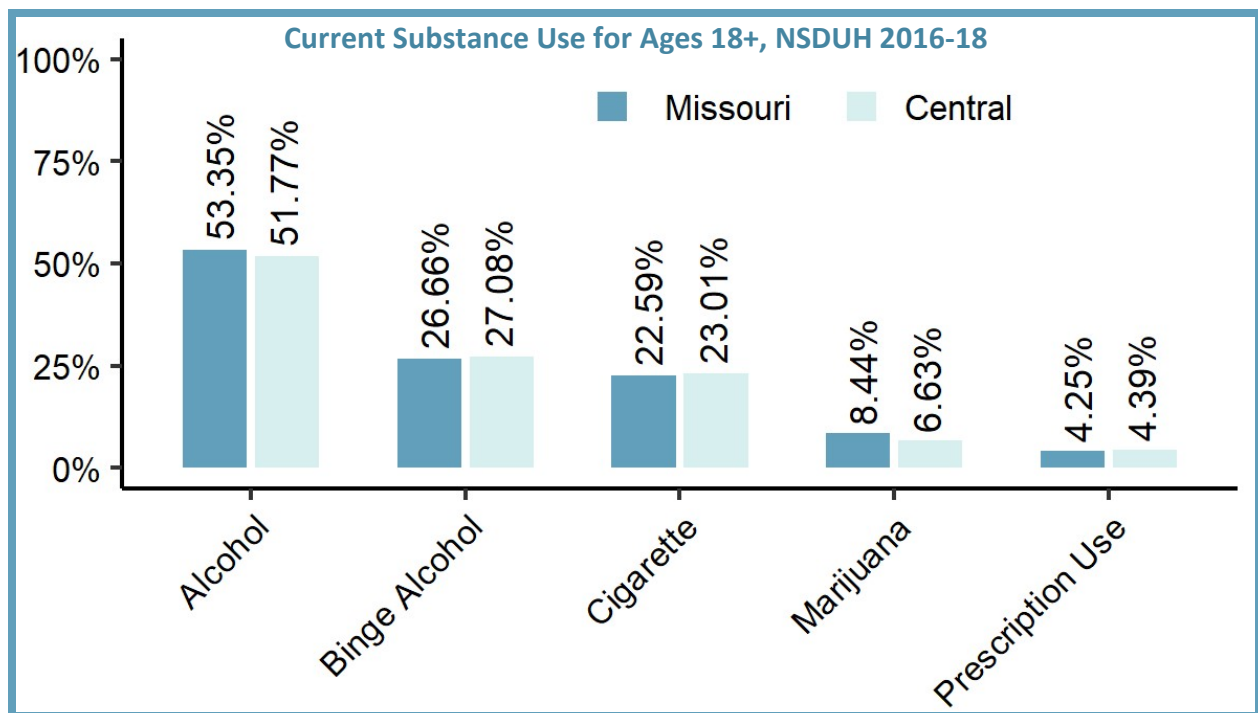
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Macon County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.6%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.9%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Macon County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 28 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 90 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 21 were primarily due to alcohol, 25 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Macon County had 45 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 71 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Macon County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 39 in 2017 to 9 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	4	5	1	4	0	0

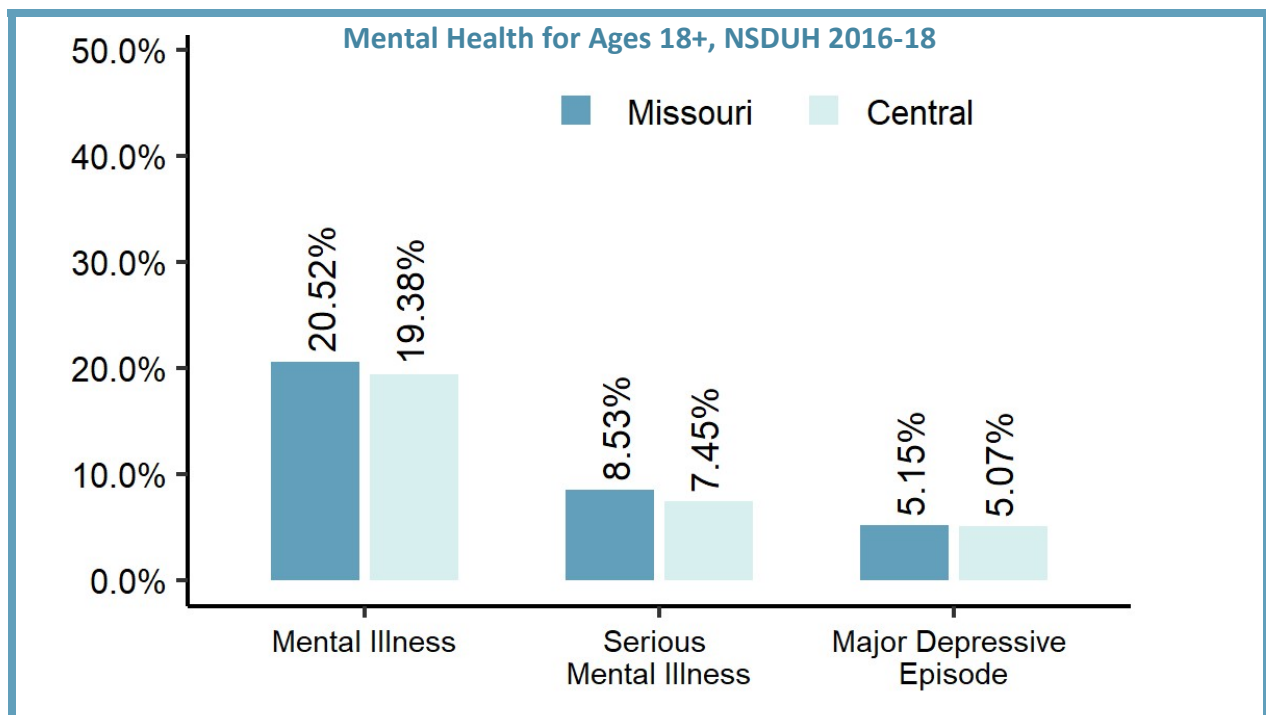
## Mental Health Data for Macon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 166 Macon County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Macon County, 14.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 3 Macon County resident(s) died by suicide.



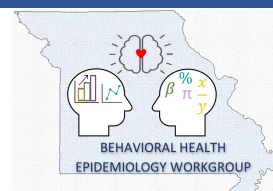
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Madison County

#### 2021



Madison County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 12,088 in 2019. Madison County ranks 80 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.5%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 16.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$43,919 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Madison County

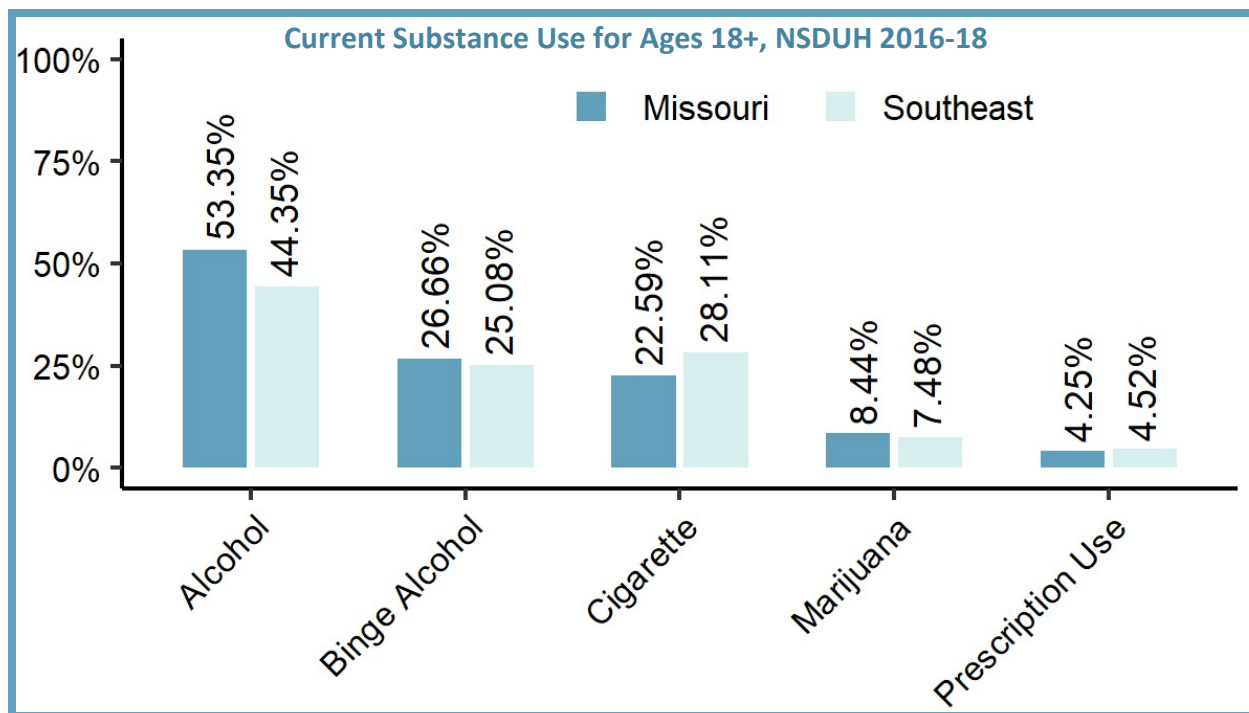
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Madison County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.4%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Madison County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 13 alcohol-related and 19 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 45 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and 2 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Madison County had 30 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 8 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Madison County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 10 in 2017 to 8 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	1	5	2	0	6	1	0

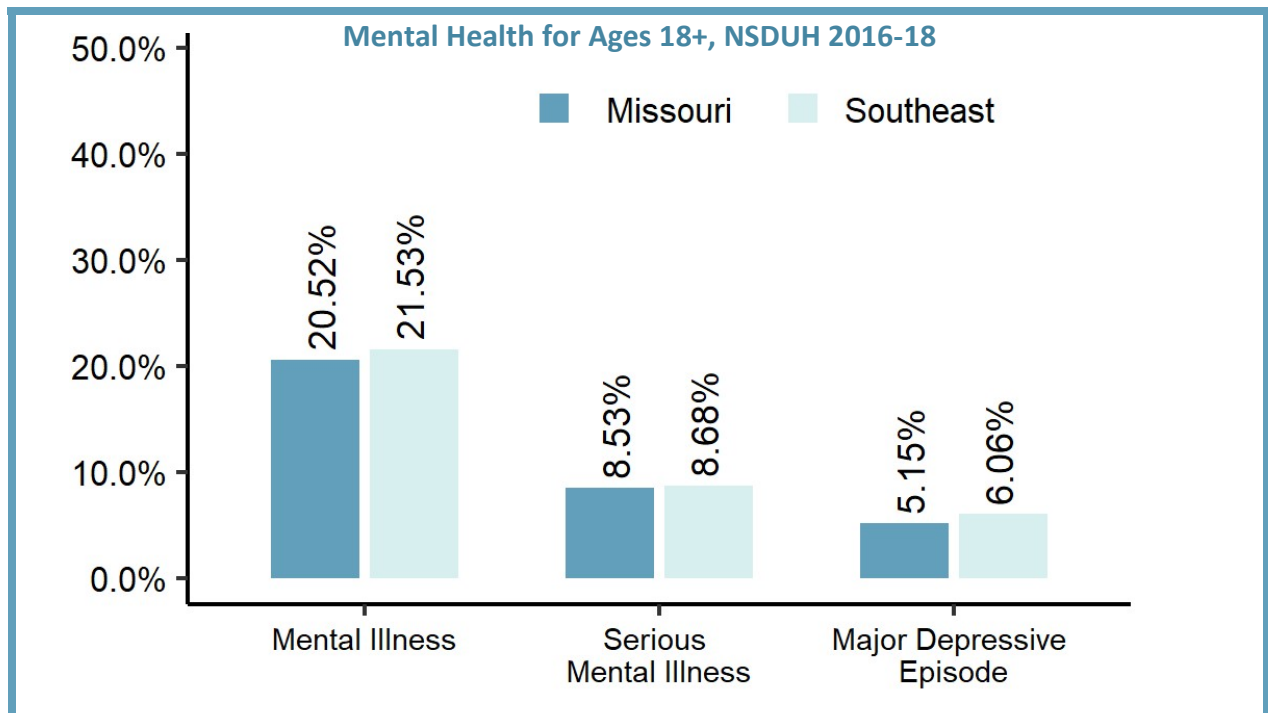
## Mental Health Data for Madison County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 374 Madison County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Madison County, 16% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 1 Madison County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**

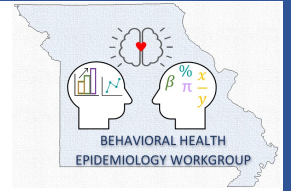




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Maries County

#### 2021



Maries County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 8,697 in 2019. Maries County ranks 94 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 14.3% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$49,712 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Maries County

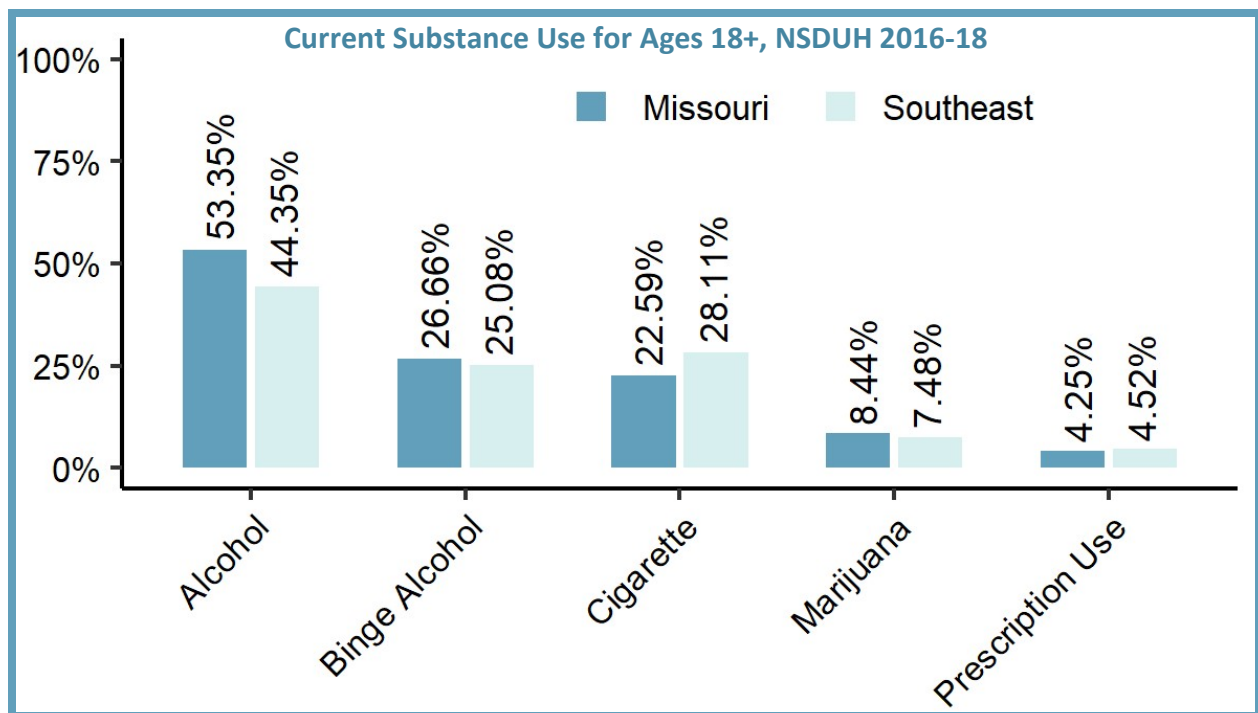
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Maries County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Maries County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 25 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 34 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 3 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Maries County had 27 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 54 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Maries County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 7 in 2017 to 2 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	1	0	1	1	2	0	0

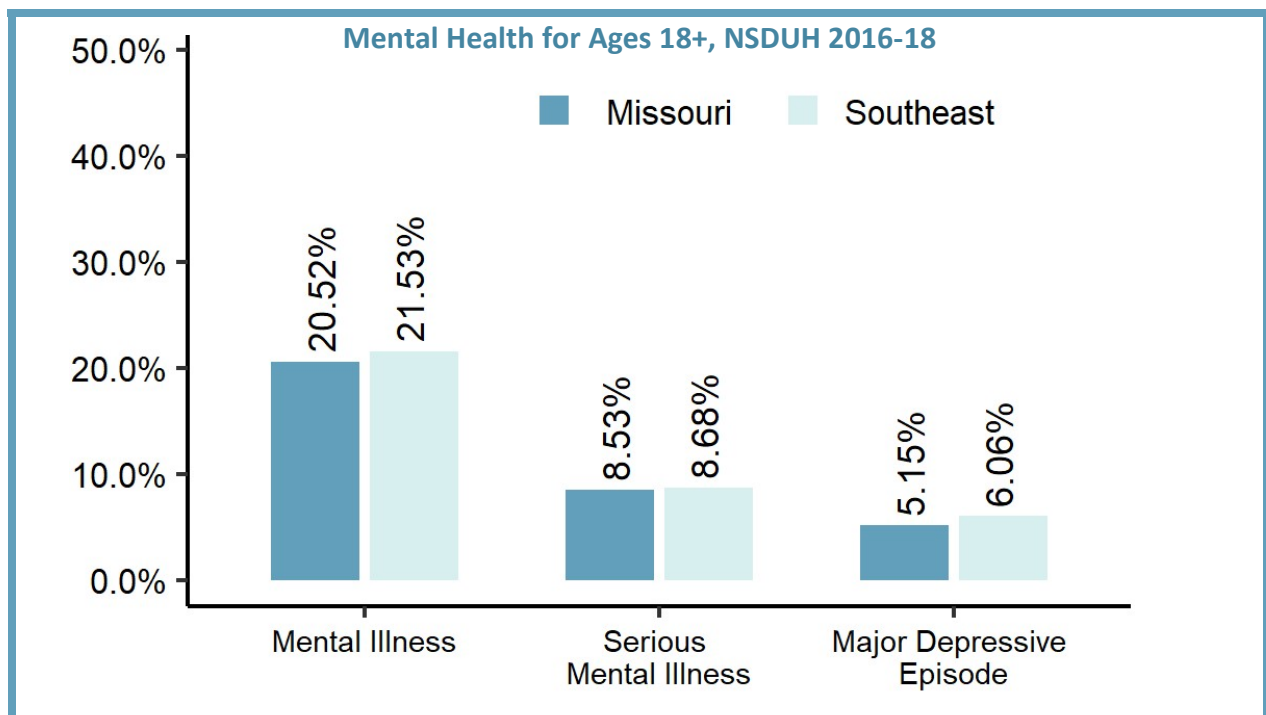
## Mental Health Data for Maries County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 59 Maries County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Maries County, 15.3% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Maries County resident(s) died by suicide.



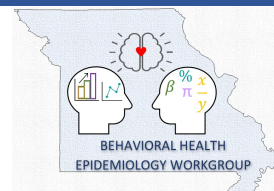
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Marion County

#### 2021



Marion County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 28,530 in 2019. Marion County ranks 40 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 13.9% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$50,803 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Marion County

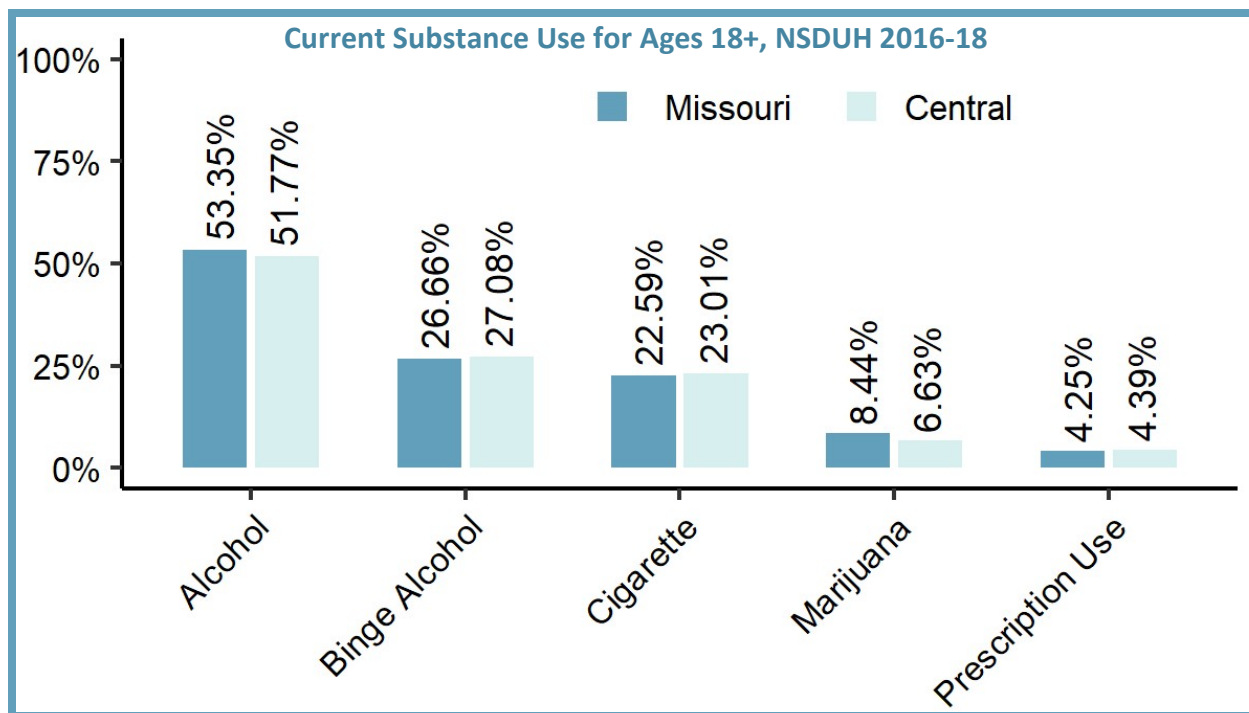
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Marion County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.4%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Marion County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 71 alcohol-related and 45 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 244 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 61 were primarily due to alcohol, 45 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Marion County had 124 DWI arrests, 62 liquor law violations and 287 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Marion County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 12 in 2017 to 38 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
38	1	11	26	1	16	0	5

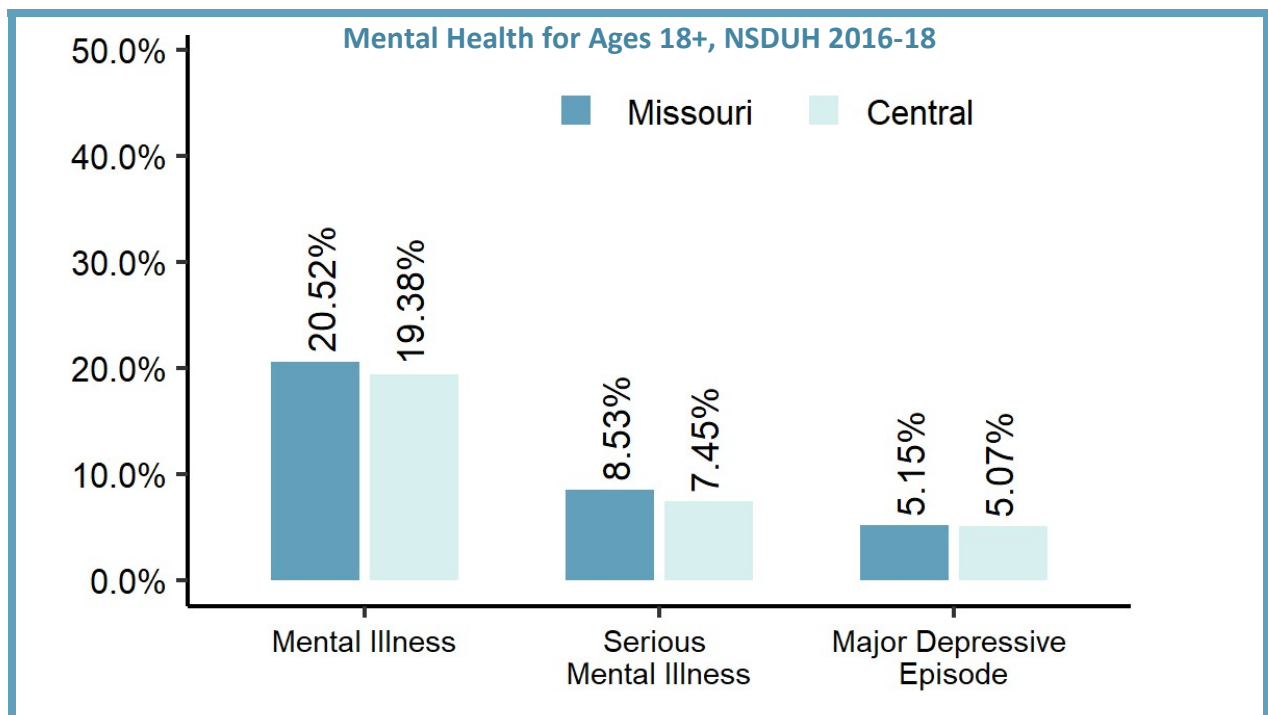
## Mental Health Data for Marion County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 1254 Marion County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Marion County, 15.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 7 Marion County resident(s) died by suicide.



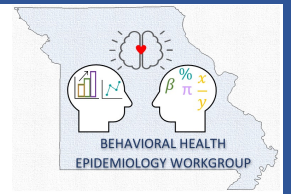
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### McDonald County

#### 2021



McDonald County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 22,837 in 2019. McDonald County ranks 49 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.0%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 18.5% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$39,615 in 2019.

### Substance Use in McDonald County

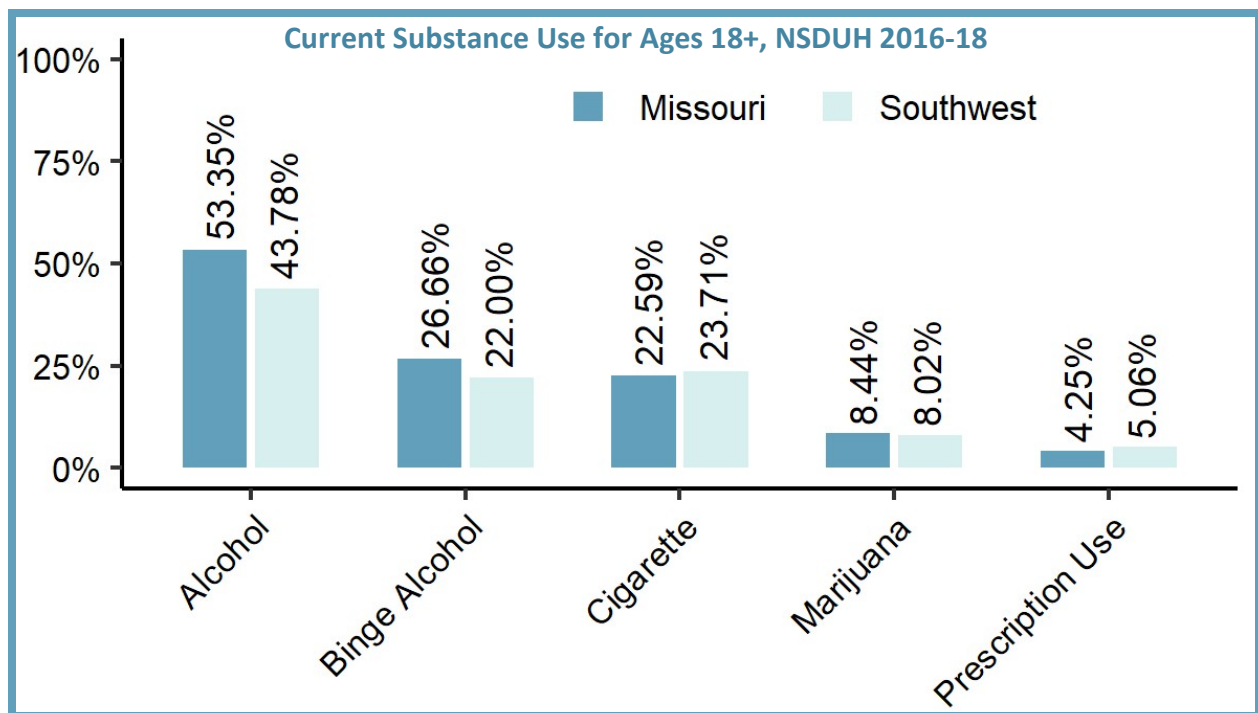
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In McDonald County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 27%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, McDonald County residents had a total of 43 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 69 alcohol-related and 49 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 118 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 39 were primarily due to alcohol, 23 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, McDonald County had 112 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 40 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in McDonald County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 34 in 2017 to 51 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
51	1	23	27	1	33	0	2

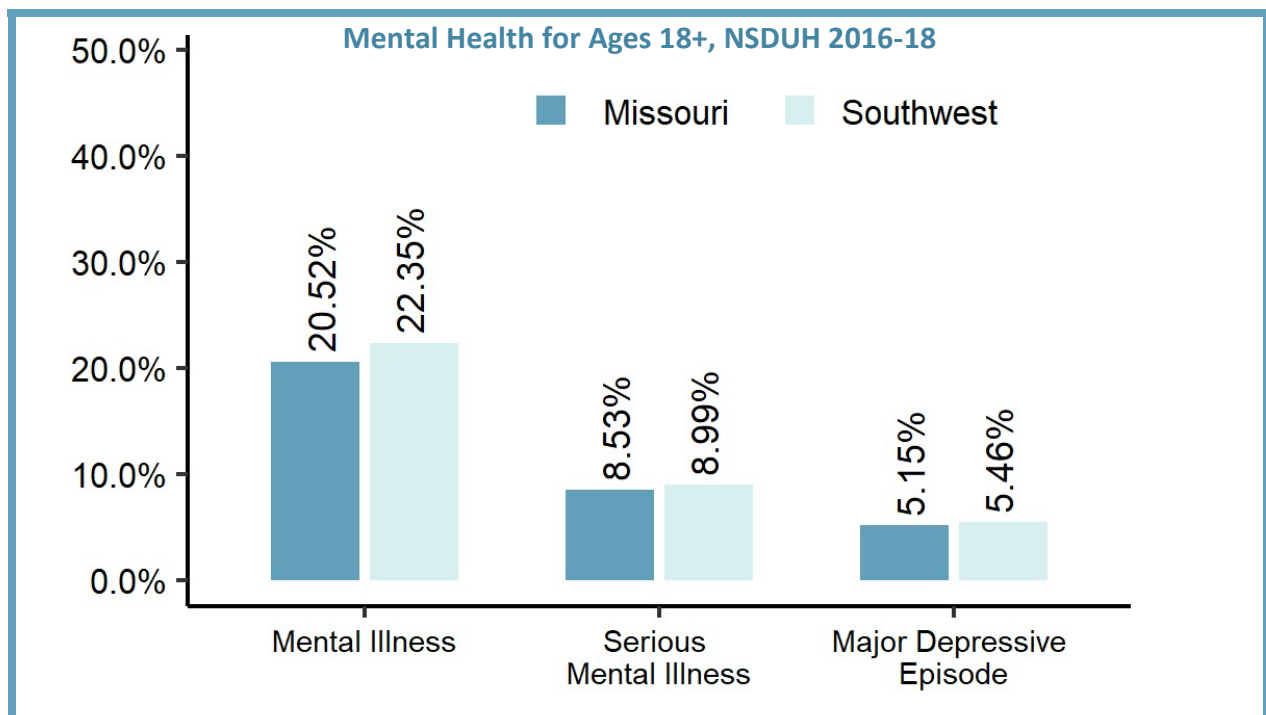
## Mental Health Data for McDonald County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 392 McDonald County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In McDonald County, 17.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

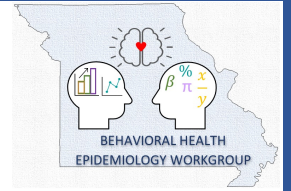
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 6 McDonald County resident(s) died by



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Mercer County 2021



Mercer County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 3,617 in 2019. Mercer County ranks 114 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 3.6%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 12.7% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$44,343 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Mercer County

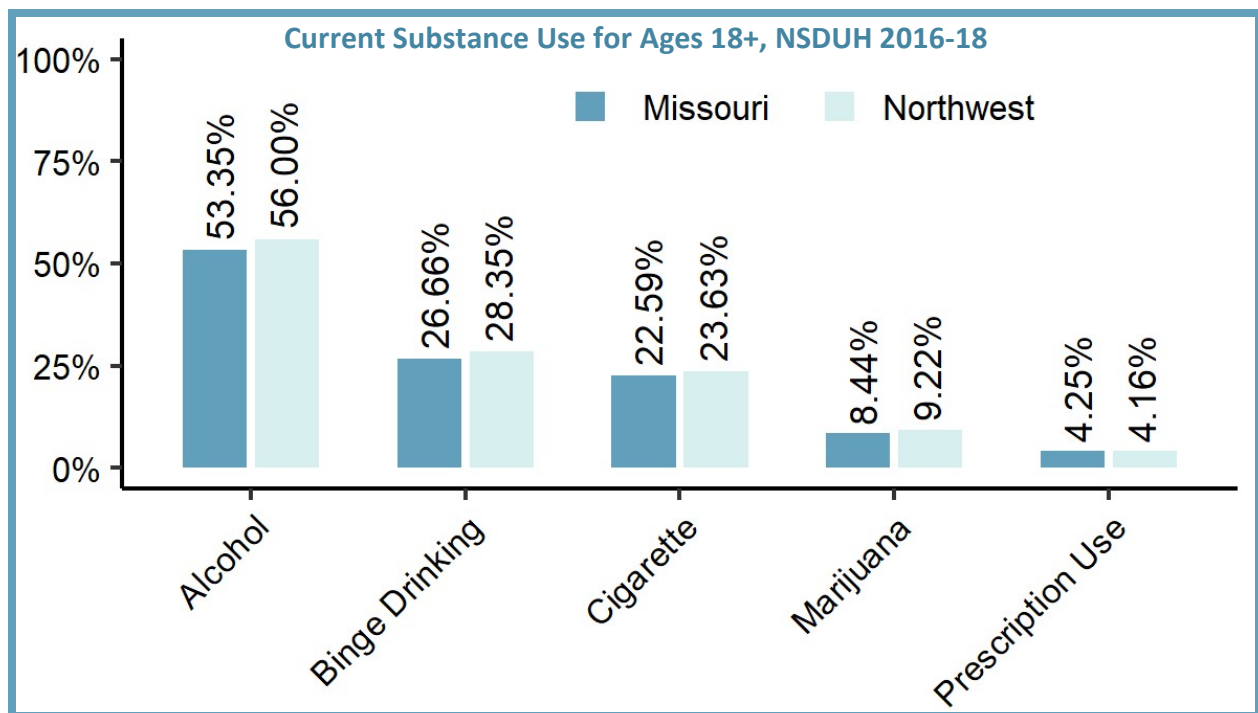
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Mercer County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.6%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20.4%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Mercer County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 4 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 0 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 14 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 4 were primarily due to alcohol, 3 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Mercer County had 6 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 2 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Mercer County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 0 in 2017 to 2 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1

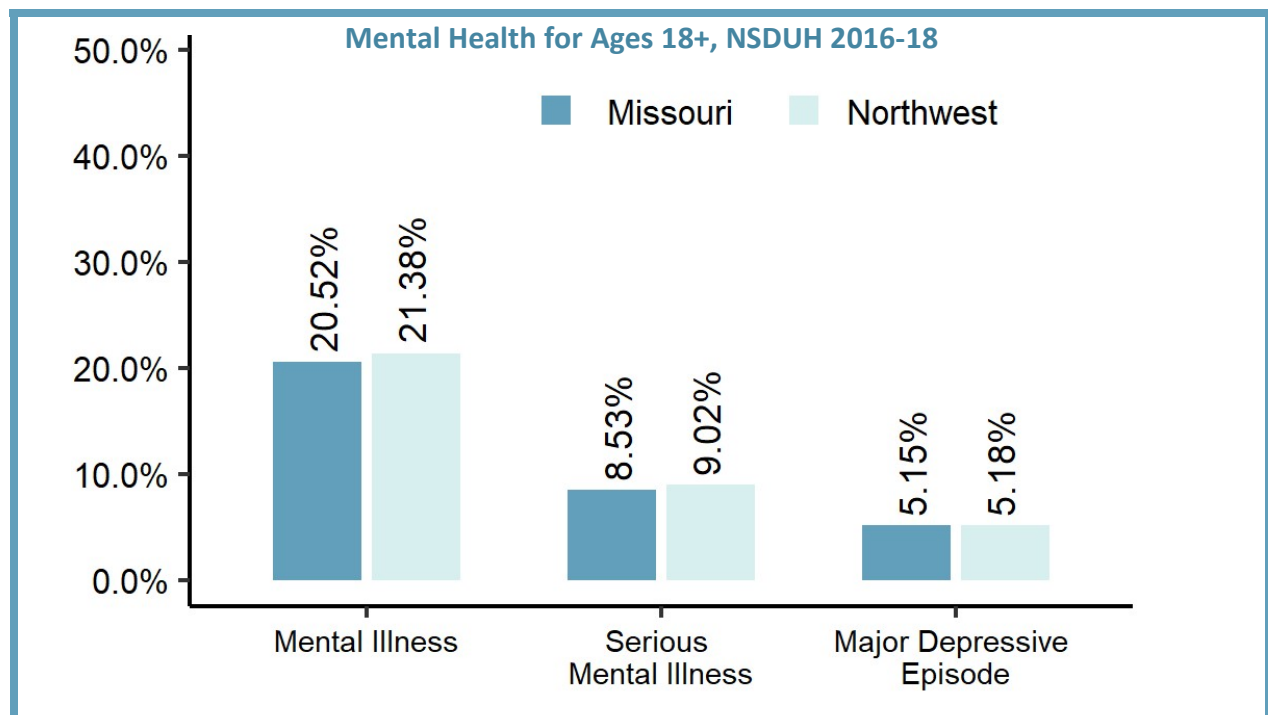
## Mental Health Data for Mercer County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 51 Mercer County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Mercer County, 14.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Mercer County resident(s) died by suicide.



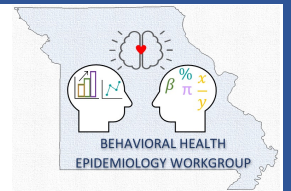
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Miller County

#### 2021



Miller County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 25,619 in 2019. Miller County ranks 41 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.2%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15.1% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$49,252 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Miller County

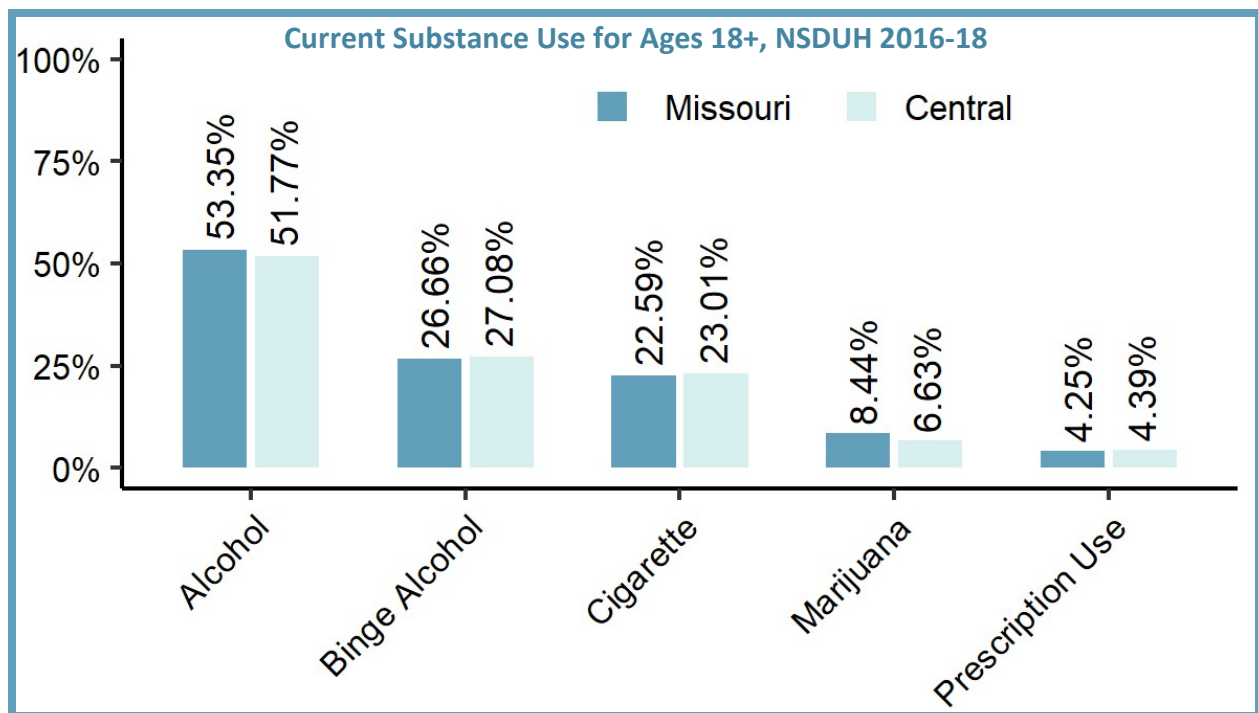
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Miller County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Miller County residents had a total of 30 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 74 alcohol-related and 49 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 116 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 27 were primarily due to alcohol, 17 were primarily due to marijuana, and 4 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Miller County had 162 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 256 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Miller County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 42 in 2017 to 46 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
46	1	18	27	5	23	0	2

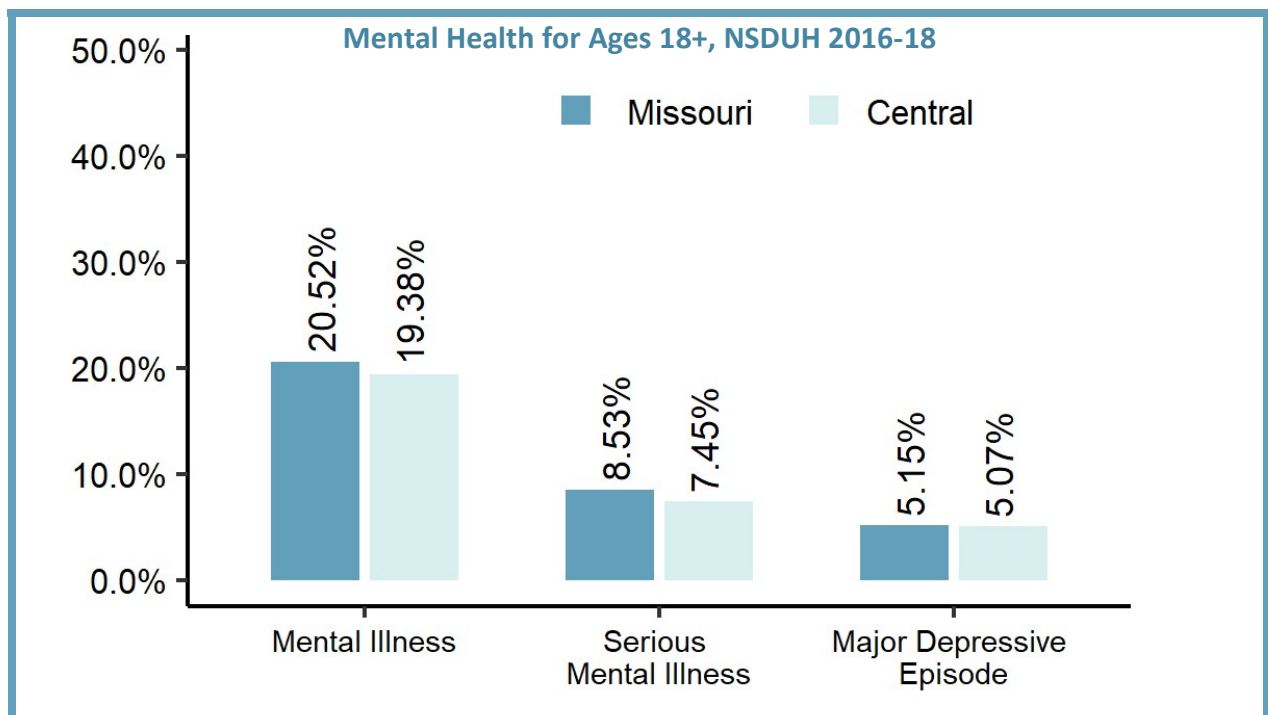
## Mental Health Data for Miller County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 358 Miller County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Miller County, 15.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Miller County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**

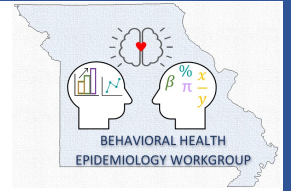




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Mississippi County

#### 2021



Mississippi County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,180 in 2019. Mississippi County ranks 76 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.3%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 27.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$36,802 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Mississippi County

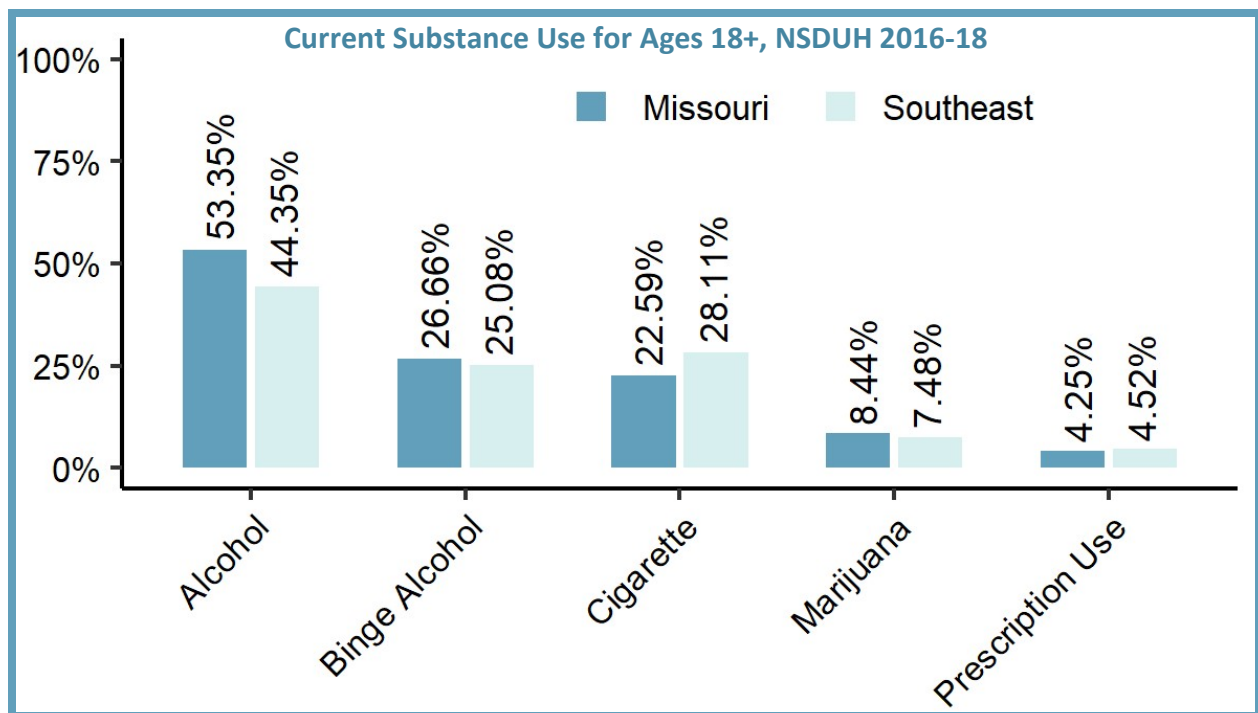
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Mississippi County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.4%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 28.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Mississippi County residents had a total of 8 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 15 alcohol-related and 41 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 121 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 16 were primarily due to alcohol, 20 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Mississippi County had 63 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 40 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Mississippi County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 5 in 2017 to 11 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	0	7	4	0	14	0	7

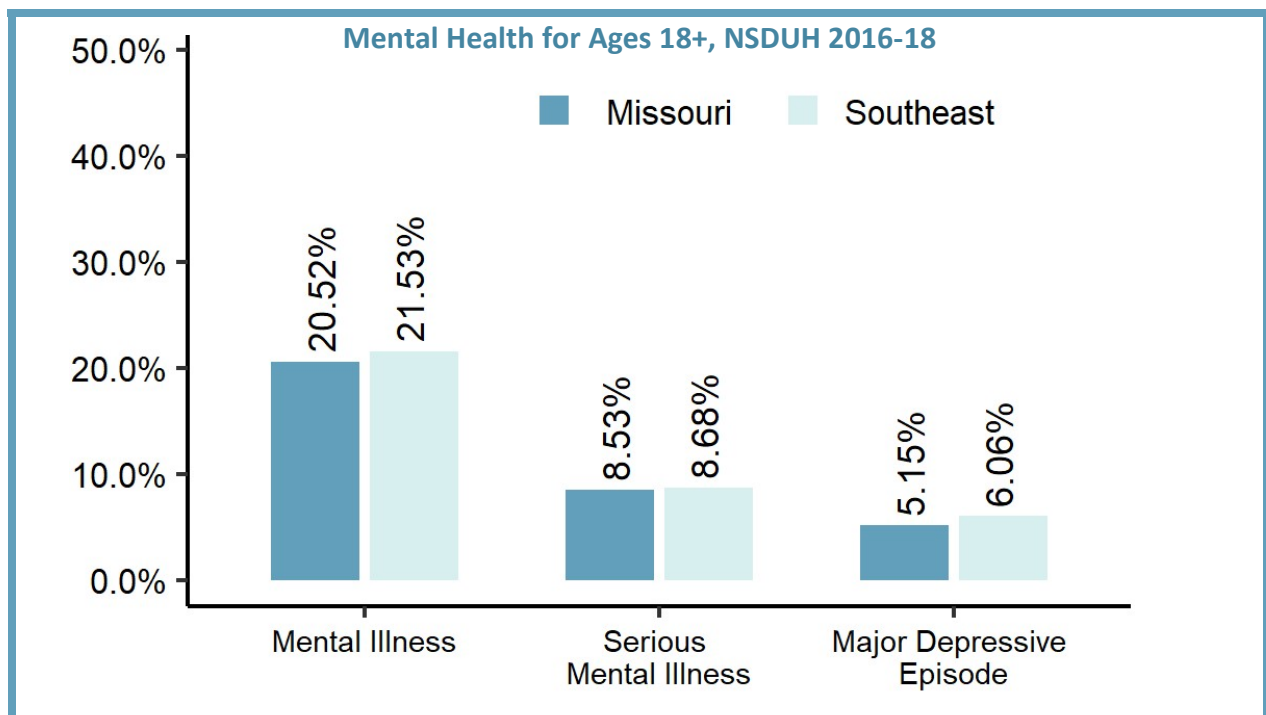
## Mental Health Data for Mississippi County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 318 Mississippi County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Mississippi County, 18.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Mississippi County resident(s) died by



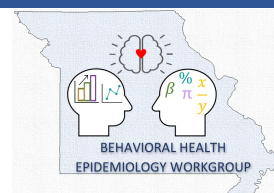
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Moniteau County

#### 2021



Moniteau County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 16,132 in 2019. Moniteau County ranks 66 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 11% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$57,321 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Moniteau County

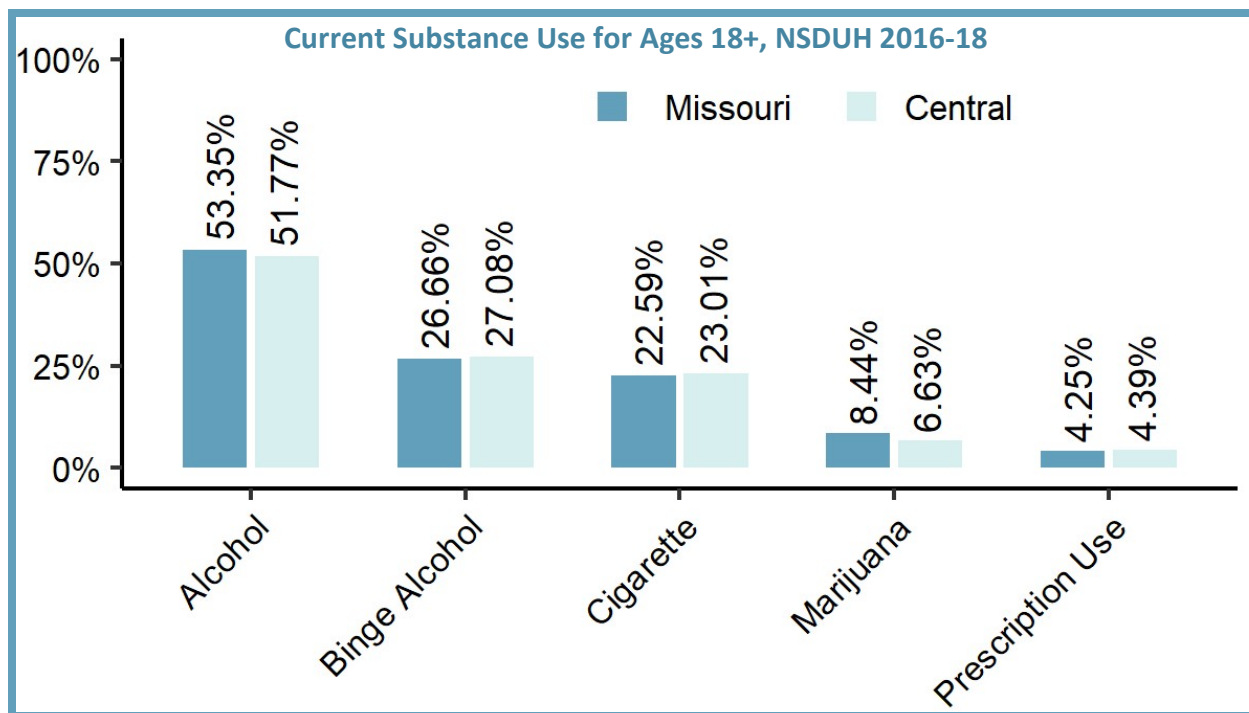
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Moniteau County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 18.4%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Moniteau County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 30 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 38 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and 2 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Moniteau County had 49 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 23 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Moniteau County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 9 in 2017 to 7 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	1	6	0	1	0	0

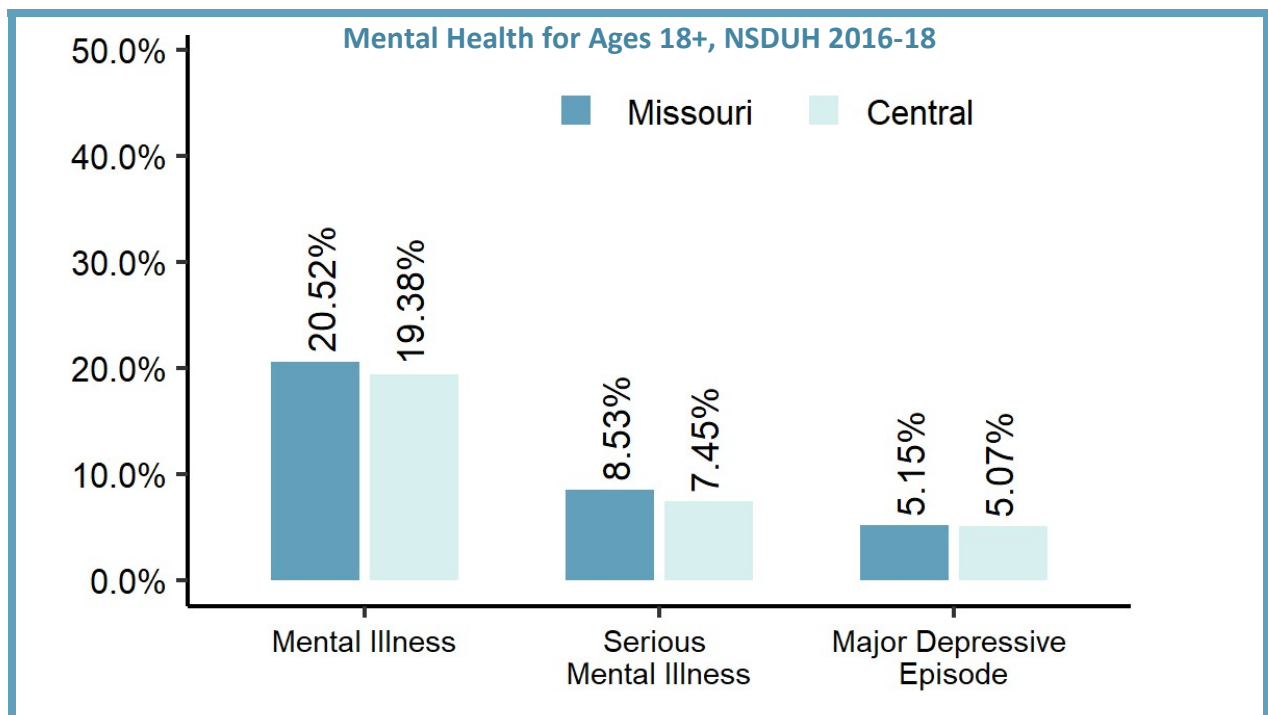
## Mental Health Data for Moniteau County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 111 Moniteau County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Moniteau County, 15.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

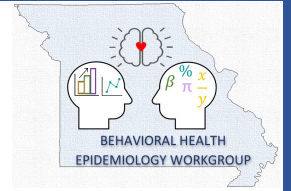
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 1 Moniteau County resident(s) died by



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Monroe County 2021



Monroe County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 8,644 in 2019. Monroe County ranks 96 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.9%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 13.4% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$48,399 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Monroe County

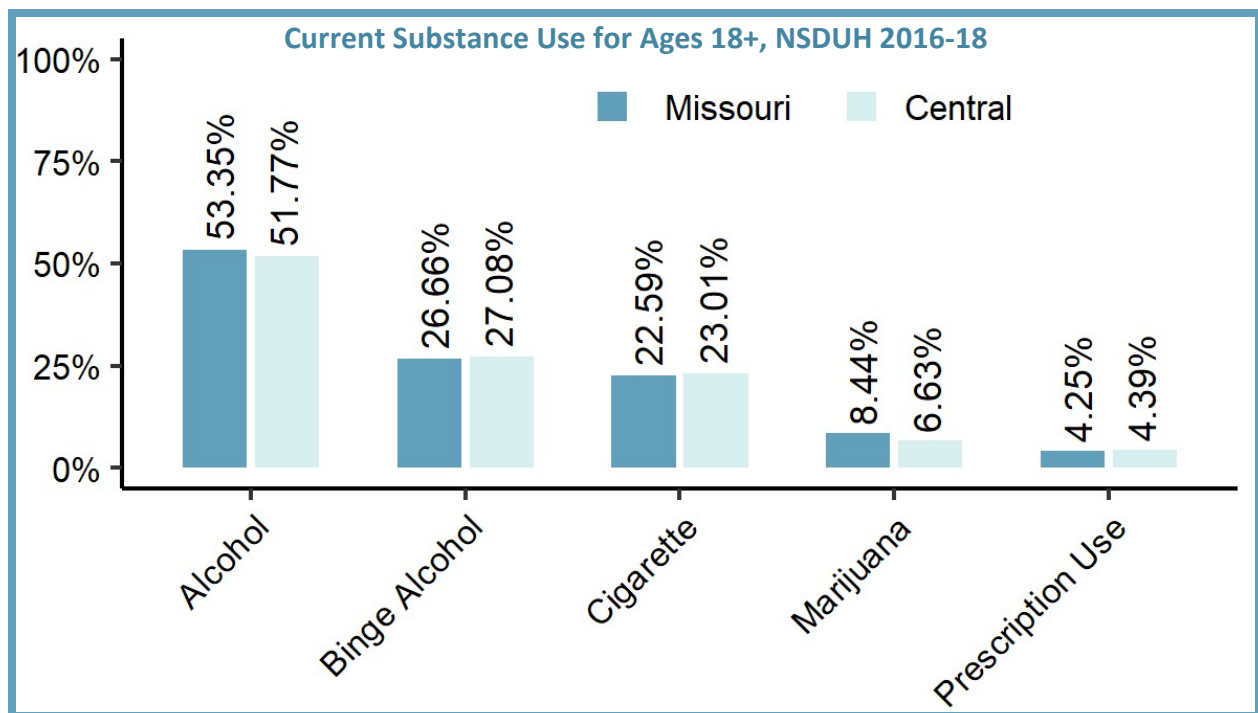
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Monroe County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.8%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.



## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Monroe County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 9 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 35 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 7 were primarily due to alcohol, 4 were primarily due to marijuana, and 2 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Monroe County had 20 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 20 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Monroe County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 13 in 2017 to 7 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	0	1	6	0	3	0	3

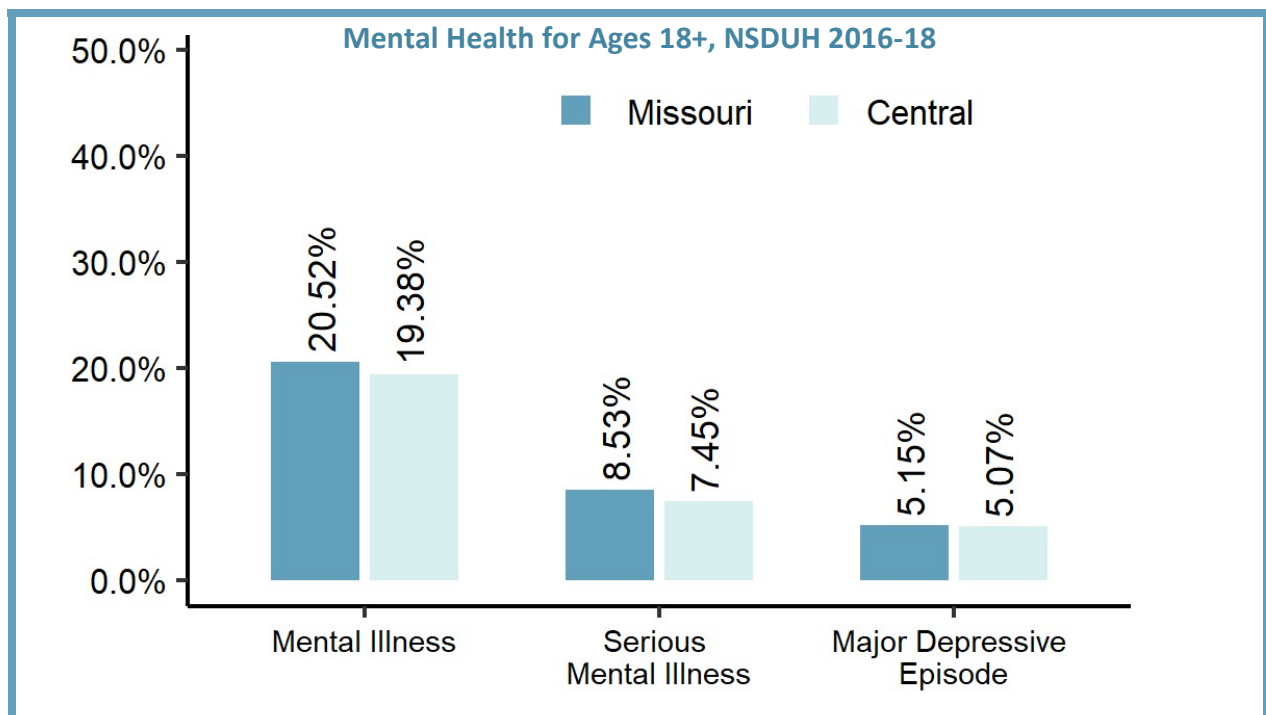
## Mental Health Data for Monroe County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 129 Monroe County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Monroe County, 14.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

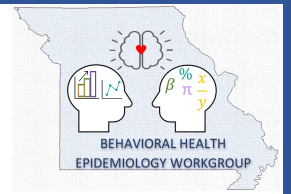
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Monroe County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Montgomery County 2021



Montgomery County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 11,551 in 2019. Montgomery County ranks 83 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.0%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 13.3% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$50,282 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Montgomery County

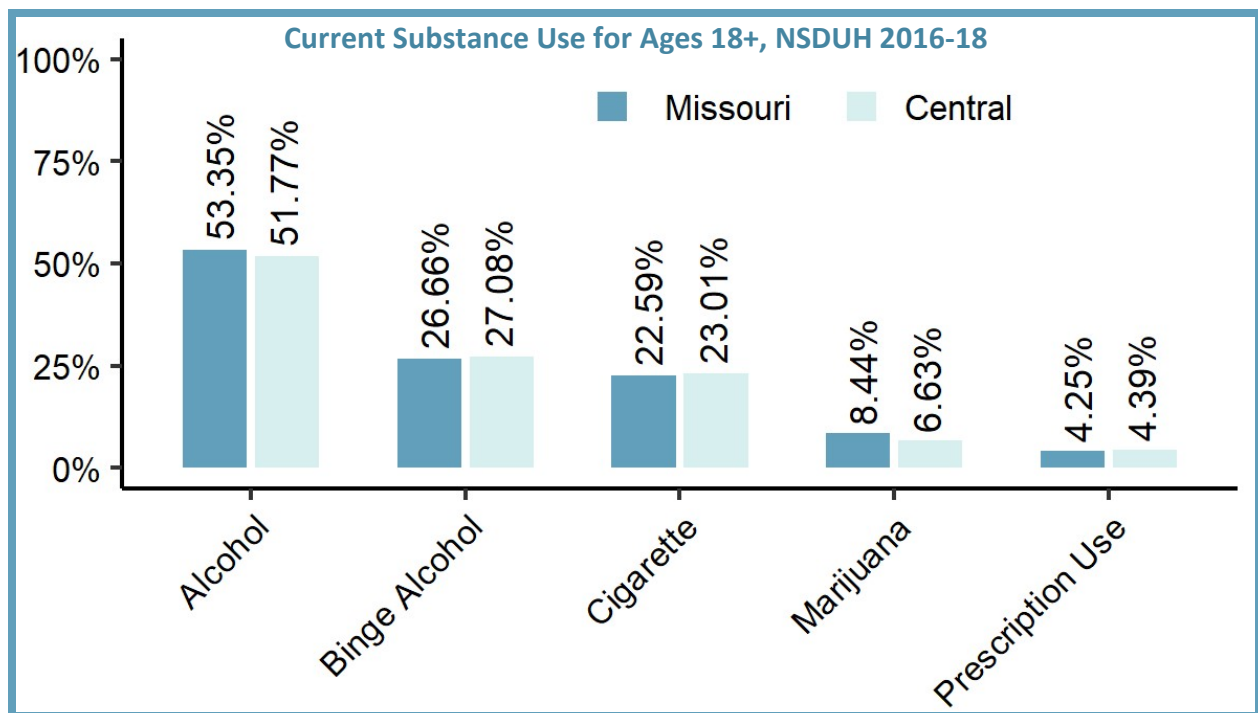
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Montgomery County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Montgomery County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 29 alcohol-related and 30 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 54 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 14 were primarily due to alcohol, 12 were primarily due to marijuana, and 2 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Montgomery County had 48 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 118 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Montgomery County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes did not change from 13 in 2017 to 13 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	0	6	7	0	7	1	4

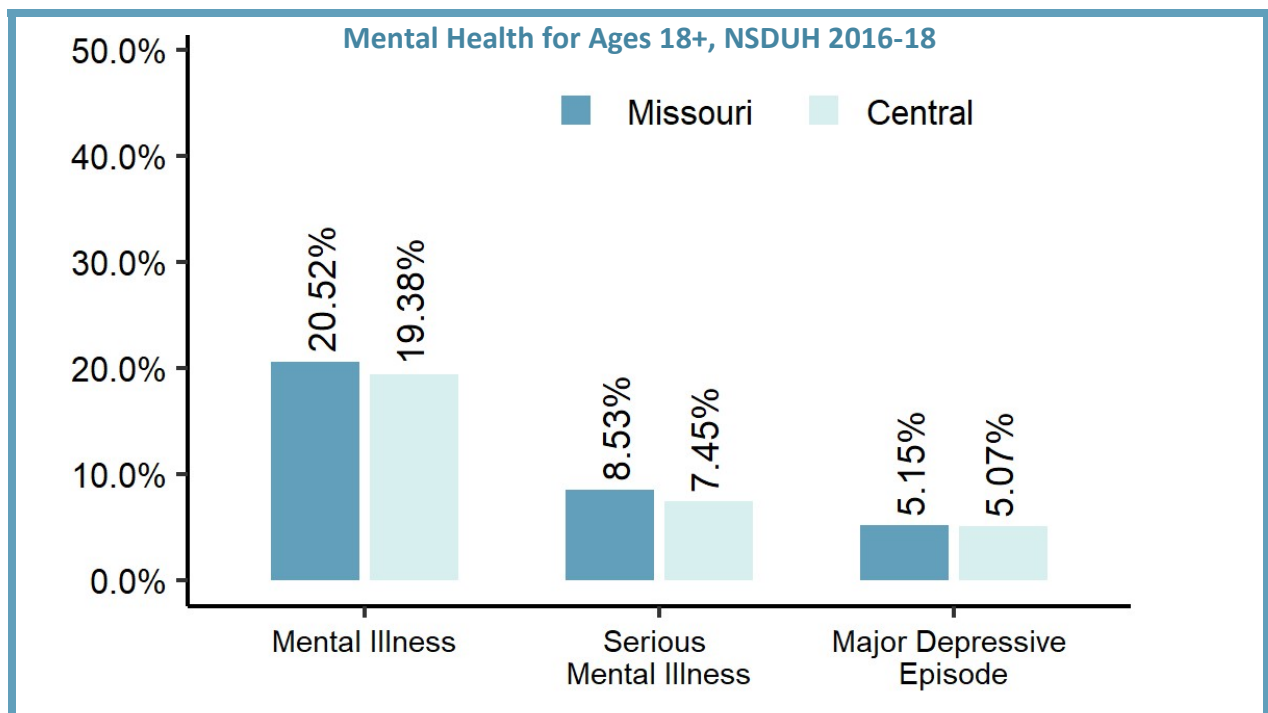
## Mental Health Data for Montgomery County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 124 Montgomery County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Montgomery County, 15.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Montgomery County resident(s) died by



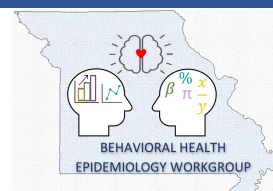
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Morgan County

#### 2021



Morgan County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 20,627 in 2019. Morgan County ranks 53 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$44,473 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Morgan County

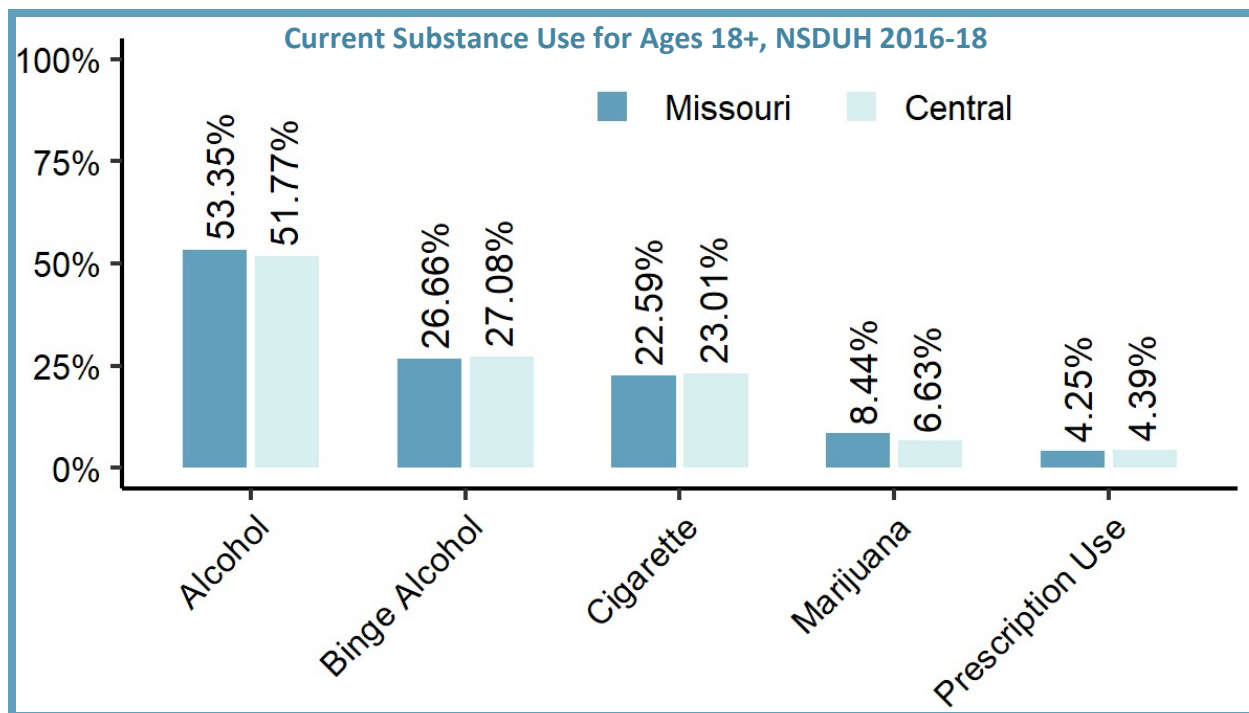
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Morgan County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 25.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Morgan County residents had a total of 24 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 41 alcohol-related and 33 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 62 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 17 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Morgan County had 63 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 146 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Morgan County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 35 in 2017 to 32 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
32	1	14	17	1	21	0	0

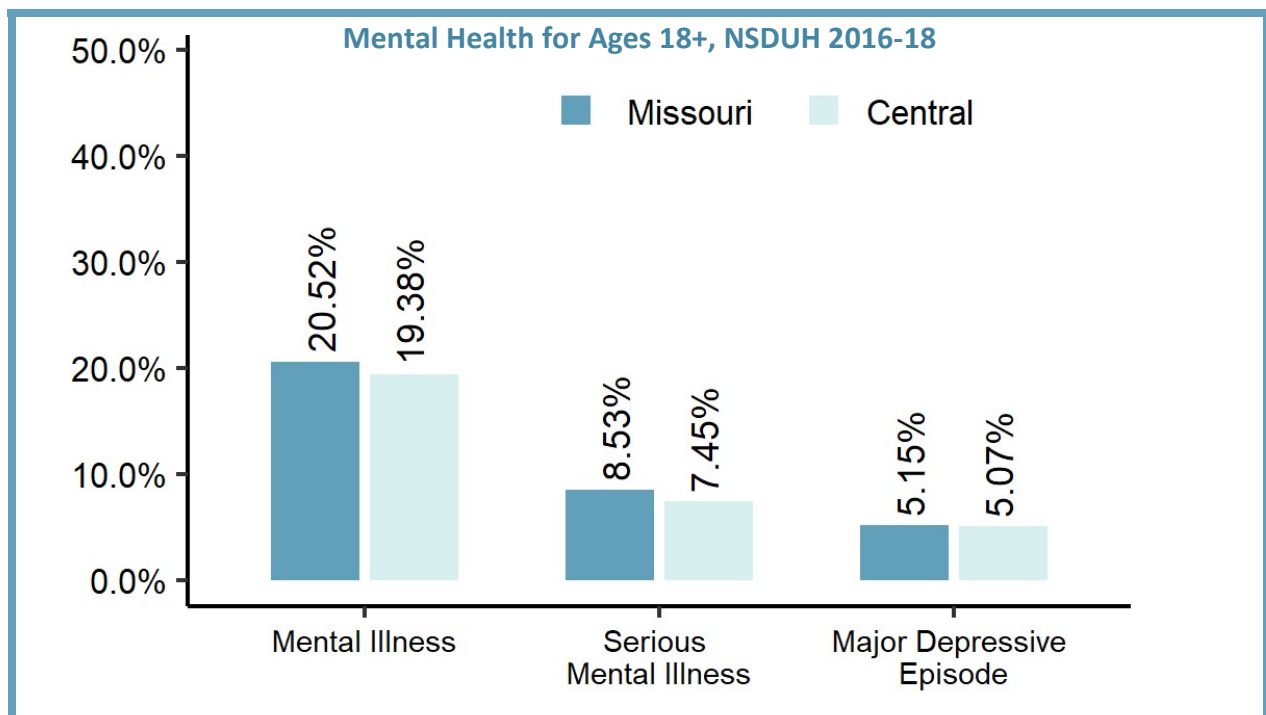
## Mental Health Data for Morgan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 217 Morgan County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Morgan County, 16.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 3 Morgan County resident(s) died by suicide.

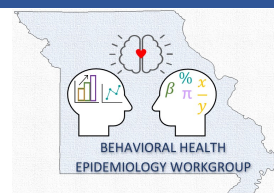


**MORE DATA HERE!!**





## Behavioral Health Profile New Madrid County 2021



New Madrid County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 17,076 in 2019. New Madrid County ranks 63 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.8%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 22.5% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$42,115 in 2019.

### Substance Use in New Madrid County

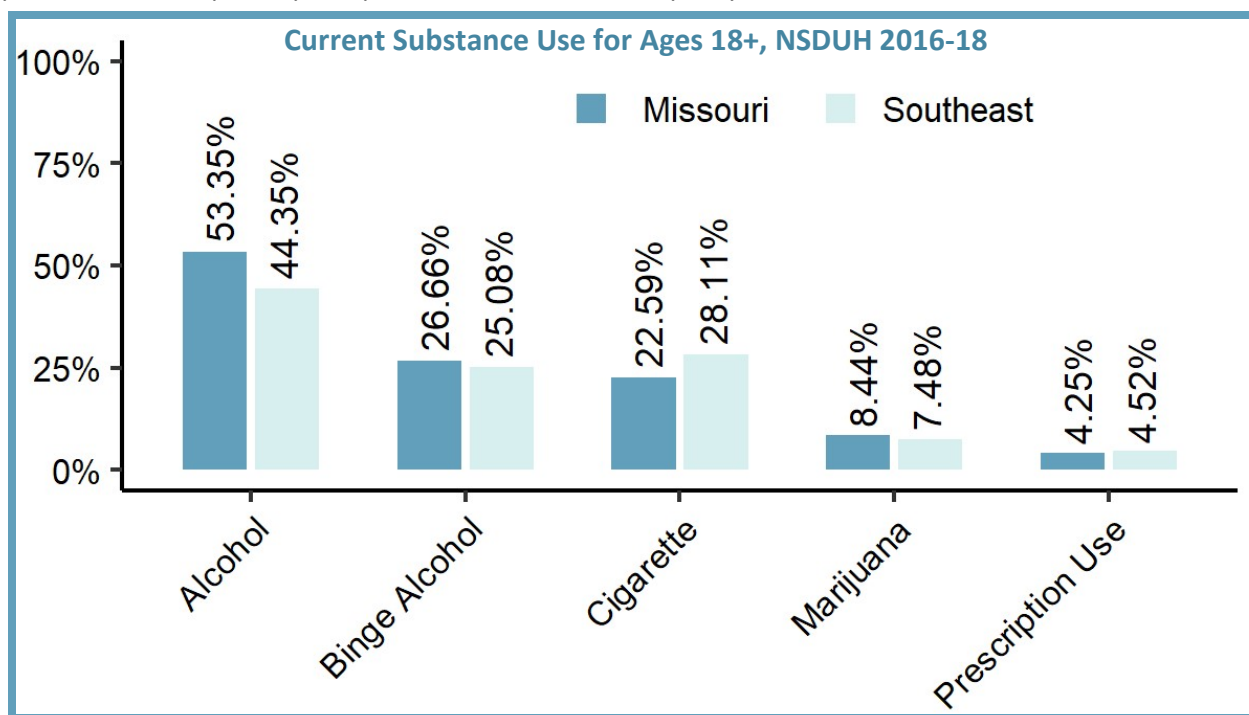
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In New Madrid County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.1%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 27.1%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, New Madrid County residents had a total of 12 alcohol-related and 41 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 20 alcohol-related and 51 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 105 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 13 were primarily due to alcohol, 28 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, New Madrid County had 77 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 28 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in New Madrid County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 19 in 2017 to 8 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
8	0	3	5	0	3	1	0

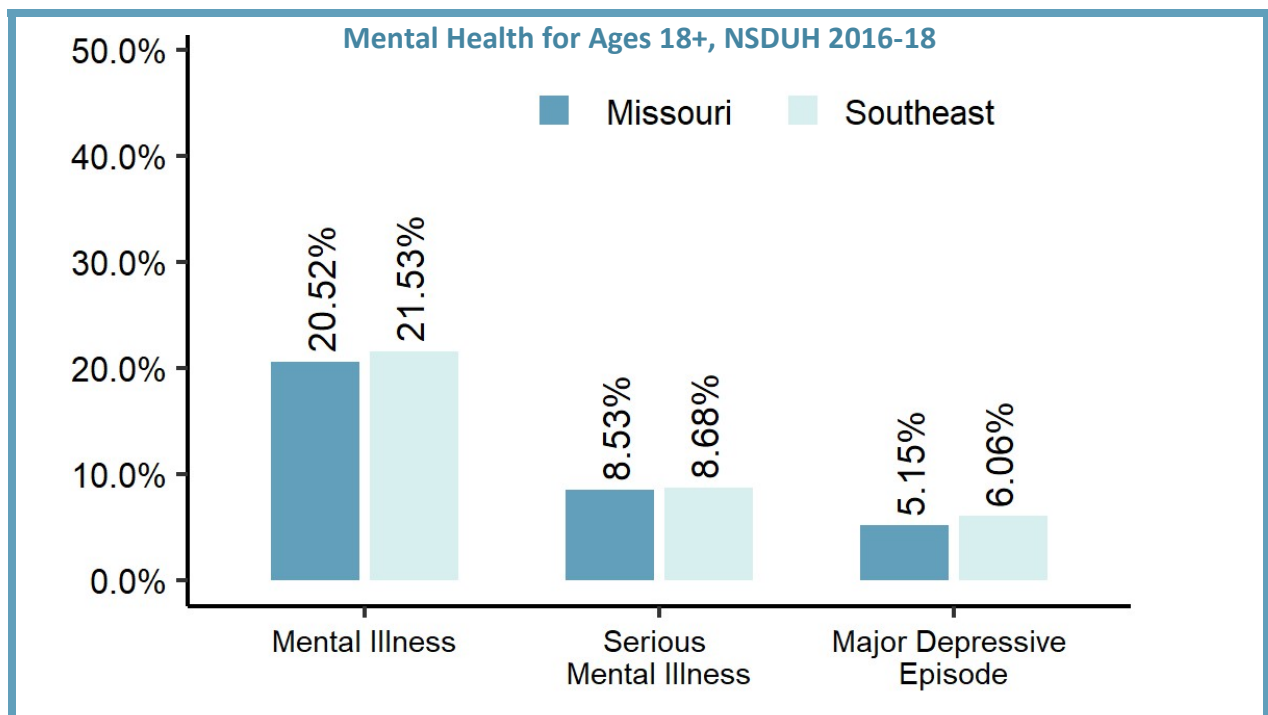
## Mental Health Data for New Madrid County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 397 New Madrid County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In New Madrid County, 17.6% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 7 New Madrid County resident(s) died by



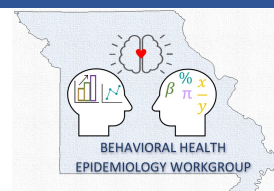
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Newton County

#### 2021



Newton County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 58,236 in 2019. Newton County ranks 19 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.8%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 13.2% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$53,251 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Newton County

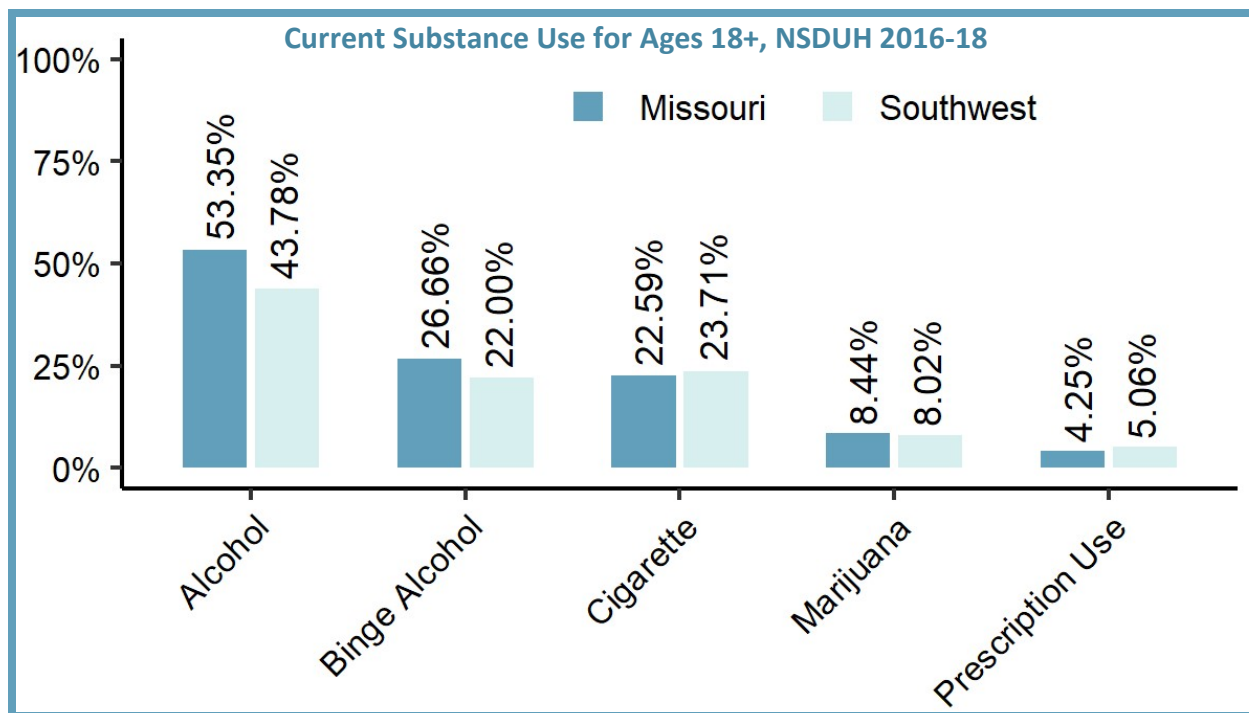
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Newton County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.2%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Newton County residents had a total of 65 alcohol-related and 61 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 190 alcohol-related and 169 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 238 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 71 were primarily due to alcohol, 35 were primarily due to marijuana, and 13 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Newton County had 230 DWI arrests, 56 liquor law violations and 156 drug-related arrests. There were 3 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Newton County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 79 in 2017 to 59 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
59	5	24	30	6	33	0	14

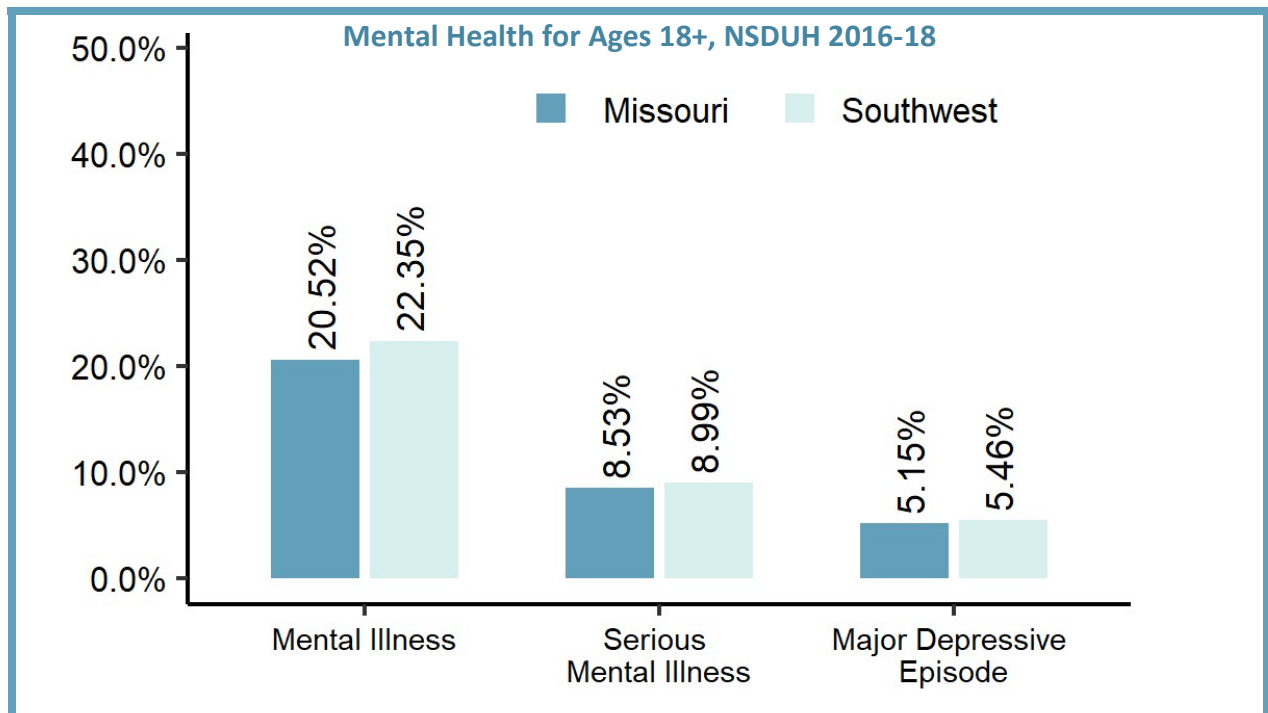
## Mental Health Data for Newton County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 1025 Newton County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Newton County, 15.3% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

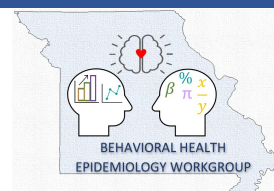
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 14 Newton County resident(s) died by



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Nodaway County 2021



Nodaway County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 22,092 in 2019. Nodaway County ranks 51 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.6%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$47,419 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Nodaway County

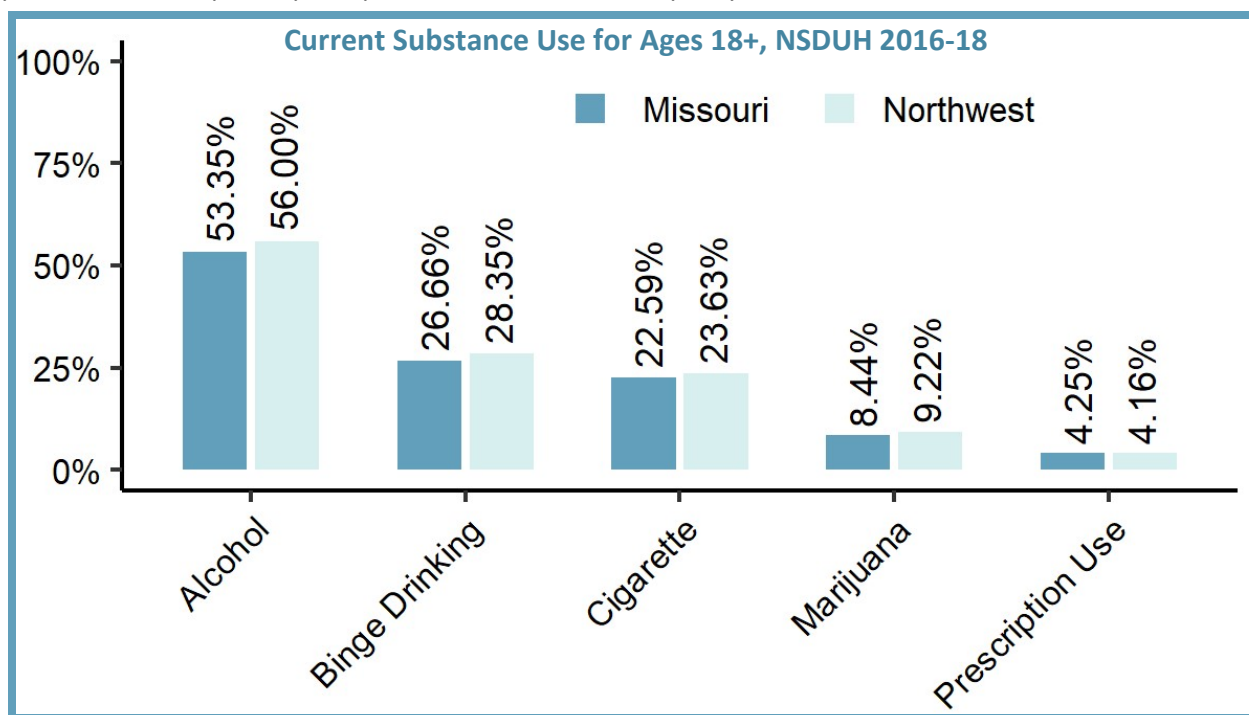
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Nodaway County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 19.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 19%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Nodaway County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 31 alcohol-related and 31 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 46 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 2 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Nodaway County had 109 DWI arrests, 177 liquor law violations and 87 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Nodaway County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 18 in 2017 to 16 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	0	2	14	0	3	0	1

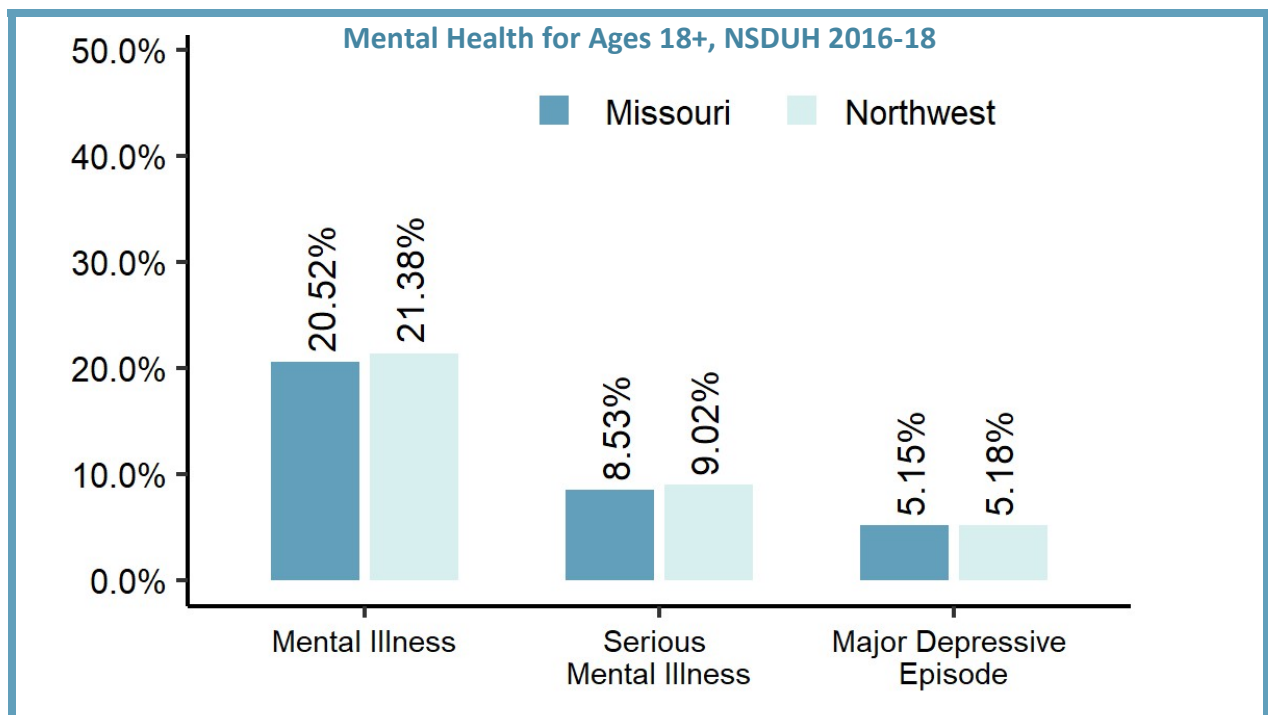
## Mental Health Data for Nodaway County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 208 Nodaway County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Nodaway County, 16.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

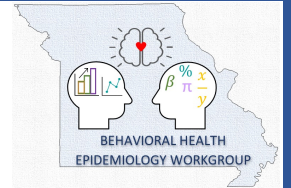
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Nodaway County resident(s) died by



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Oregon County 2021



Oregon County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 10,529 in 2019. Oregon County ranks 84 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.7%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 20.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$35,356 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Oregon County

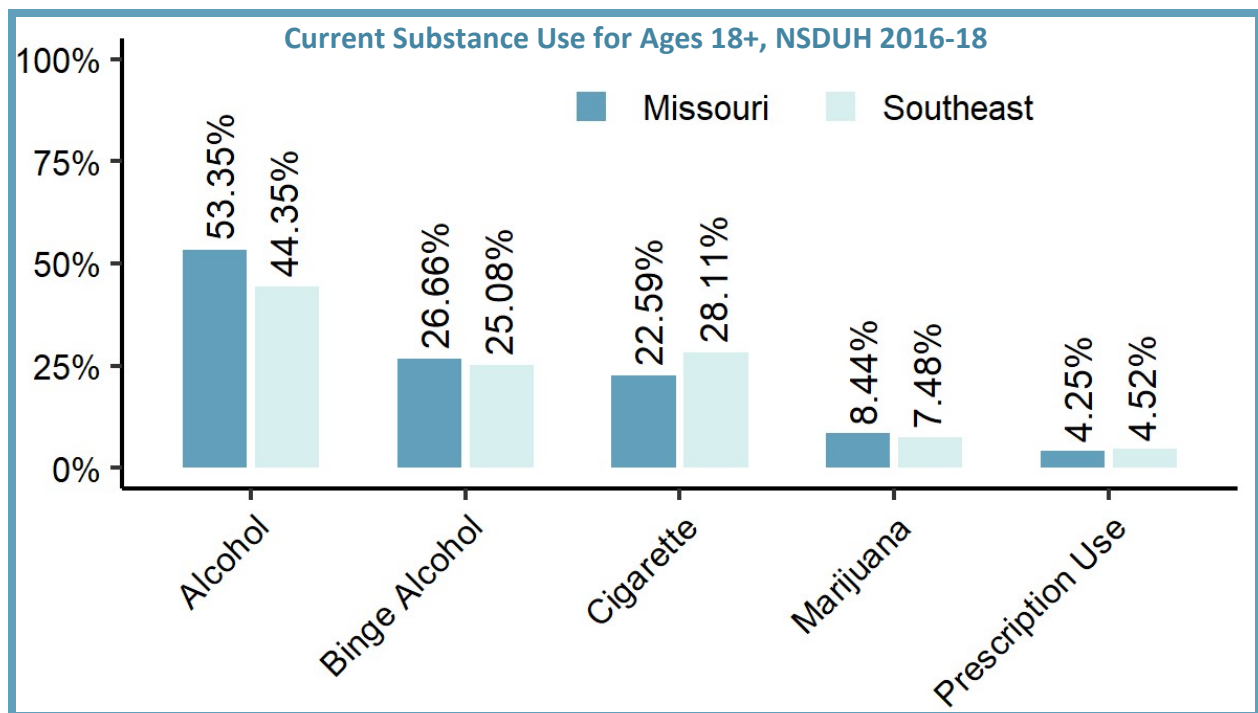
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Oregon County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 25.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Oregon County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 11 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 15 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 32 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Oregon County had 29 DWI arrests, 5 liquor law violations and 31 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Oregon County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 7 in 2017 to 11 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
11	0	7	4	0	8	0	2

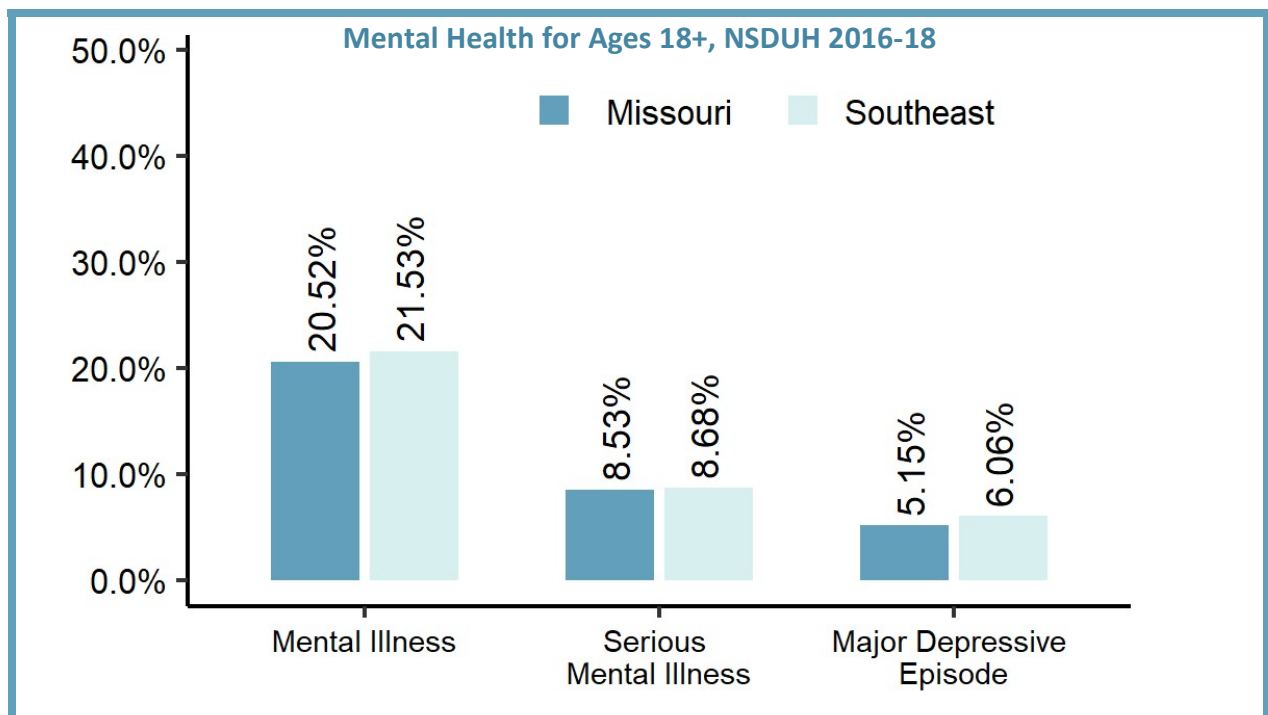
## Mental Health Data for Oregon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 159 Oregon County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Oregon County, 16.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Oregon County resident(s) died by suicide.



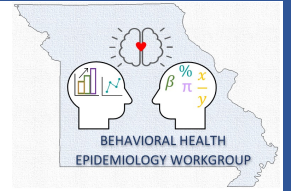
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Osage County

#### 2021



Osage County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 13,615 in 2019. Osage County ranks 73 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 3.6%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 9.1% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$60,728 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Osage County

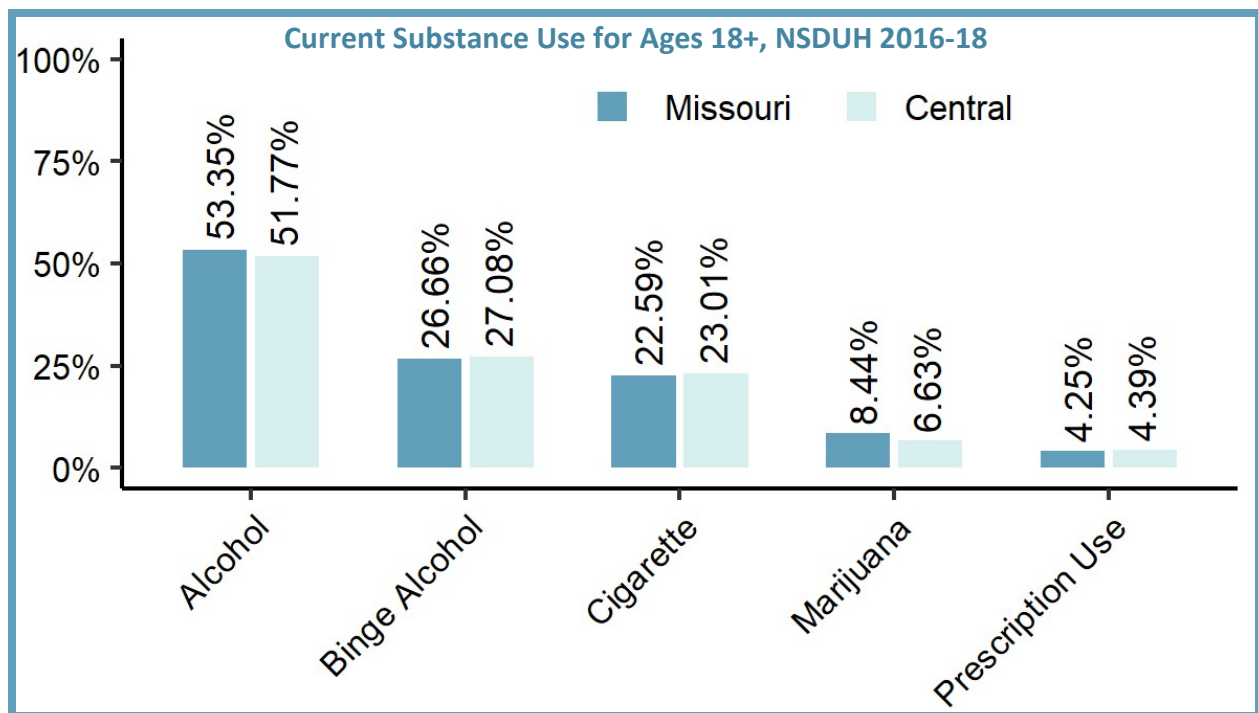
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Osage County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 18%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20.4%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Osage County residents had a total of 13 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 26 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 27 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 1 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Osage County had 32 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 39 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Osage County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 12 in 2017 to 10 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
10	0	6	4	0	6	0	0

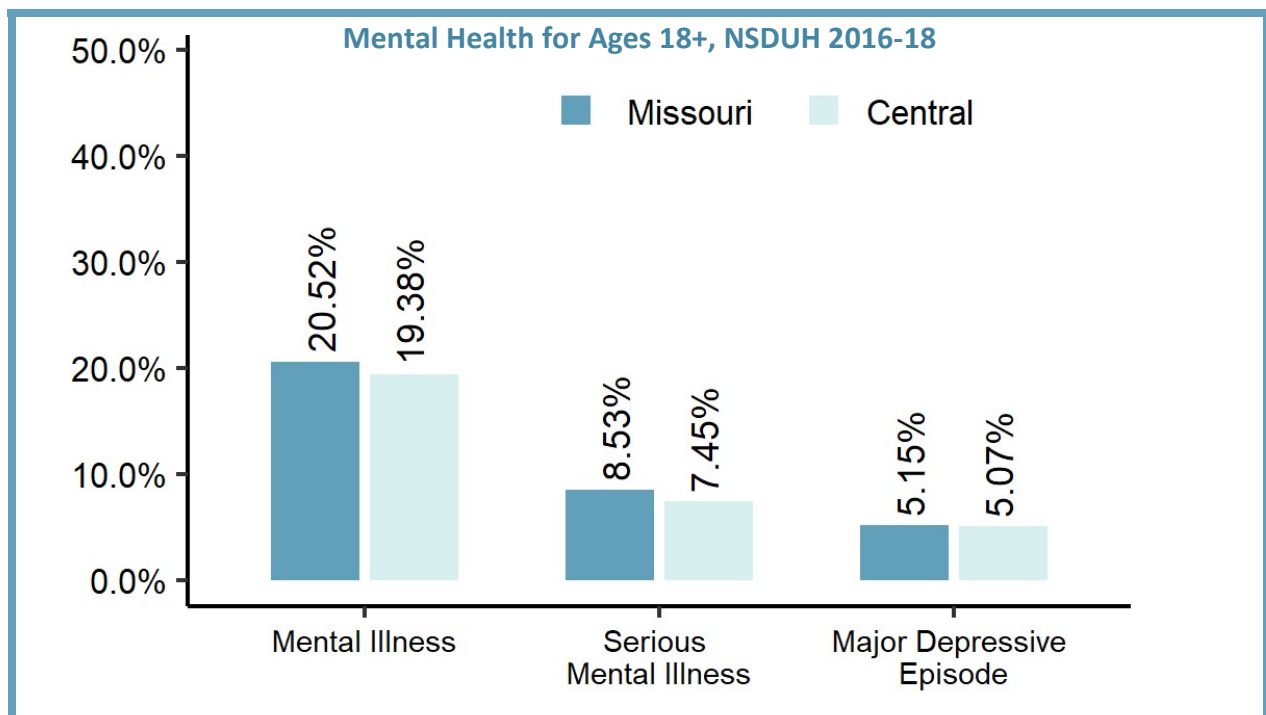
## Mental Health Data for Osage County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 48 Osage County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Osage County, 14.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Osage County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**

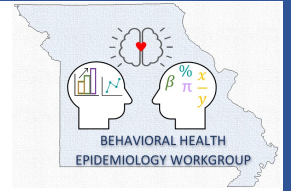




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Ozark County

#### 2021



Ozark County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 9,174 in 2019. Ozark County ranks 92 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.2%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 22.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$36,019 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Ozark County

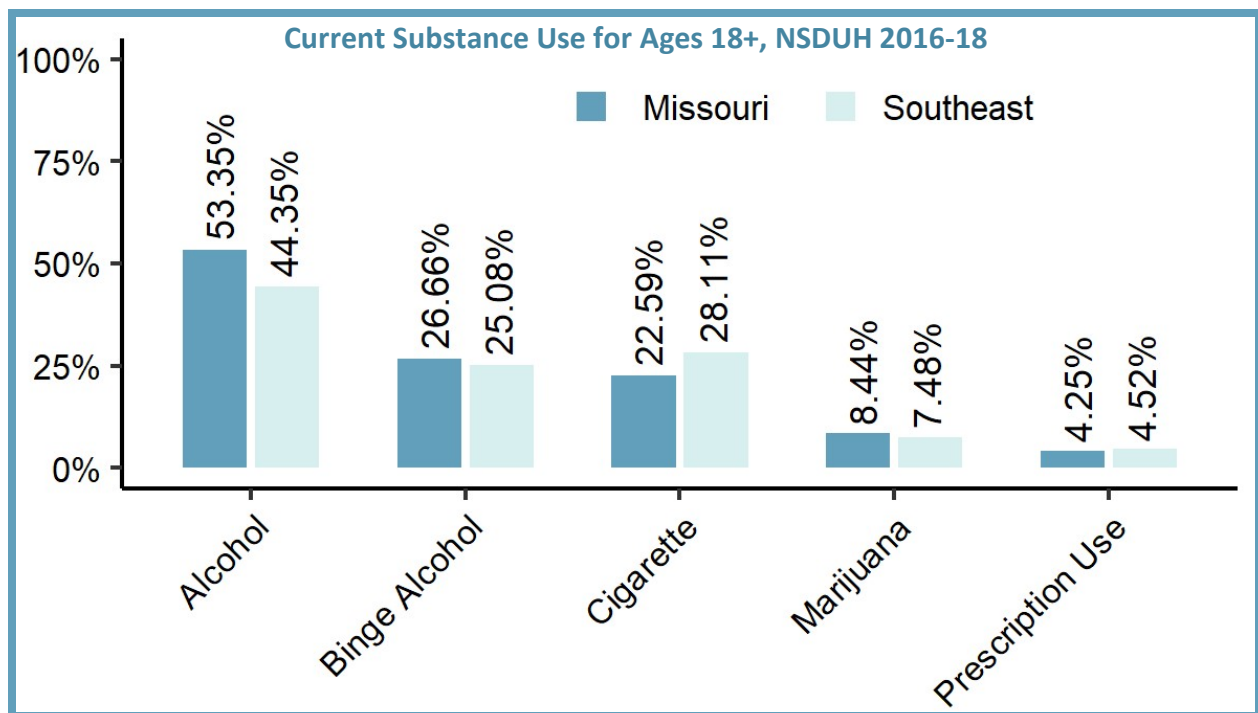
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Ozark County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 12.6%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 25.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Ozark County residents had a total of 15 alcohol-related and 8 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 12 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 17 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 3 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Ozark County had 33 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 50 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Ozark County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 11 in 2017 to 9 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	1	3	5	1	4	0	0

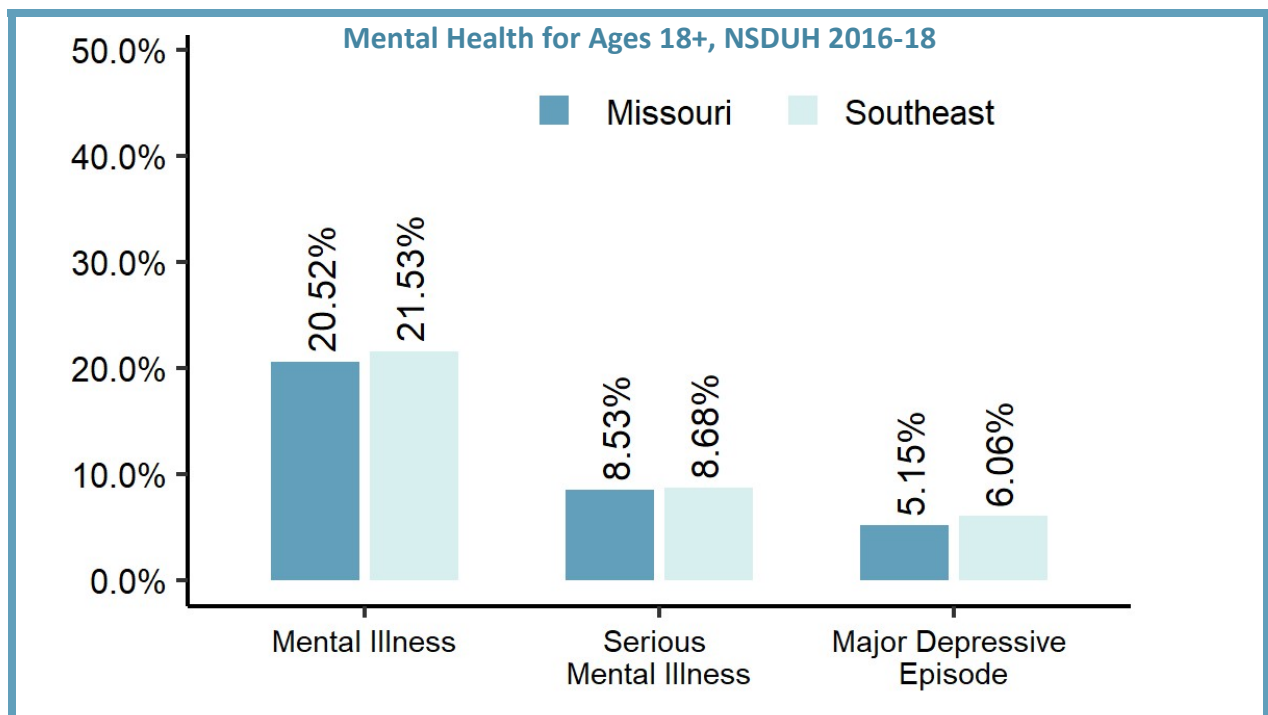
## Mental Health Data for Ozark County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 66 Ozark County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Ozark County, 16.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Ozark County resident(s) died by suicide.



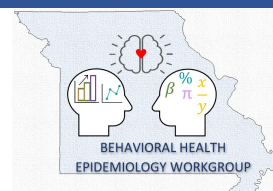
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Pemiscot County

#### 2021



Pemiscot County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 15,805 in 2019. Pemiscot County ranks 67 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 8.0%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 26.9% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$34,280 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Pemiscot County

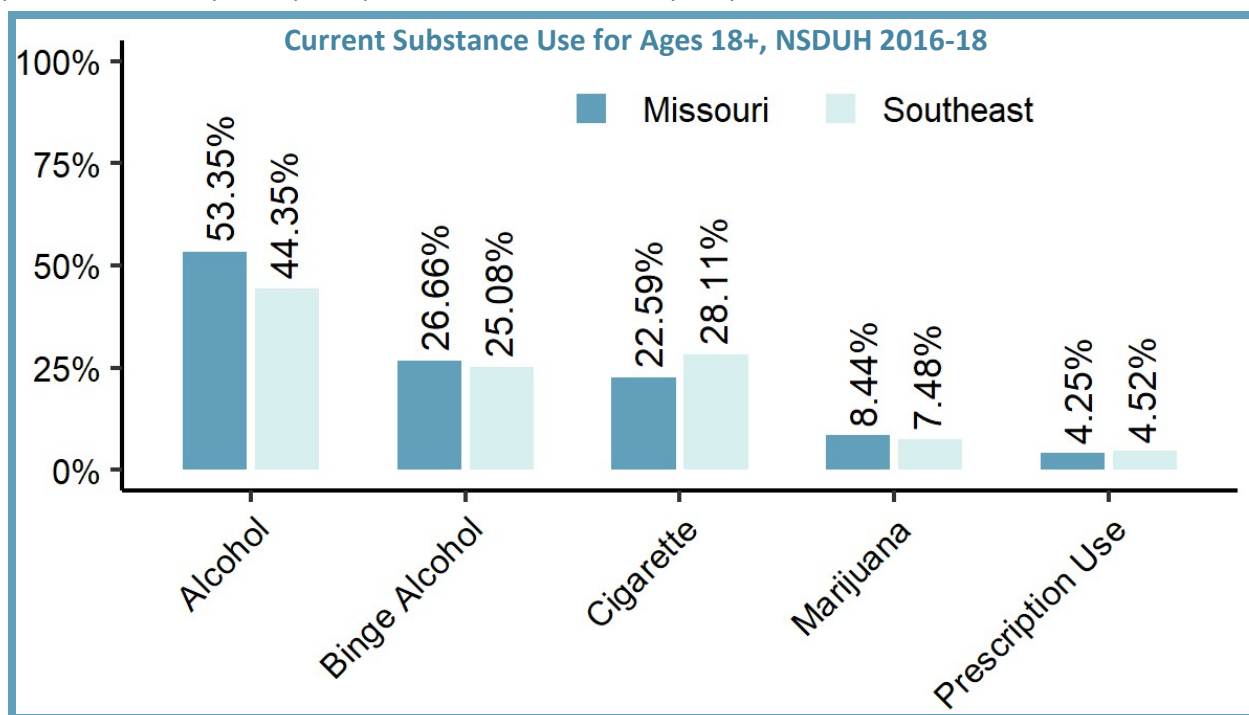
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Pemiscot County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 13.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 27.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Pemiscot County residents had a total of 7 alcohol-related and 34 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 17 alcohol-related and 43 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 121 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 28 were primarily due to alcohol, 27 were primarily due to marijuana, and 4 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Pemiscot County had 72 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 64 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Pemiscot County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 22 in 2017 to 15 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	1	7	7	1	9	1	5

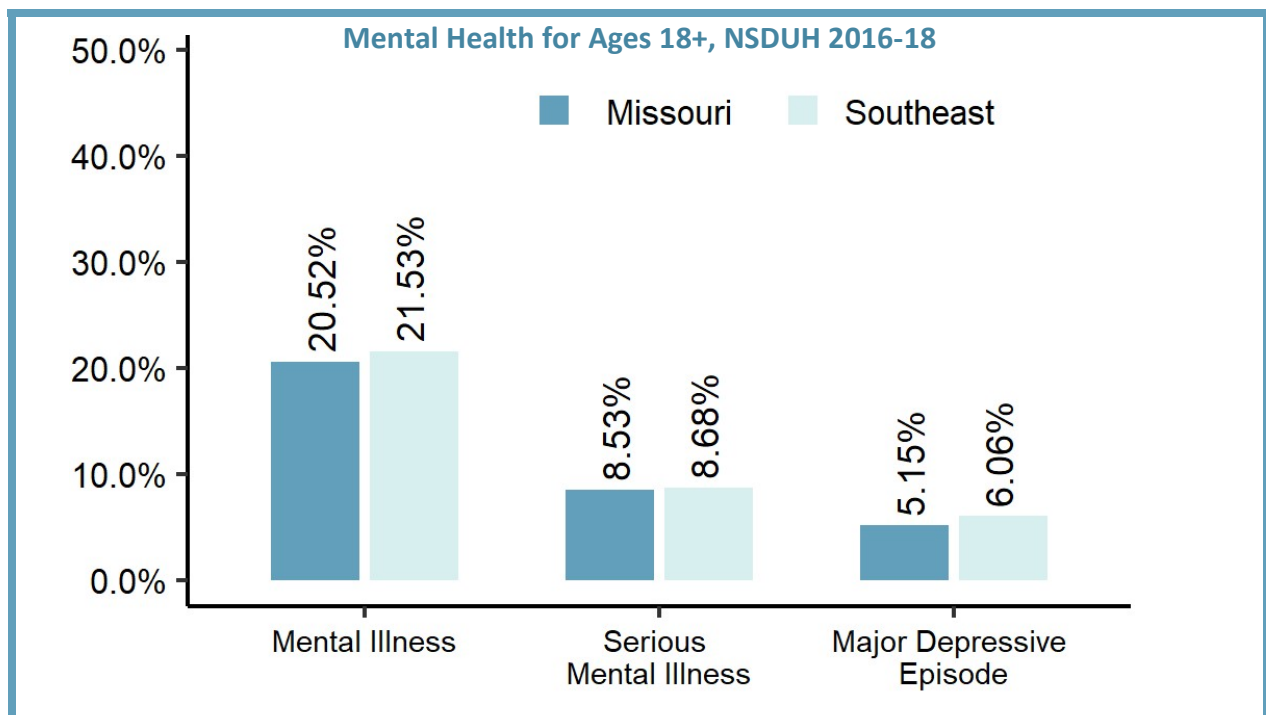
## Mental Health Data for Pemiscot County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 381 Pemiscot County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Pemiscot County, 18.6% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Pemiscot County resident(s) died by



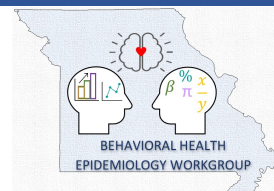
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Perry County

#### 2021



Perry County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 19,136 in 2019. Perry County ranks 57 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 9.1% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$57,032 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Perry County

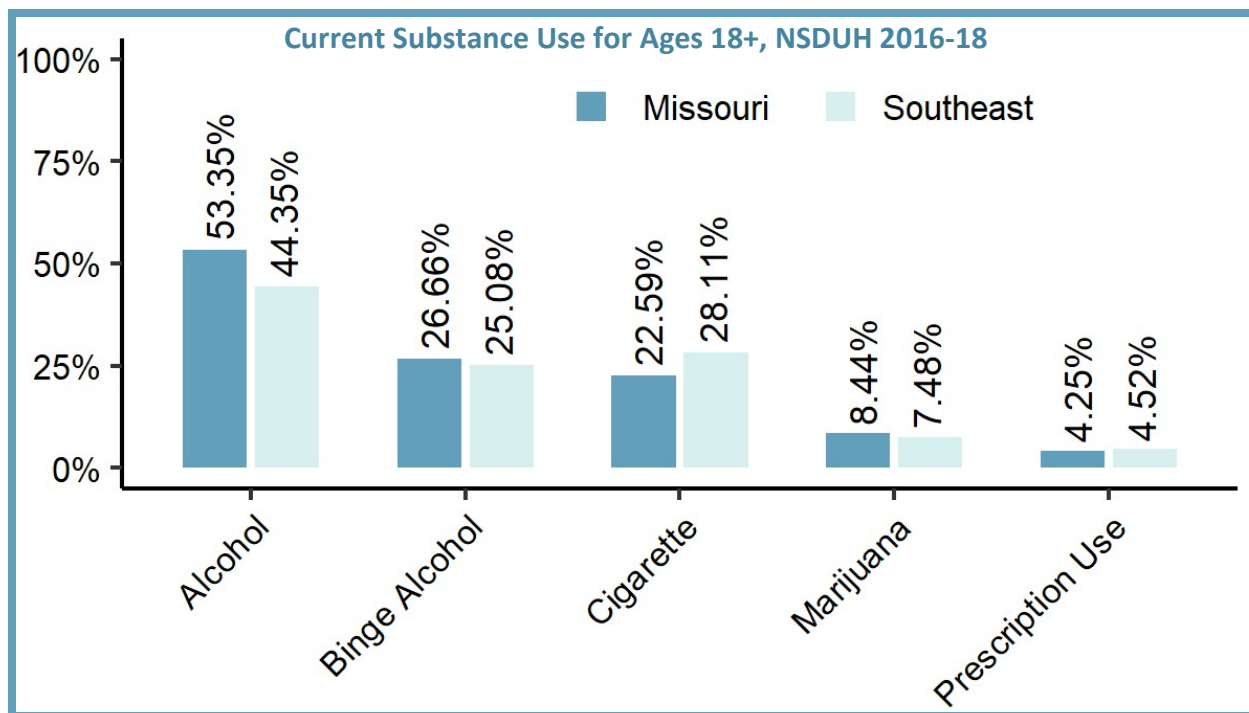
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Perry County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.1%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.4%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Perry County residents had a total of 26 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 37 alcohol-related and 25 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 88 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 24 were primarily due to alcohol, 14 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Perry County had 61 DWI arrests, 23 liquor law violations and 246 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Perry County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 22 in 2017 to 13 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	0	6	7	0	7	0	1

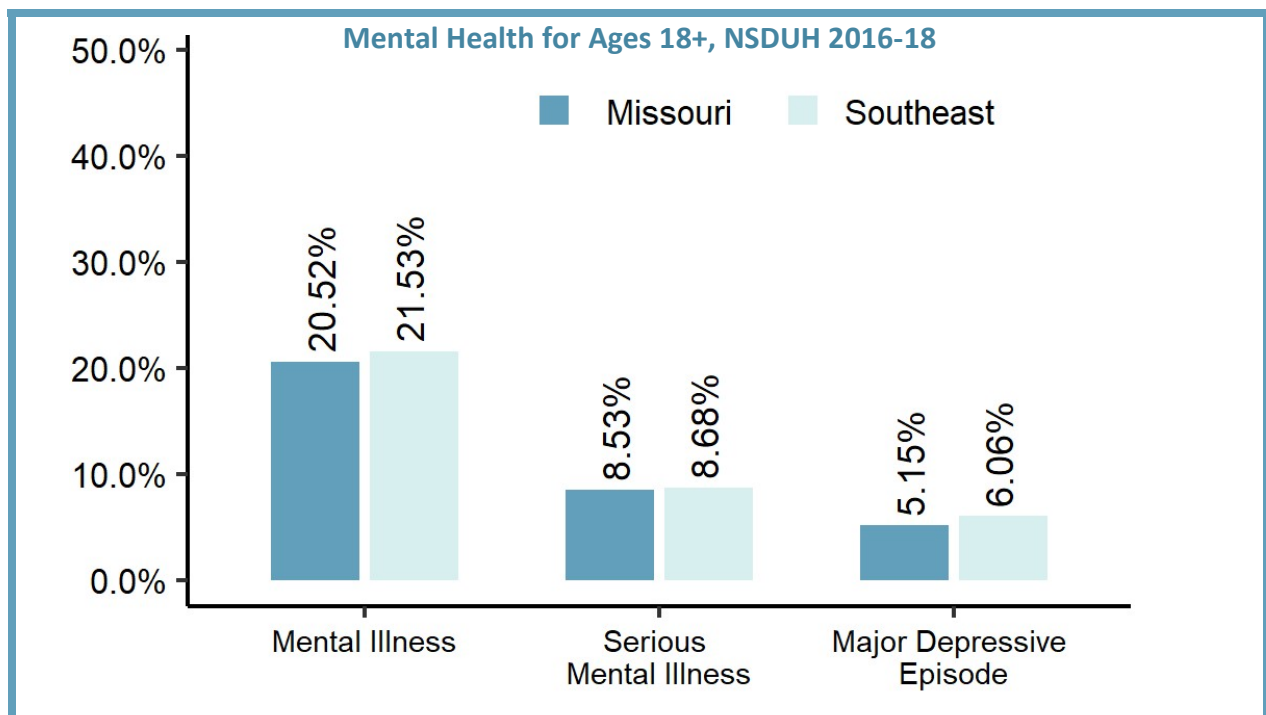
## Mental Health Data for Perry County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 293 Perry County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Perry County, 15.2% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Perry County resident(s) died by suicide.



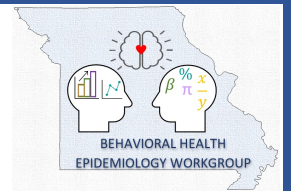
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## Behavioral Health Profile

### Pettis County

#### 2021



Pettis County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 42,339 in 2019. Pettis County ranks 27 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.8%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 12.9% which was similar to the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$48,516 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Pettis County

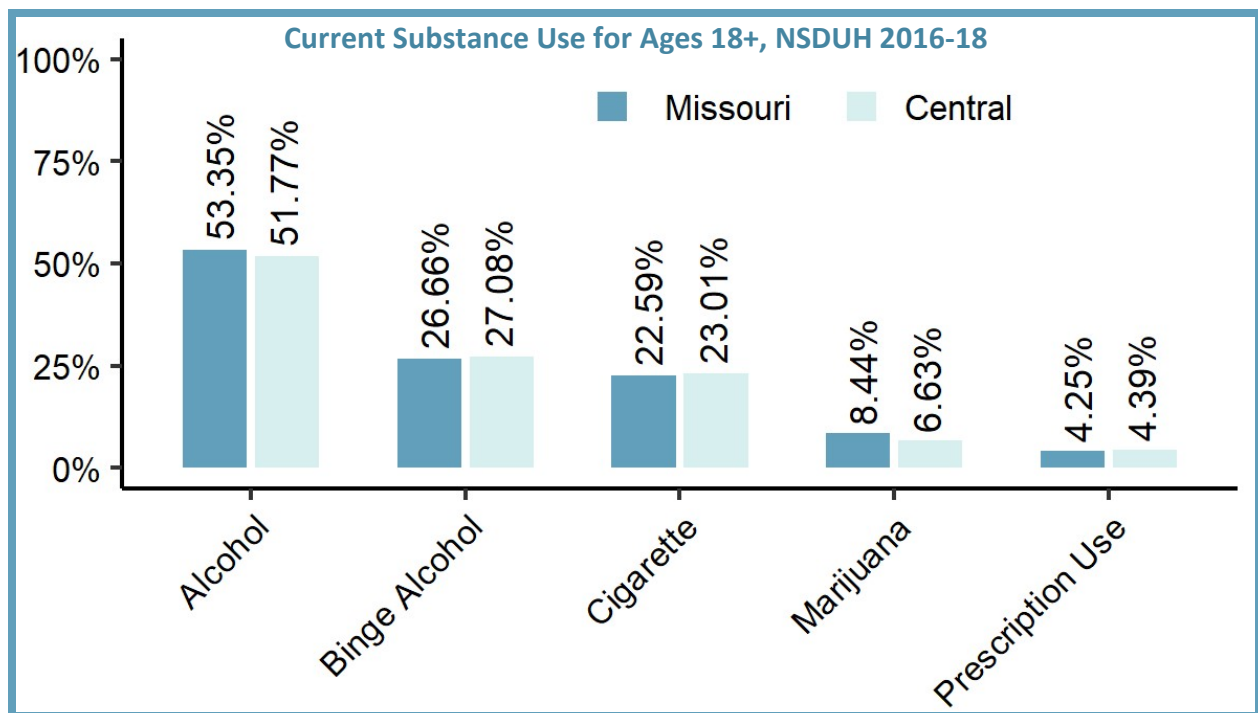
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Pettis County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Pettis County residents had a total of 69 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 149 alcohol-related and 98 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 196 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 56 were primarily due to alcohol, 37 were primarily due to marijuana, and 4 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Pettis County had 141 DWI arrests, 22 liquor law violations and 321 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Pettis County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 61 in 2017 to 43 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
43	1	13	29	1	17	0	1

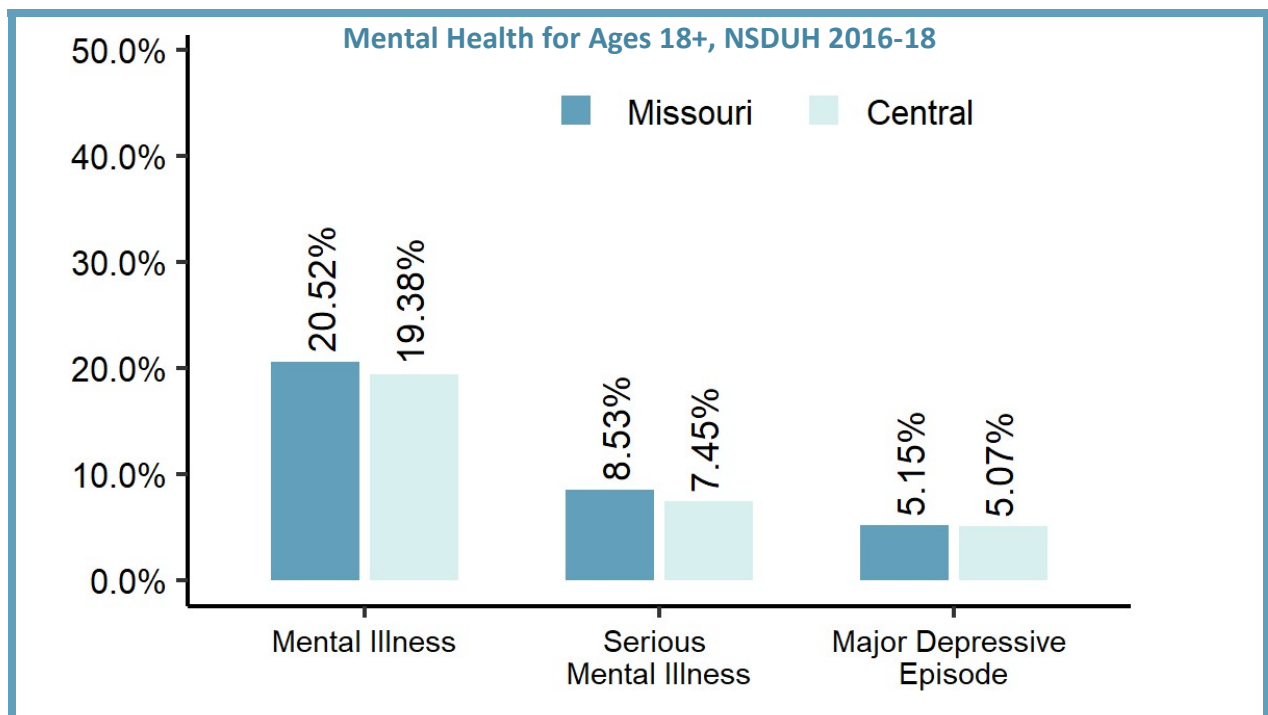
## Mental Health Data for Pettis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 646 Pettis County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Pettis County, 15.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 6 Pettis County resident(s) died by suicide.



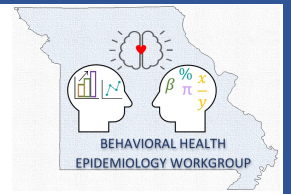
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Phelps County

#### 2021



Phelps County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 44,573 in 2019. Phelps County ranks 25 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.8%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$46,573 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Phelps County

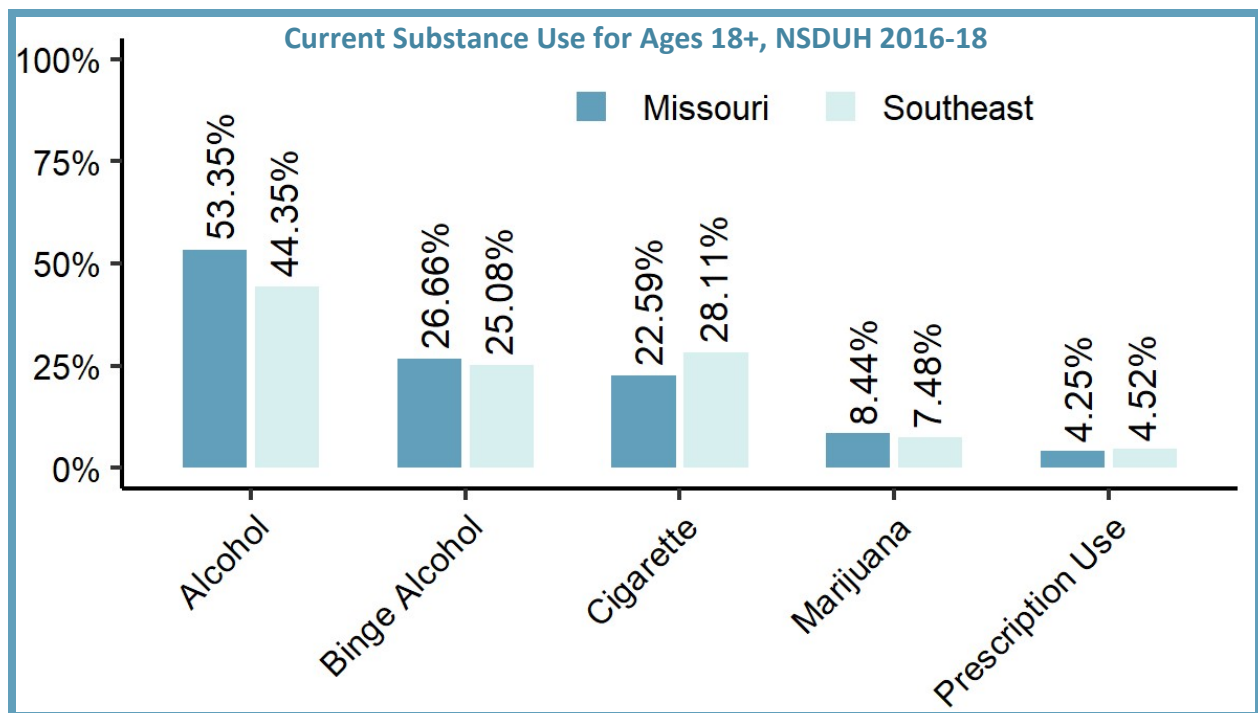
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Phelps County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20.1%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Phelps County residents had a total of 59 alcohol-related and 75 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 148 alcohol-related and 127 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 218 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 70 were primarily due to alcohol, 20 were primarily due to marijuana, and 18 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Phelps County had 164 DWI arrests, 13 liquor law violations and 344 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Phelps County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 42 in 2017 to 36 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
36	1	13	22	1	20	1	4

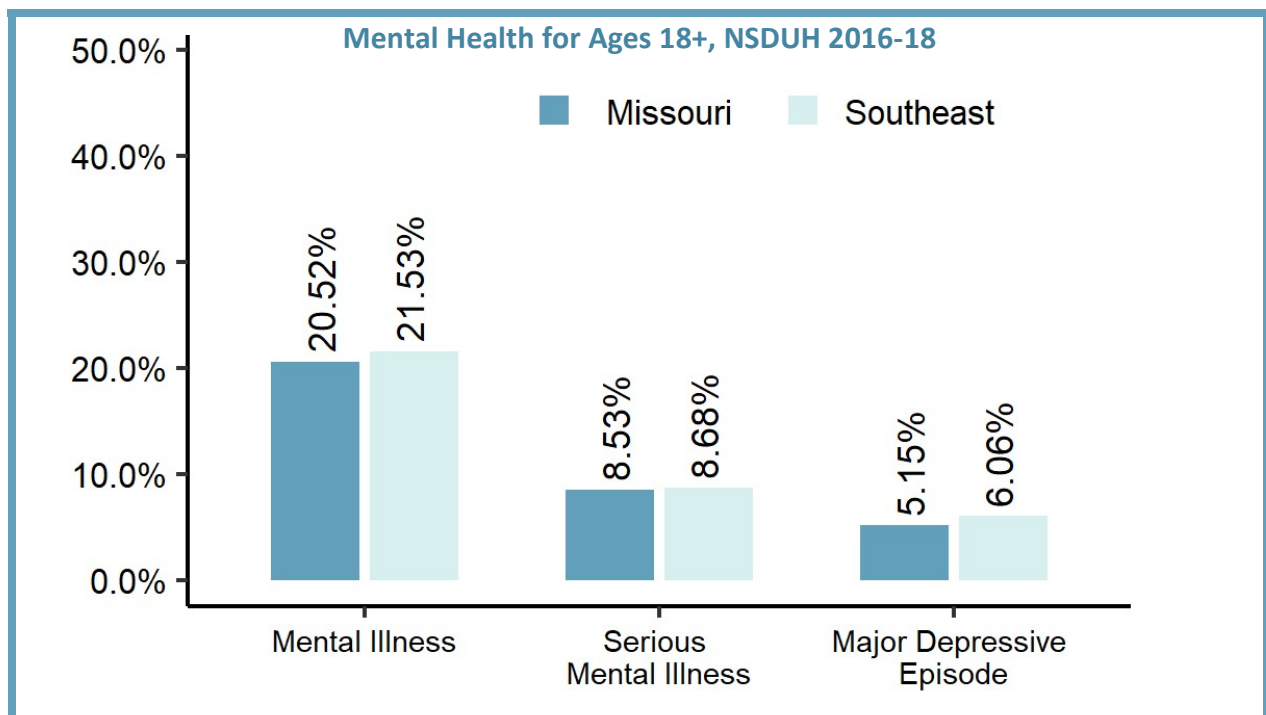
## Mental Health Data for Phelps County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 506 Phelps County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Phelps County, 15.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 11 Phelps County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**

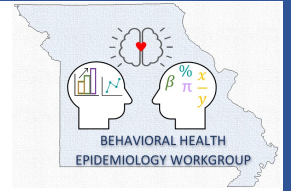




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Pike County

### 2021



Pike County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 18,302 in 2019. Pike County ranks 58 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.5%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$49,089 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Pike County

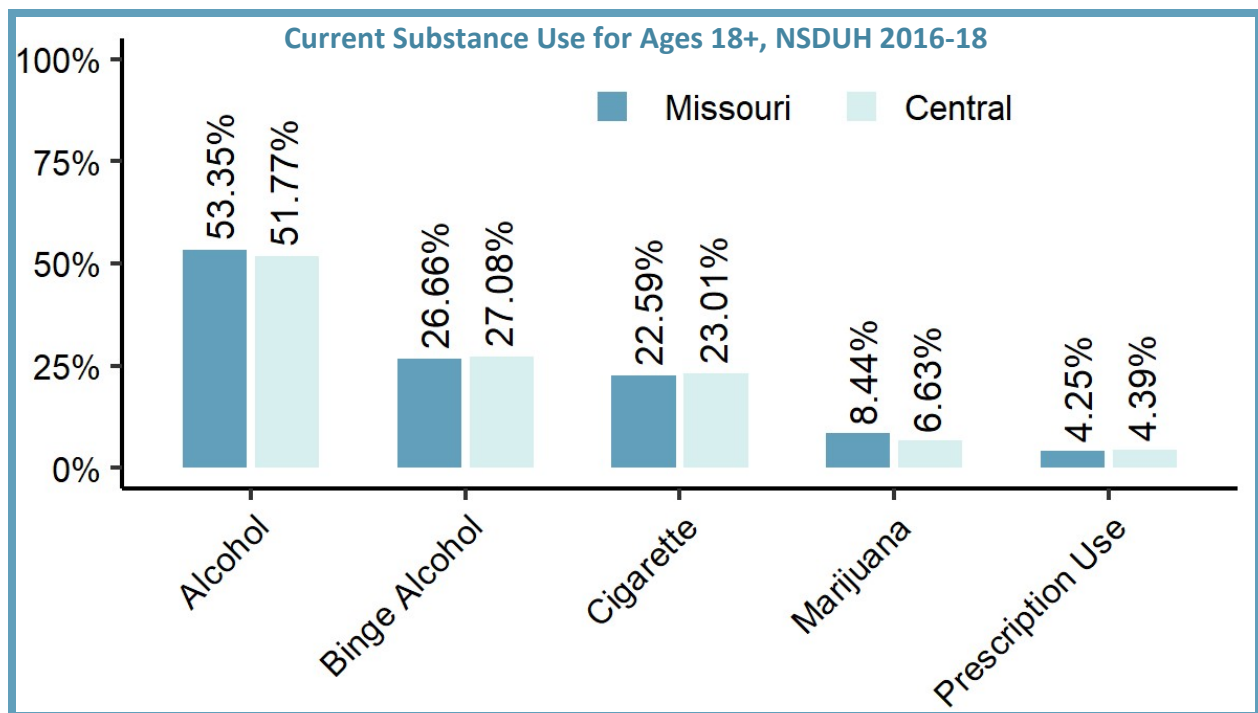
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Pike County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Pike County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 30 alcohol-related and 31 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 71 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and 5 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Pike County had 32 DWI arrests, 6 liquor law violations and 31 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Pike County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 16 in 2017 to 9 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	3	6	0	3	0	5

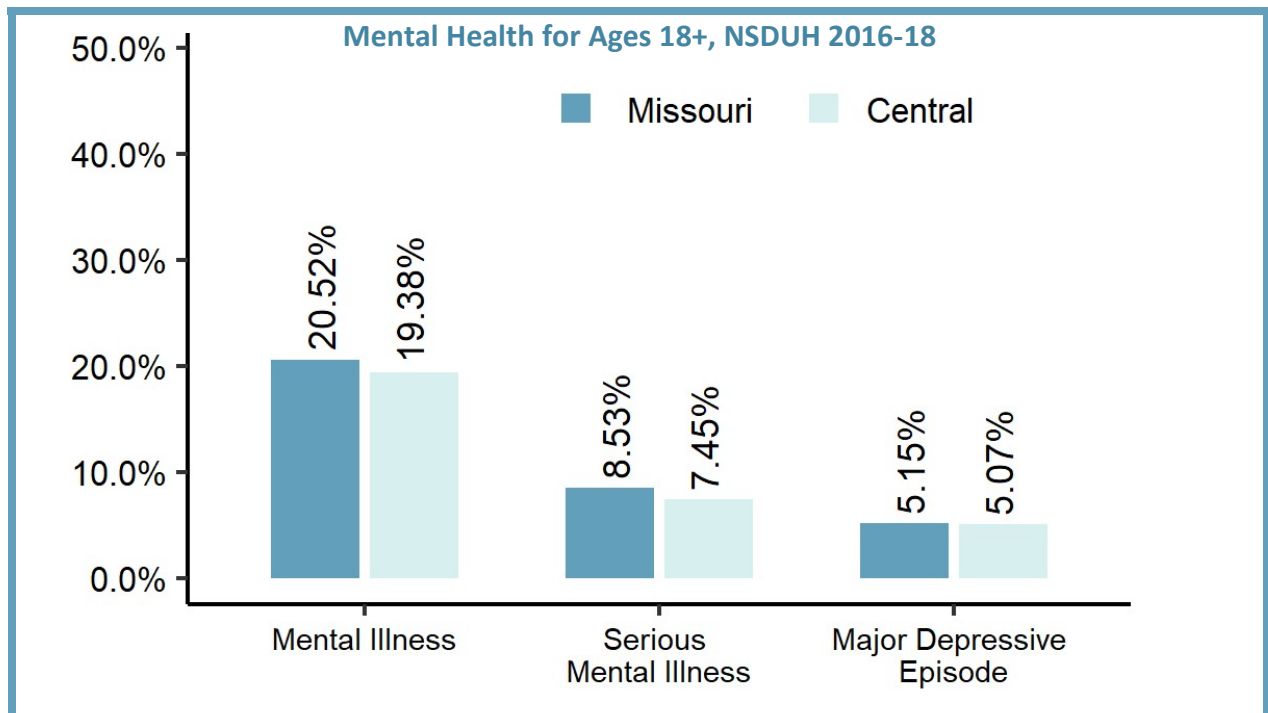
## Mental Health Data for Pike County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 160 Pike County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Pike County, 15.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

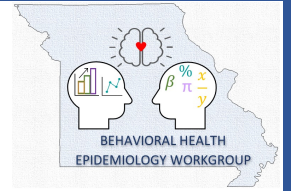
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 3 Pike County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Platte County 2021



Platte County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 104,418 in 2019. Platte County ranks 11 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.4%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 5.3% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$84,456 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Platte County

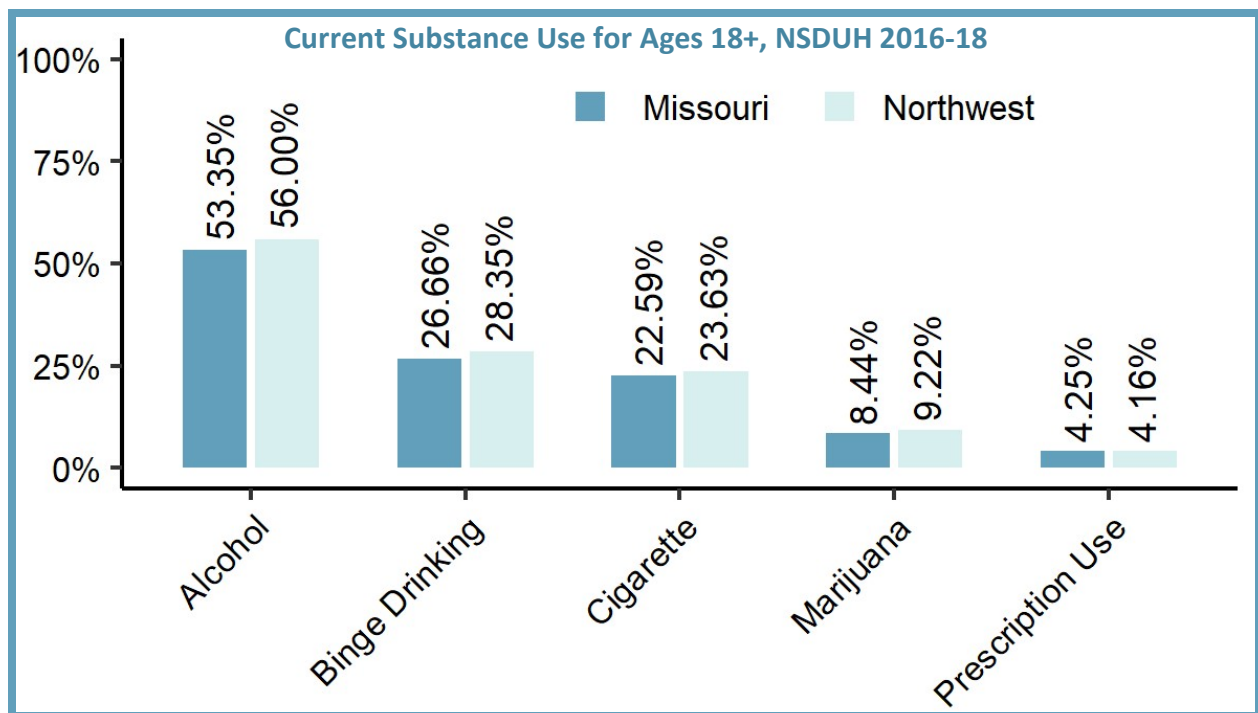
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Platte County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.6%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 15.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Platte County residents had a total of 95 alcohol-related and 30 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 293 alcohol-related and 113 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 244 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 106 were primarily due to alcohol, 40 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Platte County had 351 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 299 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Platte County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 85 in 2017 to 88 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
88	2	27	59	2	34	0	7

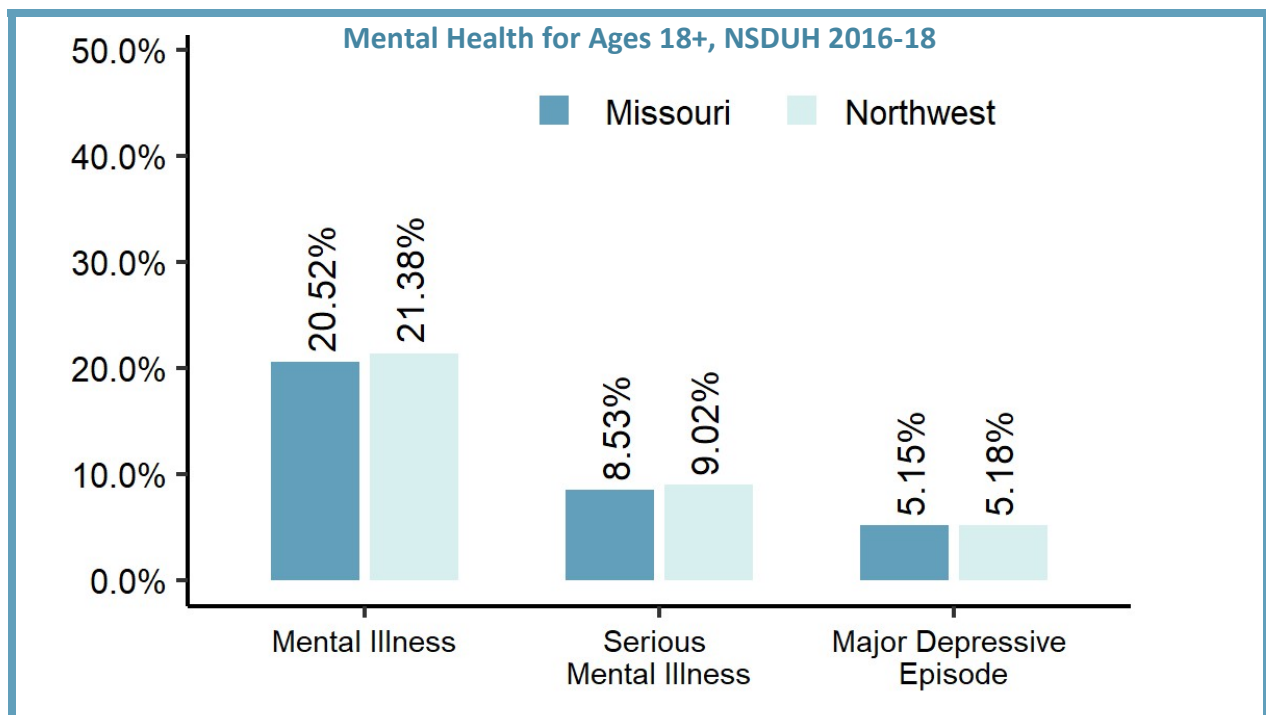
## Mental Health Data for Platte County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 778 Platte County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Platte County, 12.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 22 Platte County resident(s) died by suicide.



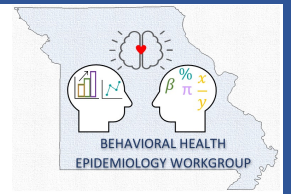
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Polk County

#### 2021



Polk County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 32,149 in 2019. Polk County ranks 36 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.7%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 19.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$44,837 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Polk County

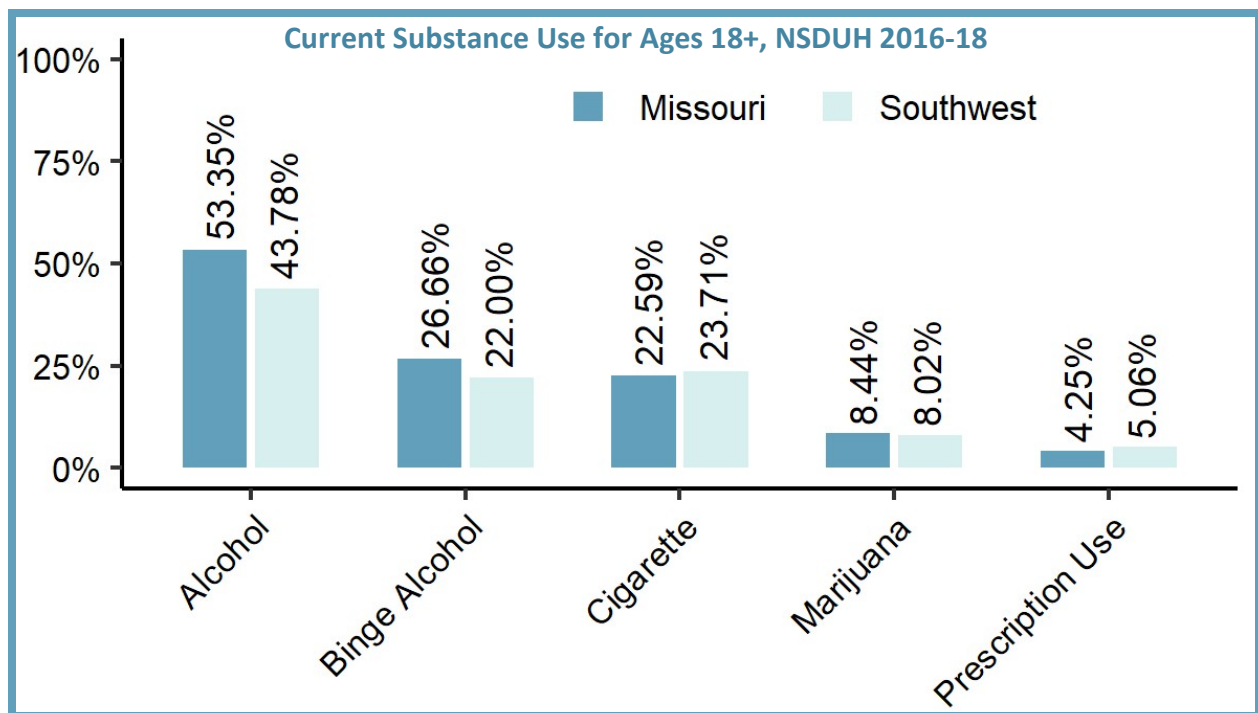
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Polk County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.8%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Polk County residents had a total of 43 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 107 alcohol-related and 94 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 171 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 35 were primarily due to alcohol, 54 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Polk County had 79 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 110 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Polk County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes did not change from 26 in 2017 to 26 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
26	0	12	14	0	17	1	1

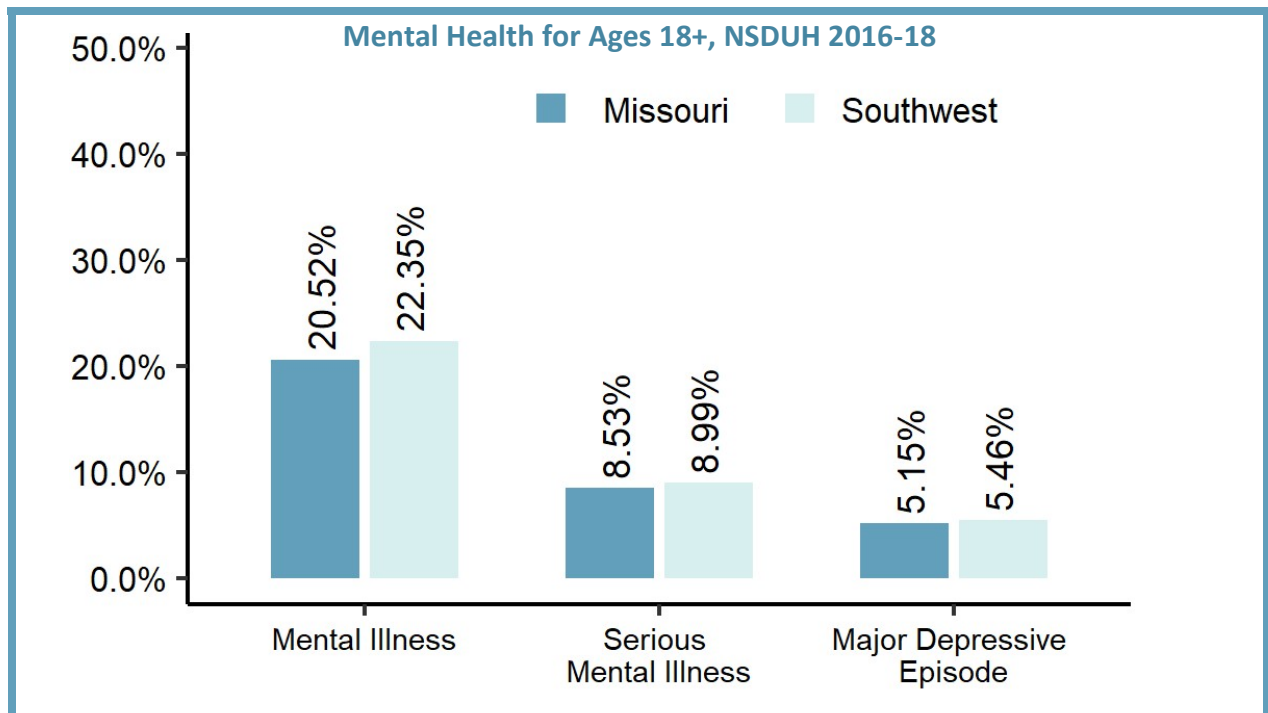
## Mental Health Data for Polk County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 270 Polk County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Polk County, 15.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

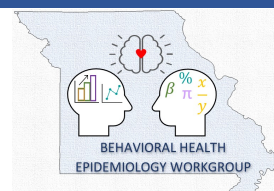
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Polk County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Pulaski County 2021



Pulaski County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 52,607 in 2019. Pulaski County ranks 22 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.6%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 14.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$55,620 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Pulaski County

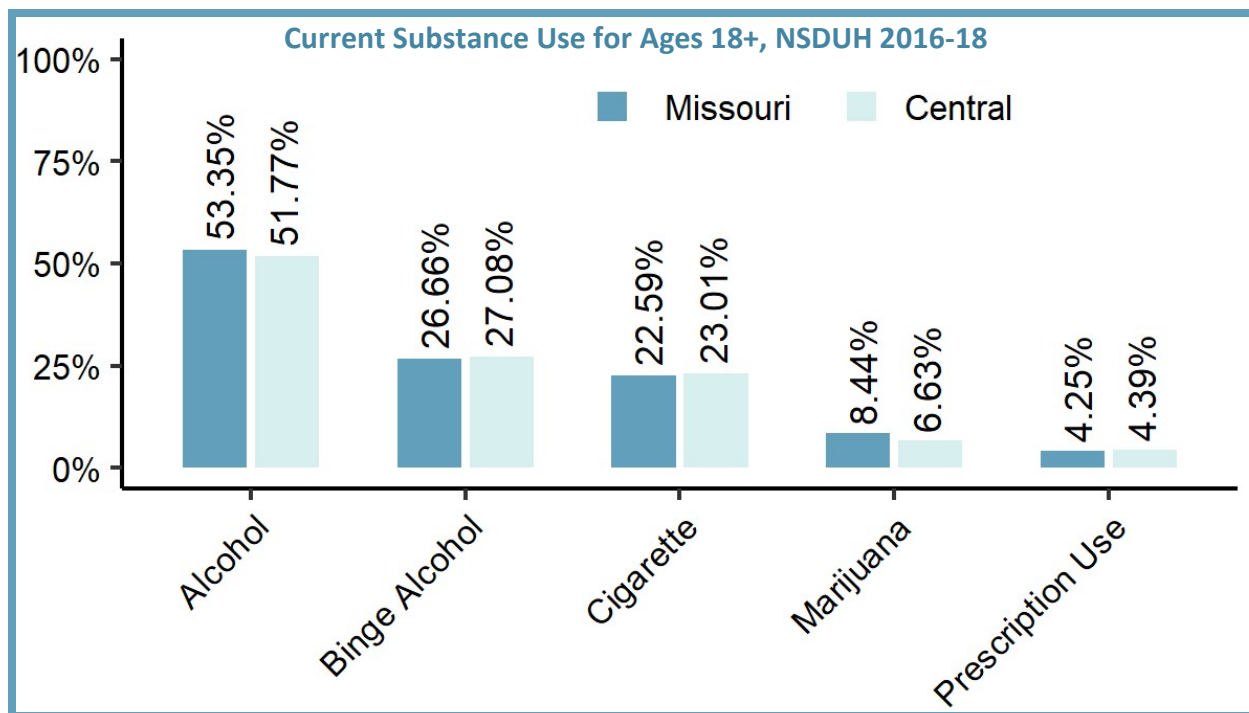
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Pulaski County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 21.1%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Pulaski County residents had a total of 28 alcohol-related and 67 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 80 alcohol-related and 113 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 145 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 37 were primarily due to alcohol, 15 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Pulaski County had 153 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 440 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Pulaski County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 40 in 2017 to 44 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
44	1	13	30	1	19	0	4

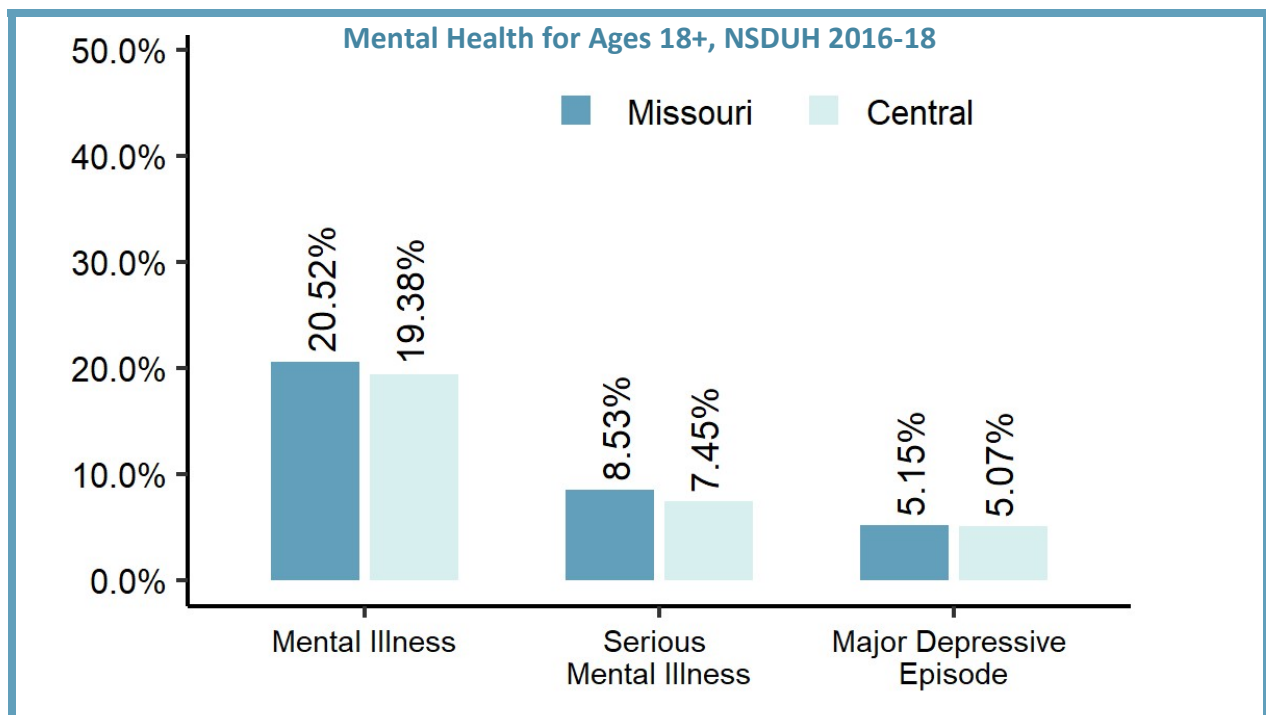
## Mental Health Data for Pulaski County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 308 Pulaski County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Pulaski County, 15.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 9 Pulaski County resident(s) died by suicide.



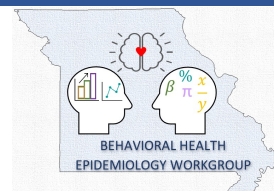
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Putnam County

#### 2021



Putnam County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 4,696 in 2019. Putnam County ranks 110 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$42,434 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Putnam County

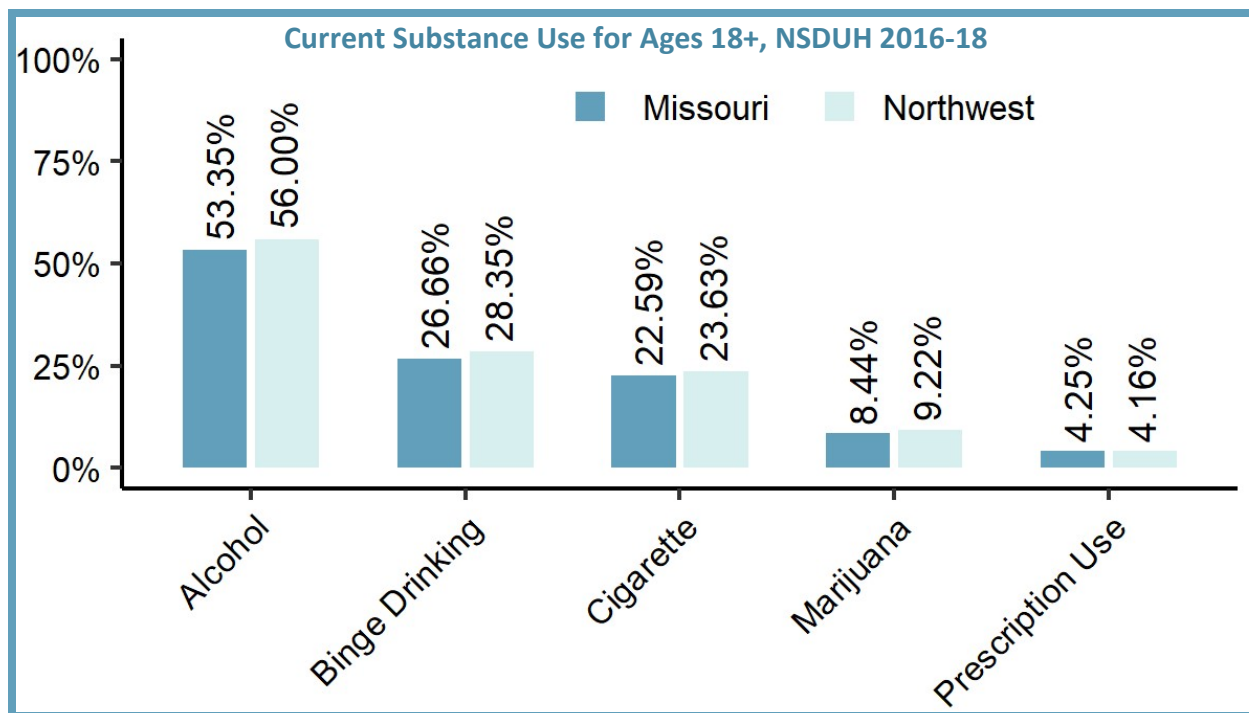
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Putnam County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Putnam County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 3 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 25 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 6 were primarily due to alcohol, 8 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Putnam County had 18 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 0 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Putnam County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 1 in 2017 to 2 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

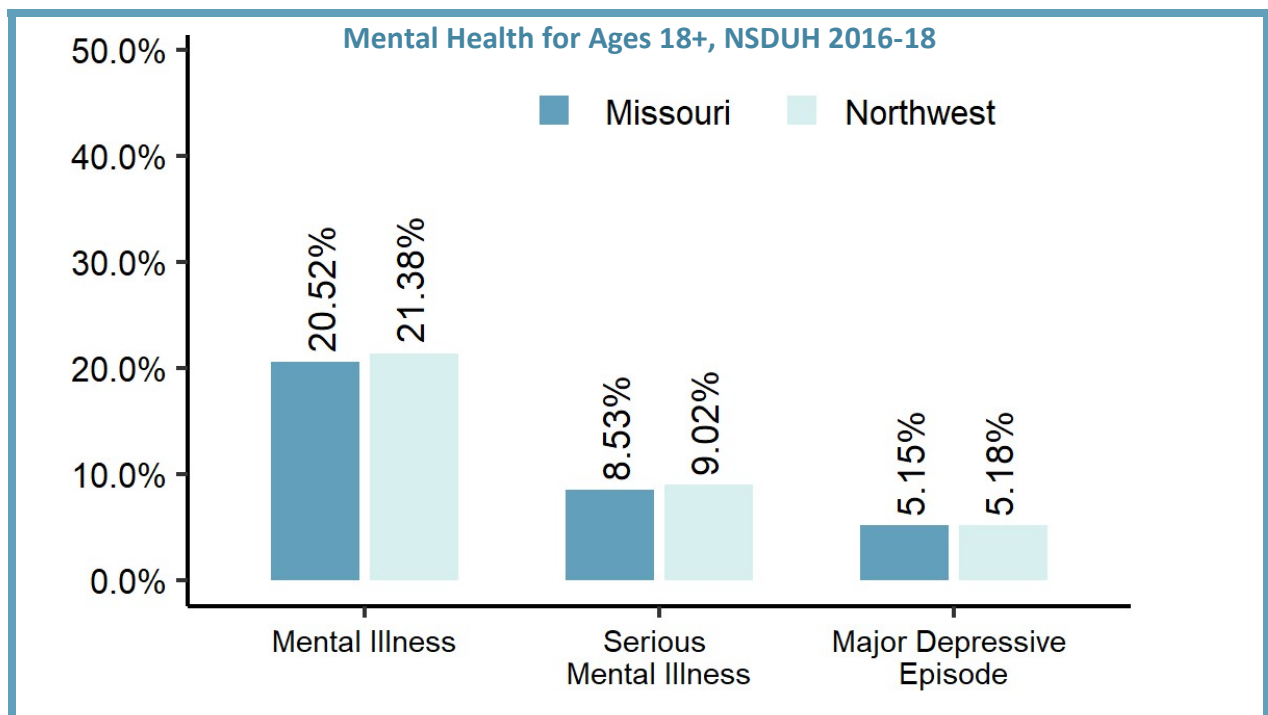
## Mental Health Data for Putnam County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 59 Putnam County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Putnam County, 14.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Putnam County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**

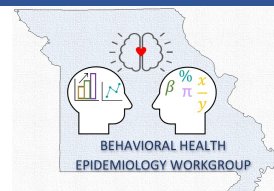




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Ralls County

#### 2021



Ralls County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 10,309 in 2019. Ralls County ranks 85 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 10% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$63,419 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Ralls County

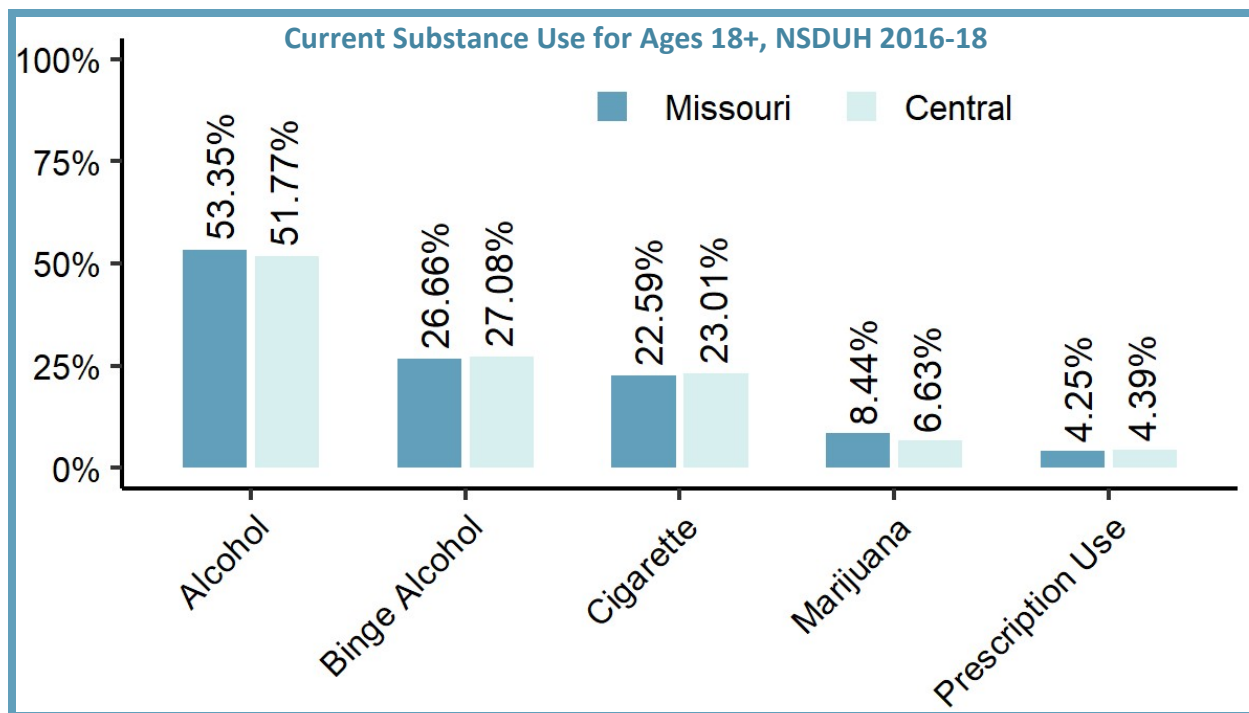
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Ralls County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Ralls County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 7 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 39 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 12 were primarily due to alcohol, 6 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Ralls County had 50 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 58 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Ralls County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 9 in 2017 to 19 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
19	0	8	11	0	11	0	0

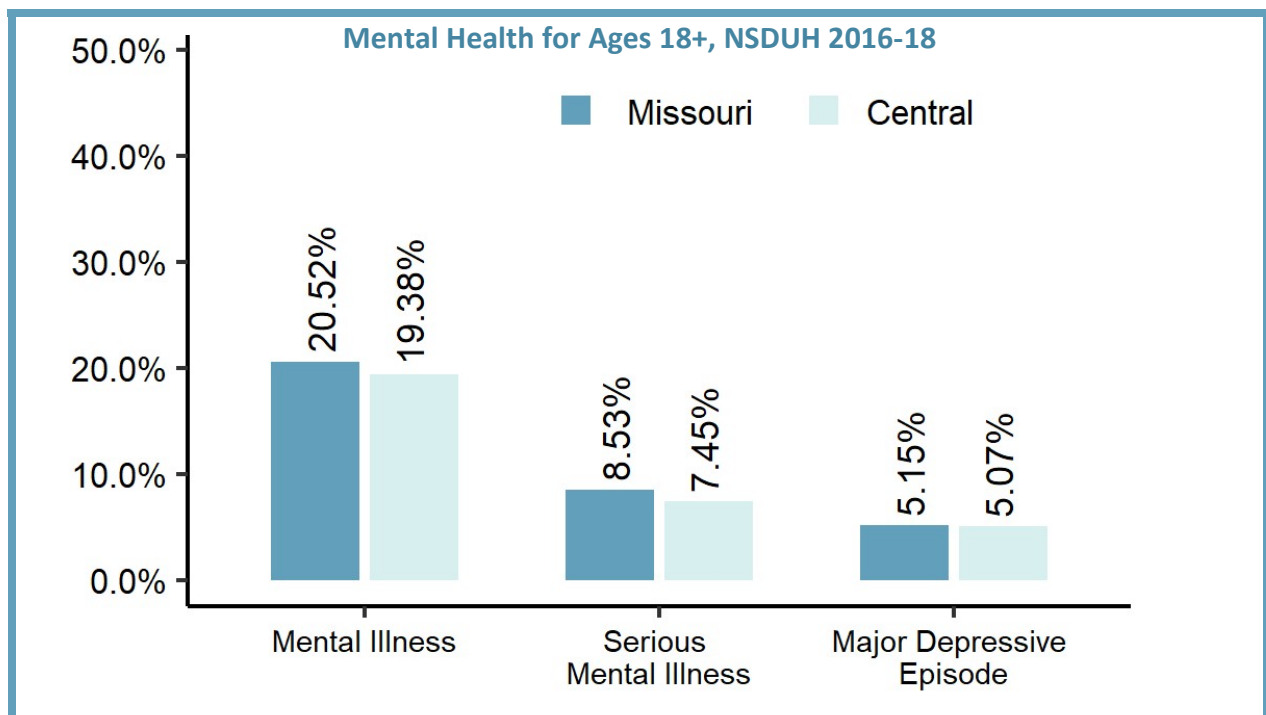
## Mental Health Data for Ralls County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 124 Ralls County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Ralls County, 14.6% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

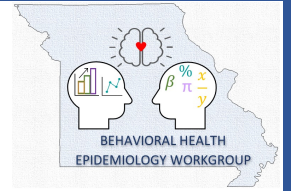
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 3 Ralls County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Randolph County 2021



Randolph County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 24,748 in 2019. Randolph County ranks 44 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.9%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 16.5% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$48,043 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Randolph County

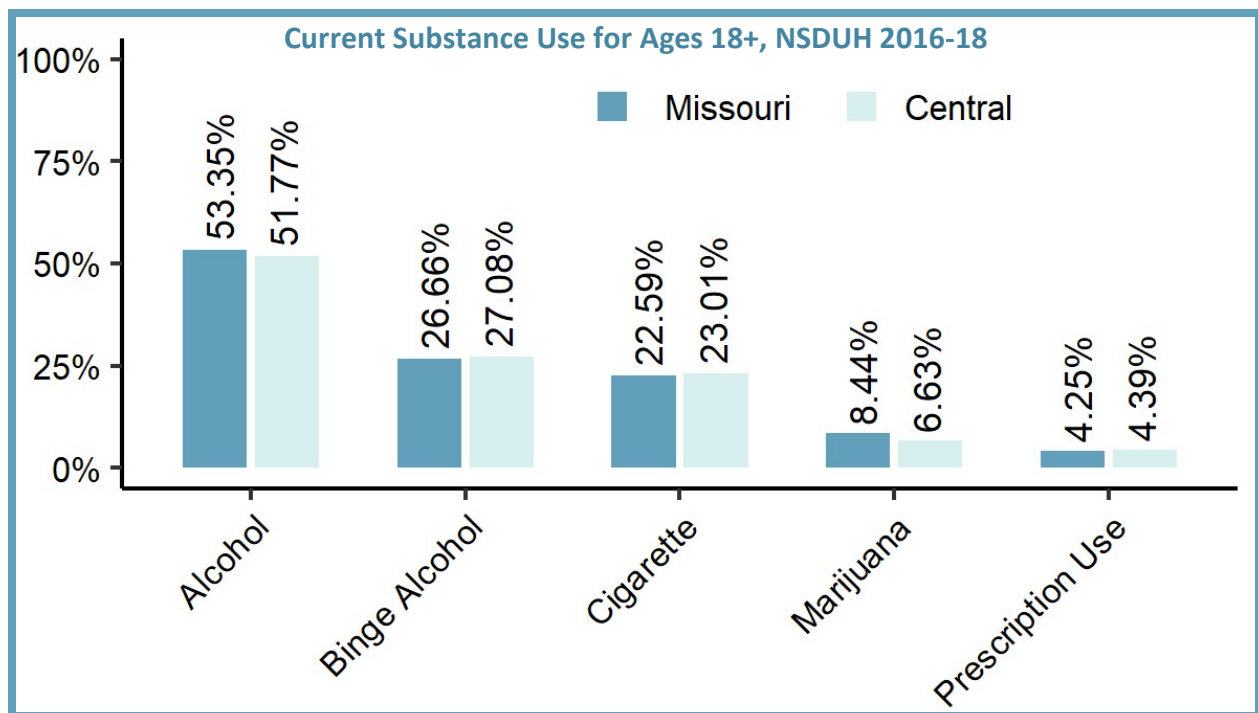
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Randolph County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.9%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Randolph County residents had a total of 28 alcohol-related and 38 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 48 alcohol-related and 69 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 147 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 36 were primarily due to alcohol, 30 were primarily due to marijuana, and 8 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Randolph County had 104 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 106 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Randolph County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 18 in 2017 to 13 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
13	1	5	7	1	8	0	6

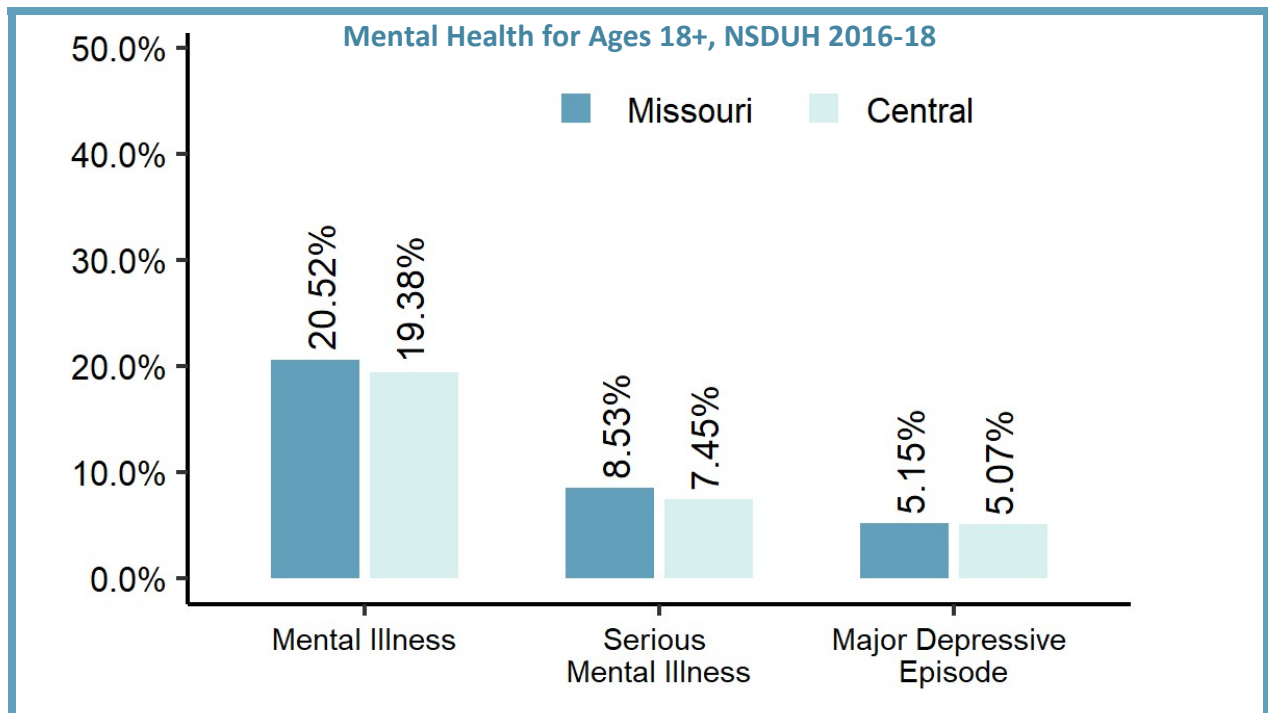
## Mental Health Data for Randolph County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 423 Randolph County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Randolph County, 16% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 6 Randolph County resident(s) died by



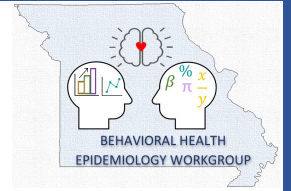
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Ray County

#### 2021



Ray County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 23,018 in 2019. Ray County ranks 48 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.9%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 9.2% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$61,678 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Ray County

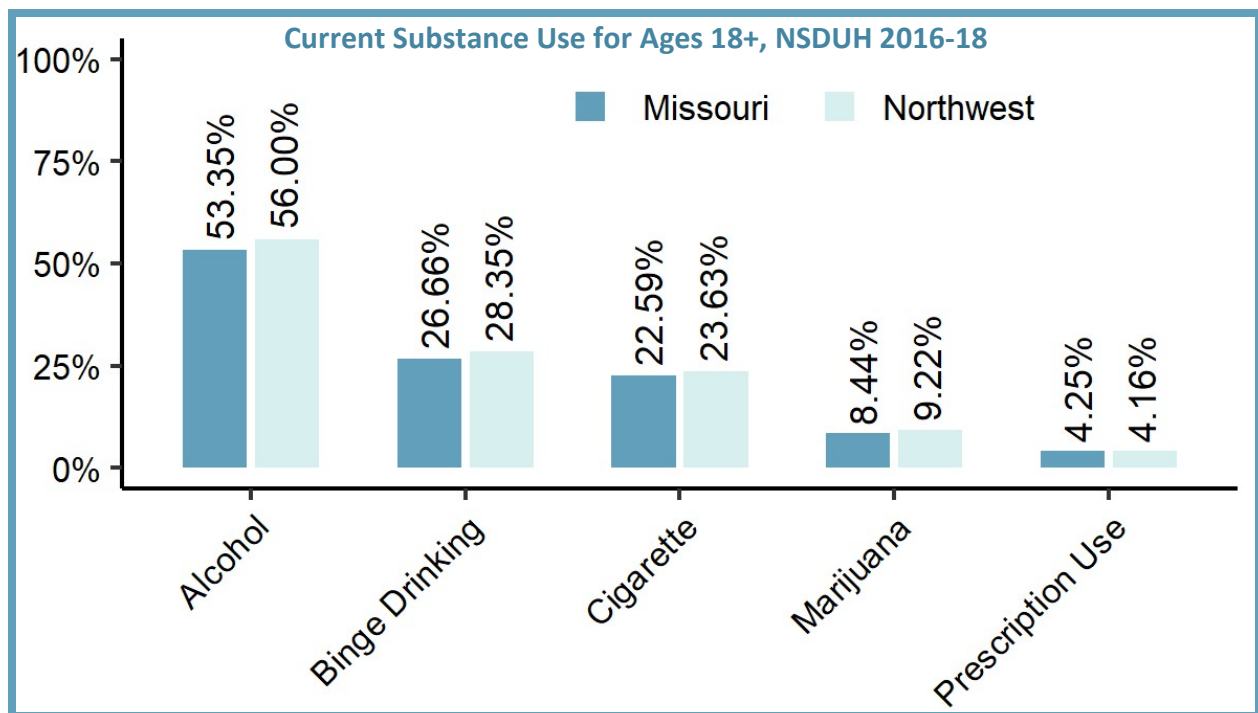
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Ray County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.9%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.2%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Ray County residents had a total of 25 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 48 alcohol-related and 36 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 116 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 28 were primarily due to alcohol, 21 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Ray County had 51 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 132 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Ray County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 20 in 2017 to 16 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	1	8	7	1	9	1	3

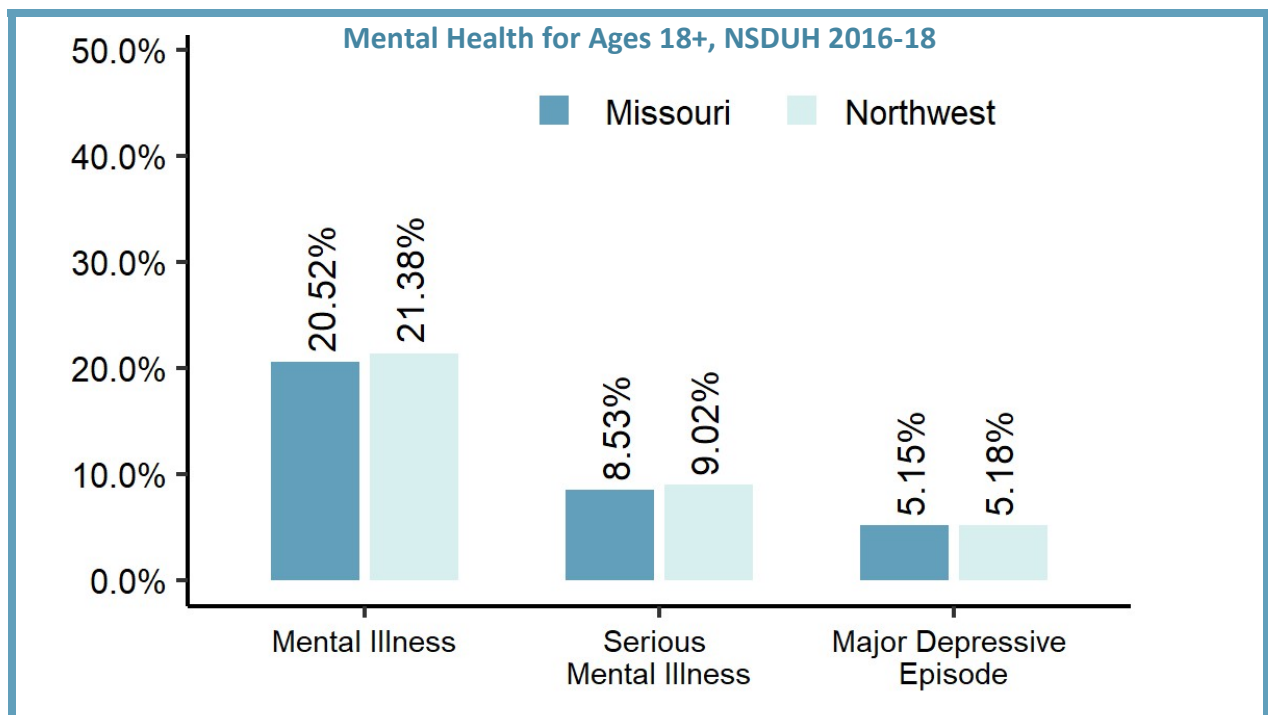
## Mental Health Data for Ray County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 214 Ray County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Ray County, 15.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 7 Ray County resident(s) died by suicide.



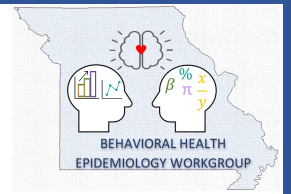
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Reynolds County

#### 2021



Reynolds County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 6,270 in 2019. Reynolds County ranks 104 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 21.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$37,415 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Reynolds County

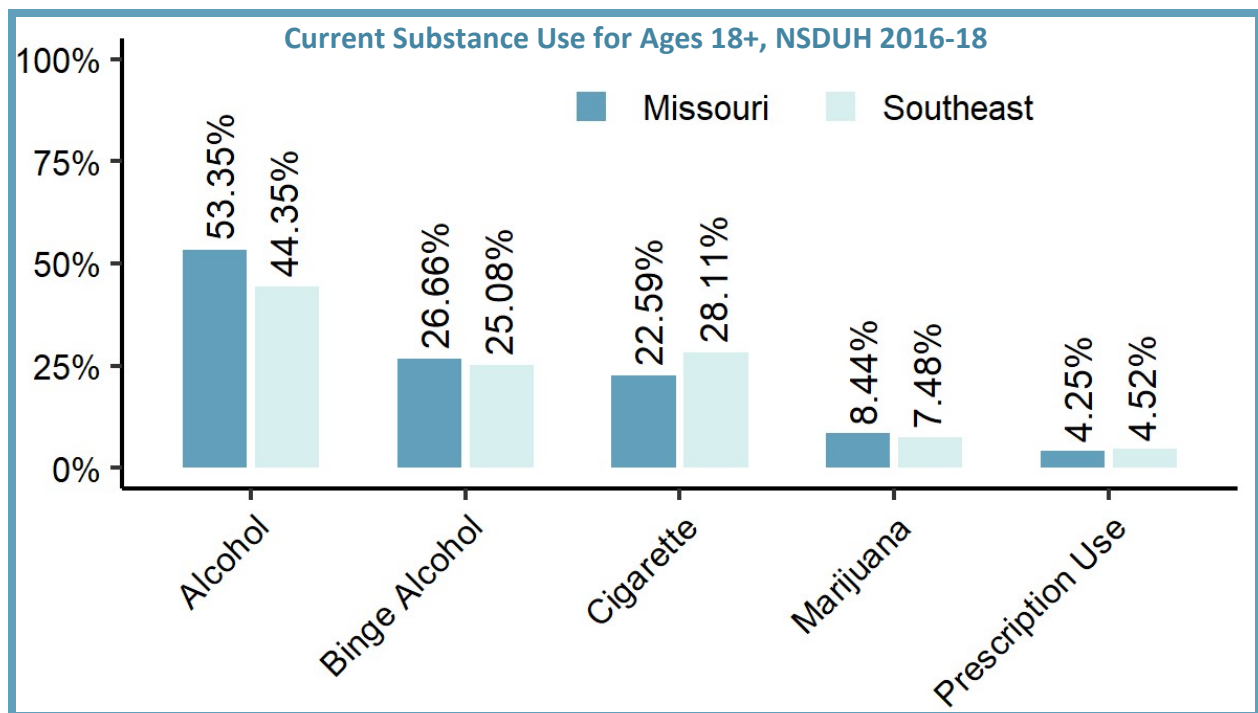
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Reynolds County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 25.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Reynolds County residents had a total of 3 alcohol-related and 5 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 10 alcohol-related and 6 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 23 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Reynolds County had 28 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 1 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Reynolds County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 4 in 2017 to 7 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
7	1	3	3	1	5	1	0

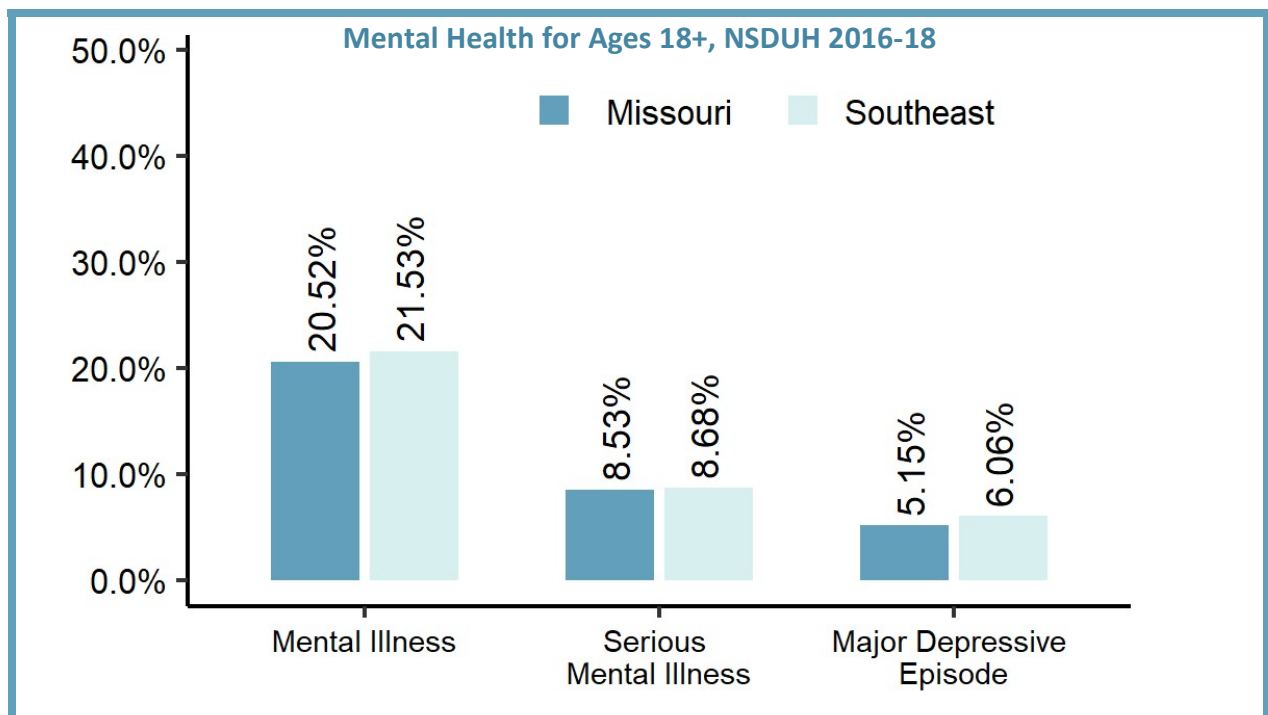
## Mental Health Data for Reynolds County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 65 Reynolds County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Reynolds County, 16.3% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

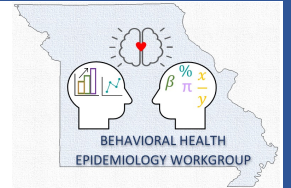
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Reynolds County resident(s) died by



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Ripley County 2021



Ripley County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 13,288 in 2019. Ripley County ranks 74 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.9%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 19.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$35,788 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Ripley County

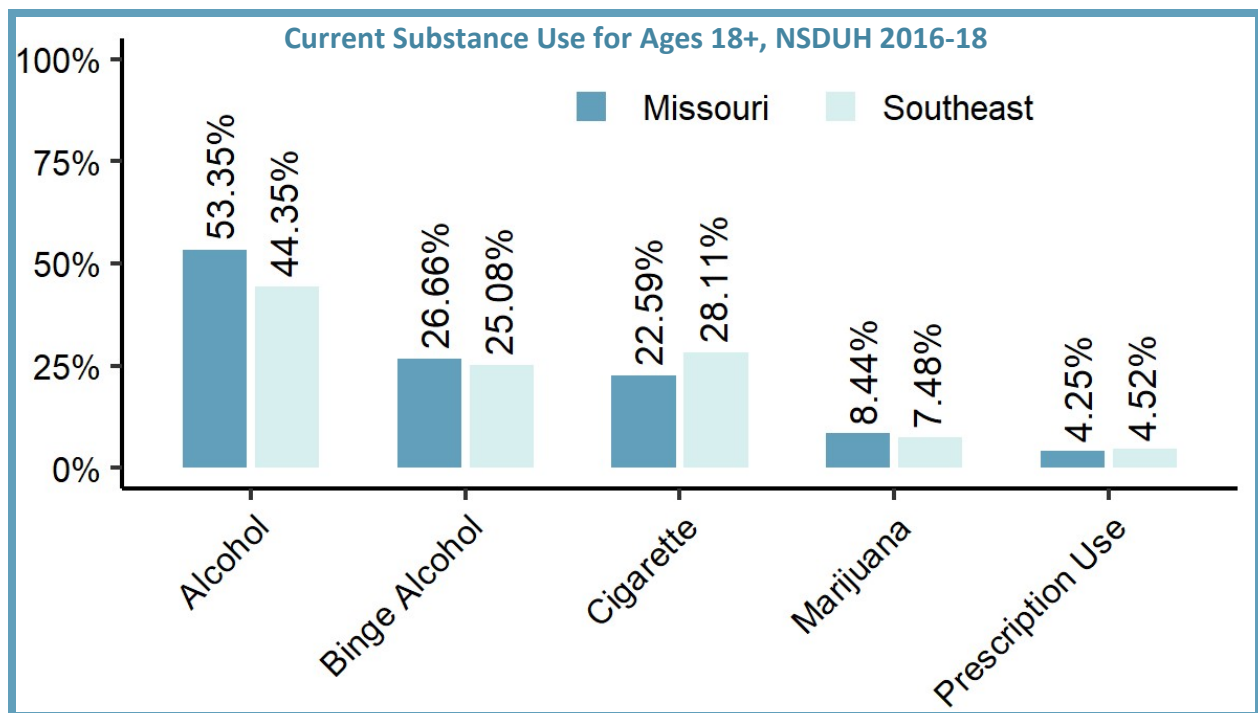
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Ripley County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.9%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 27.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Ripley County residents had a total of 11 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 19 alcohol-related and 48 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 74 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 16 were primarily due to alcohol, 13 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Ripley County had 27 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 11 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Ripley County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 11 in 2017 to 9 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	2	7	0	2	0	1

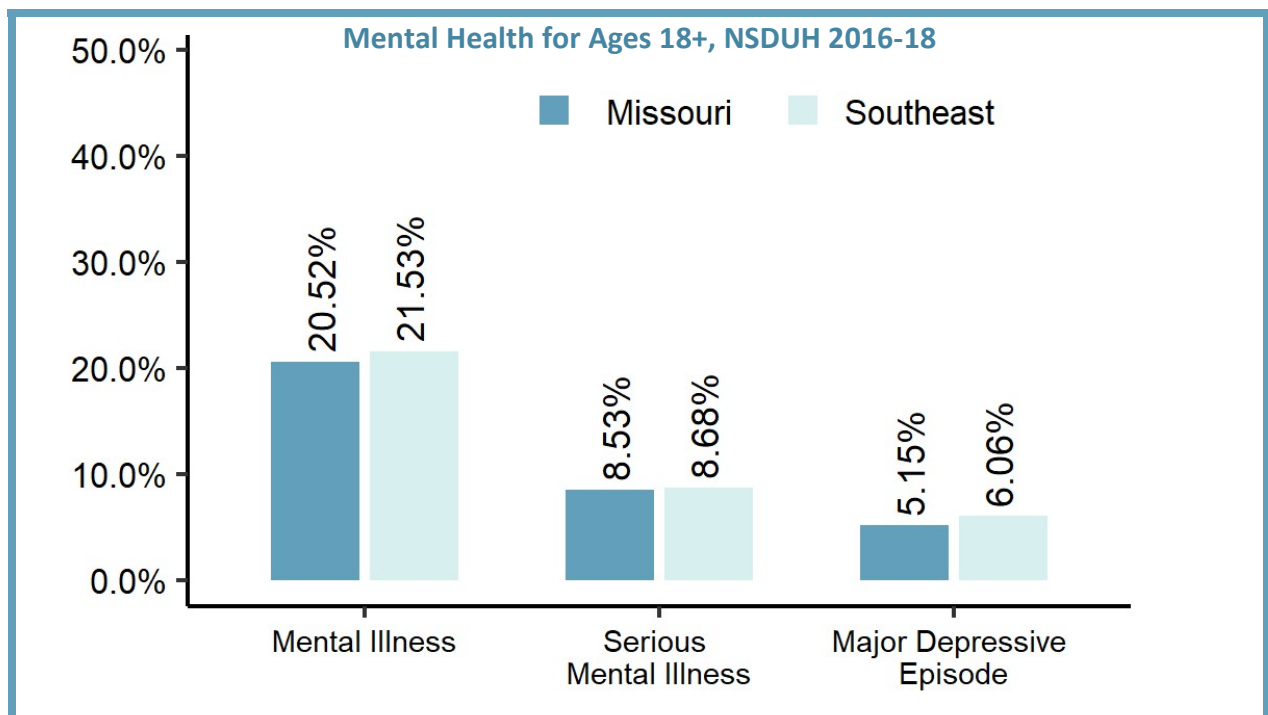
## Mental Health Data for Ripley County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 186 Ripley County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Ripley County, 18% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 1 Ripley County resident(s) died by suicide.

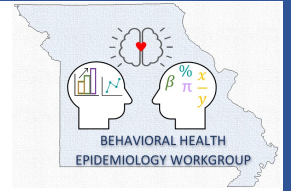


**MORE DATA HERE!!**





## Behavioral Health Profile Saint Charles County 2021



Saint Charles County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 402,022 in 2019. Saint Charles County ranks 3 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.2%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 4.6% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$89,236 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Saint Charles County

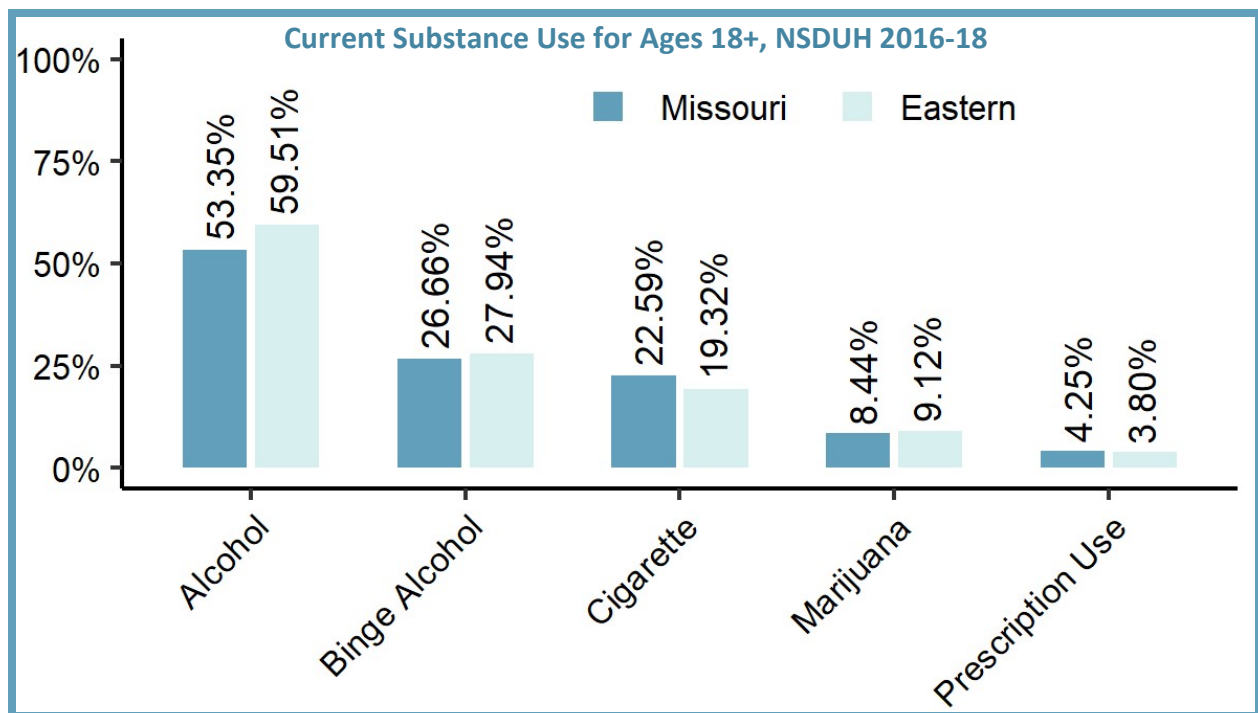
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Saint Charles County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 20.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 16.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 59.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.9% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Eastern region, 19.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Eastern region, approximately 9.1% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 3.8% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Saint Charles County residents had a total of 628 alcohol-related and 361 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 1024 alcohol-related and 754 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 901 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 337 were primarily due to alcohol, 94 were primarily due to marijuana, and 140 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Saint Charles County had 1495 DWI arrests, 99 liquor law violations and 1612 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Saint Charles County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 306 in 2017 to 326 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
326	4	87	235	4	131	4	50

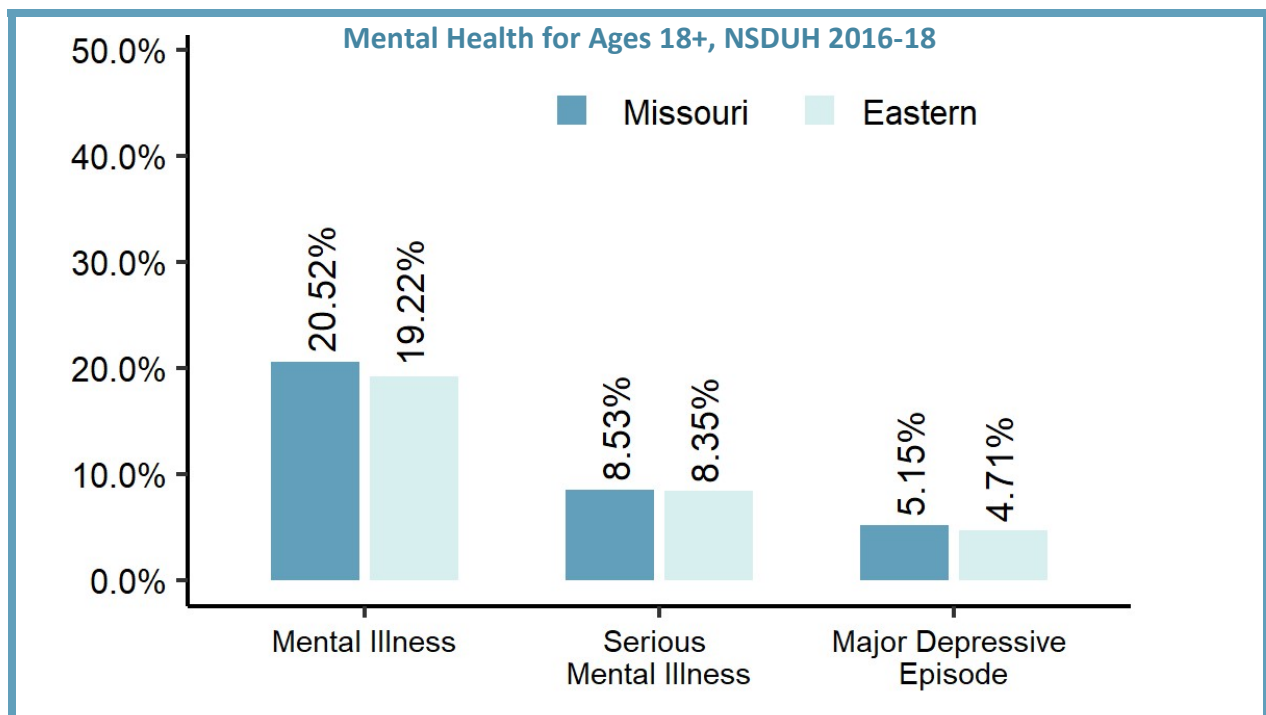
## Mental Health Data for Saint Charles County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 2265 Saint Charles County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Saint Charles County, 12.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Eastern Missouri, 19.2% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.4% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

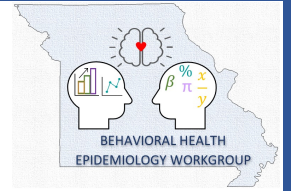
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 54 Saint Charles County resident(s) died by



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Saint Clair County 2021



Saint Clair County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 9,397 in 2019. Saint Clair County ranks 91 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 19.3% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$39,319 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Saint Clair County

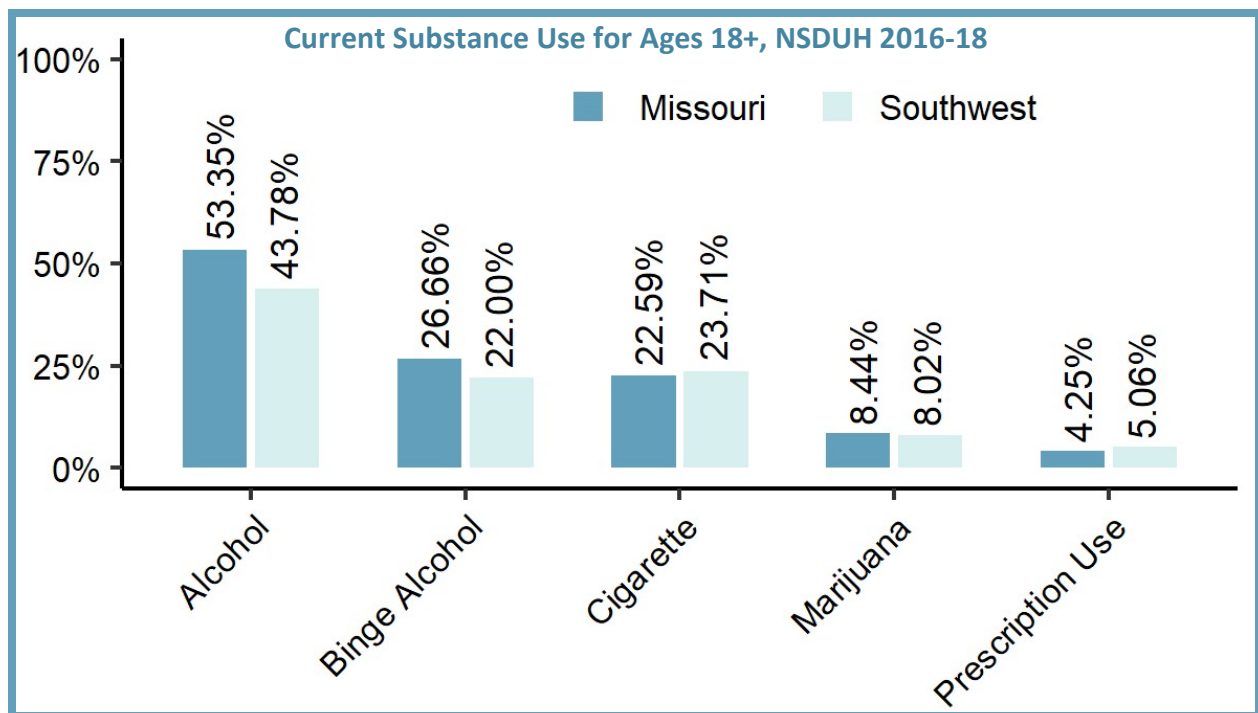
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Saint Clair County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.6%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.9%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Saint Clair County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 3 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 10 alcohol-related and 10 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 51 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 19 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Saint Clair County had 33 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 33 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Saint Clair County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 10 in 2017 to 6 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
6	0	3	3	0	5	0	0

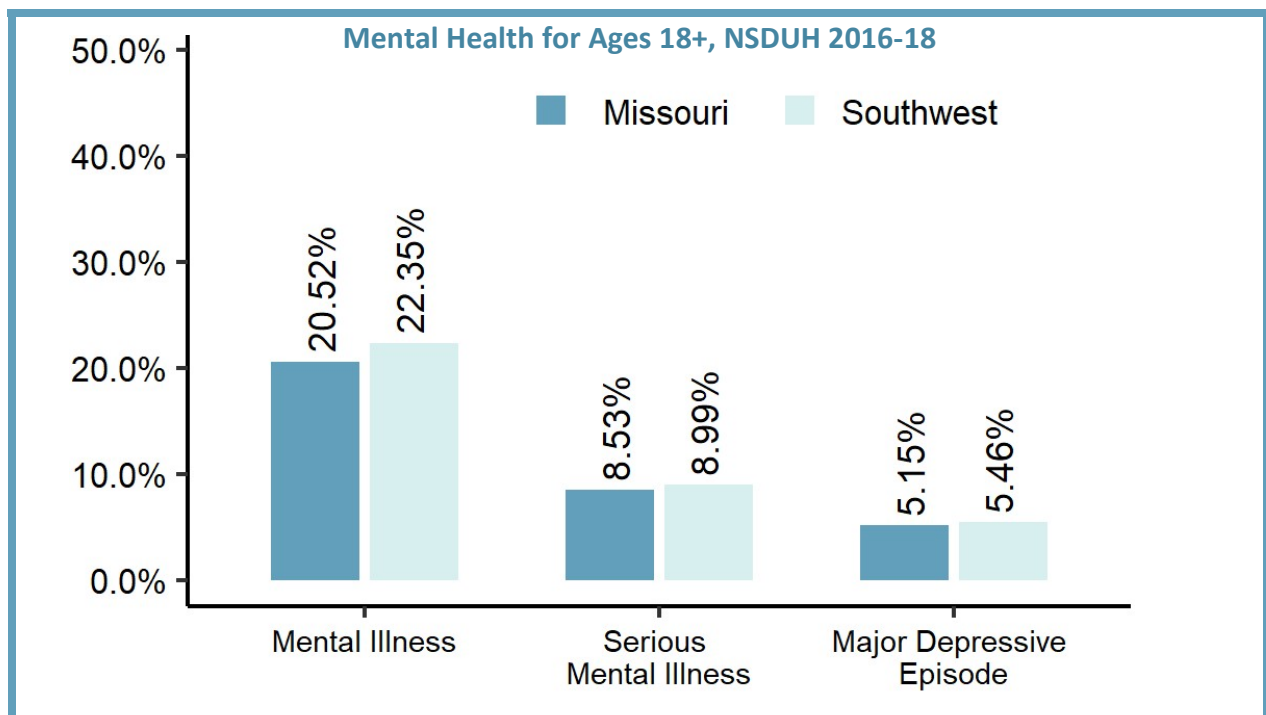
## Mental Health Data for Saint Clair County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 133 Saint Clair County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Saint Clair County, 15.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

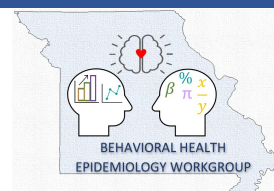
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Saint Clair County resident(s) died by



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Sainte Genevieve County 2021



Sainte Genevieve County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 17,894 in 2019. Sainte Genevieve County ranks 60 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.9%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 9.7% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$61,662 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Sainte Genevieve County

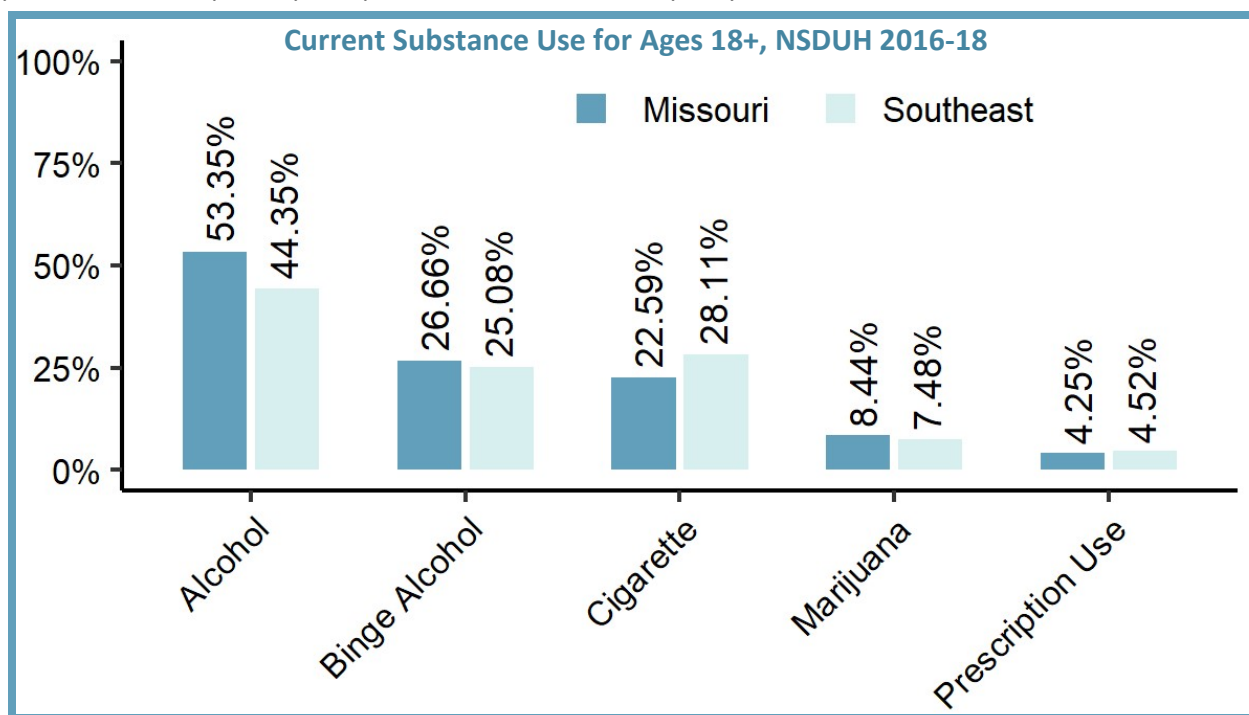
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Sainte Genevieve County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.



## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Sainte Genevieve County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 39 alcohol-related and 39 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 81 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 23 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and 3 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Sainte Genevieve County had 83 DWI arrests, 9 liquor law violations and 109 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Sainte Genevieve County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 20 in 2017 to 23 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
23	0	10	13	0	15	0	4

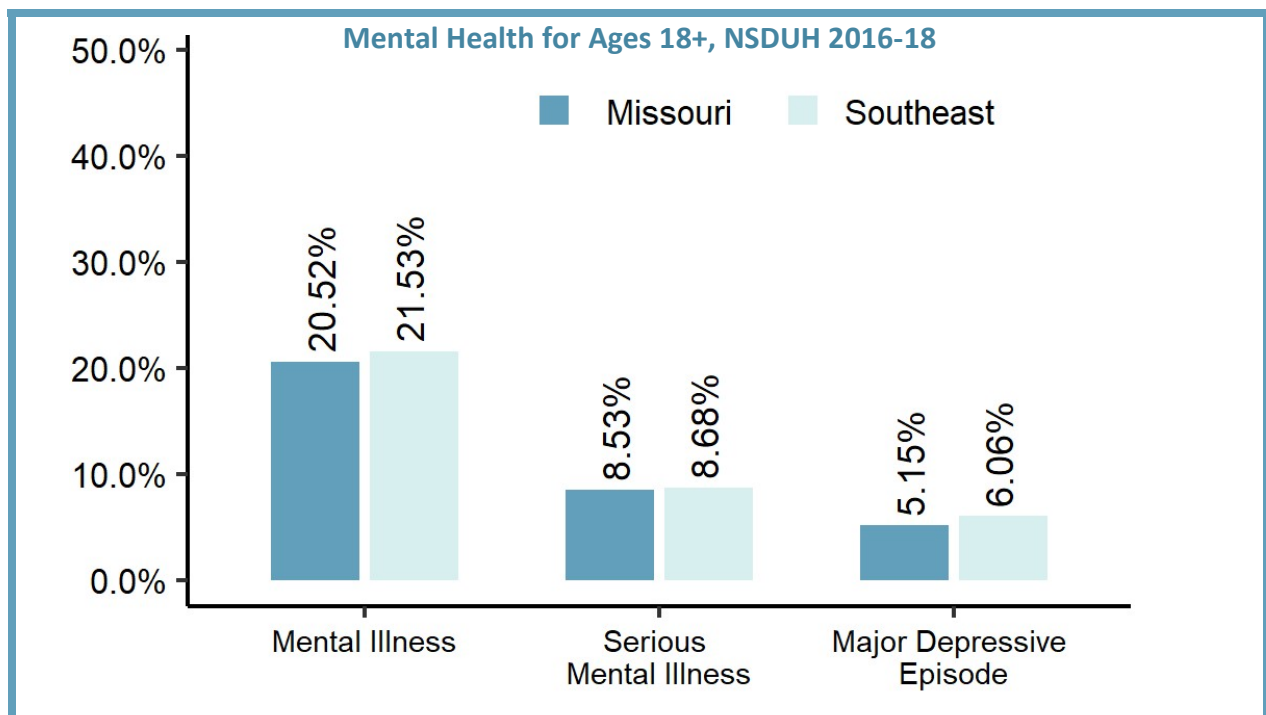
## Mental Health Data for Sainte Genevieve County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 279 Sainte Genevieve County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Sainte Genevieve County, 14.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

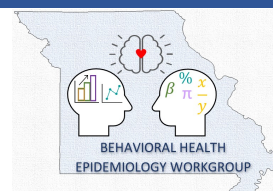
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Sainte Genevieve County resident(s) died



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Saint Francois County 2021



Saint Francois County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 67,215 in 2019. Saint Francois County ranks 17 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$43,886 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Saint Francois County

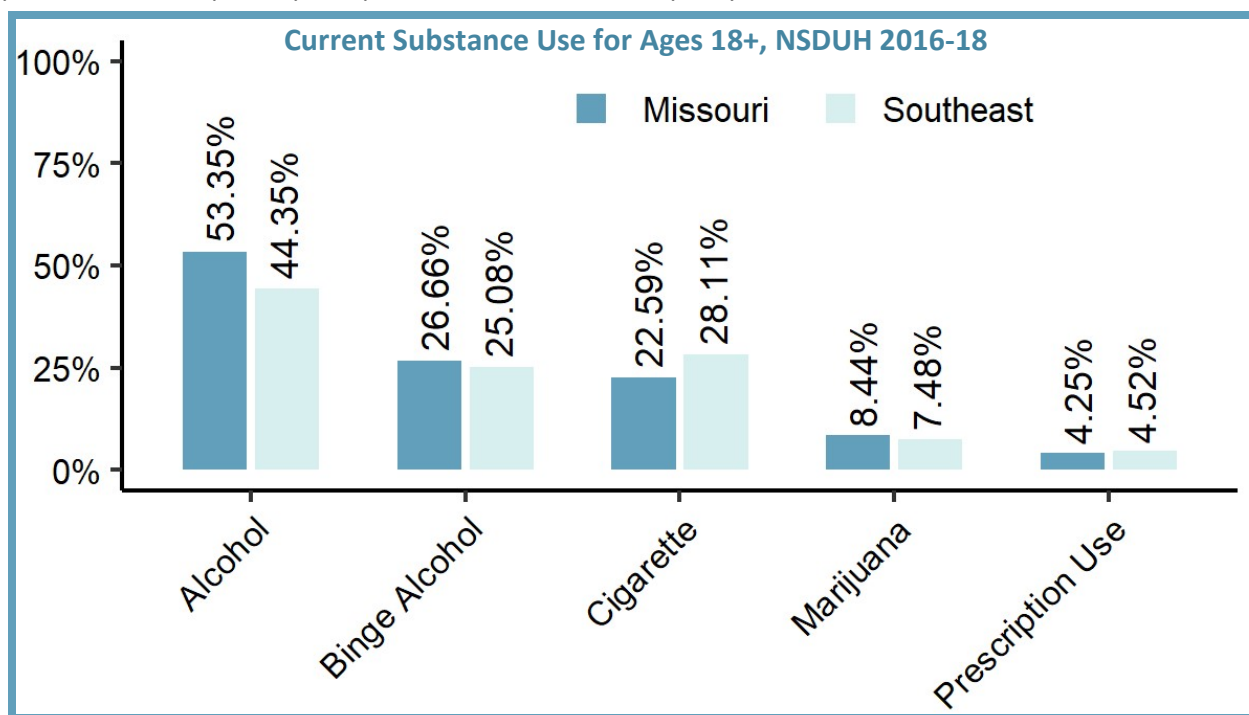
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Saint Francois County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 25.1%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Saint Francois County residents had a total of 72 alcohol-related and 84 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 199 alcohol-related and 253 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 307 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 81 were primarily due to alcohol, 34 were primarily due to marijuana, and 21 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Saint Francois County had 159 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 470 drug-related arrests. There were 4 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Saint Francois County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 43 in 2017 to 38 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
38	3	14	21	3	20	0	14

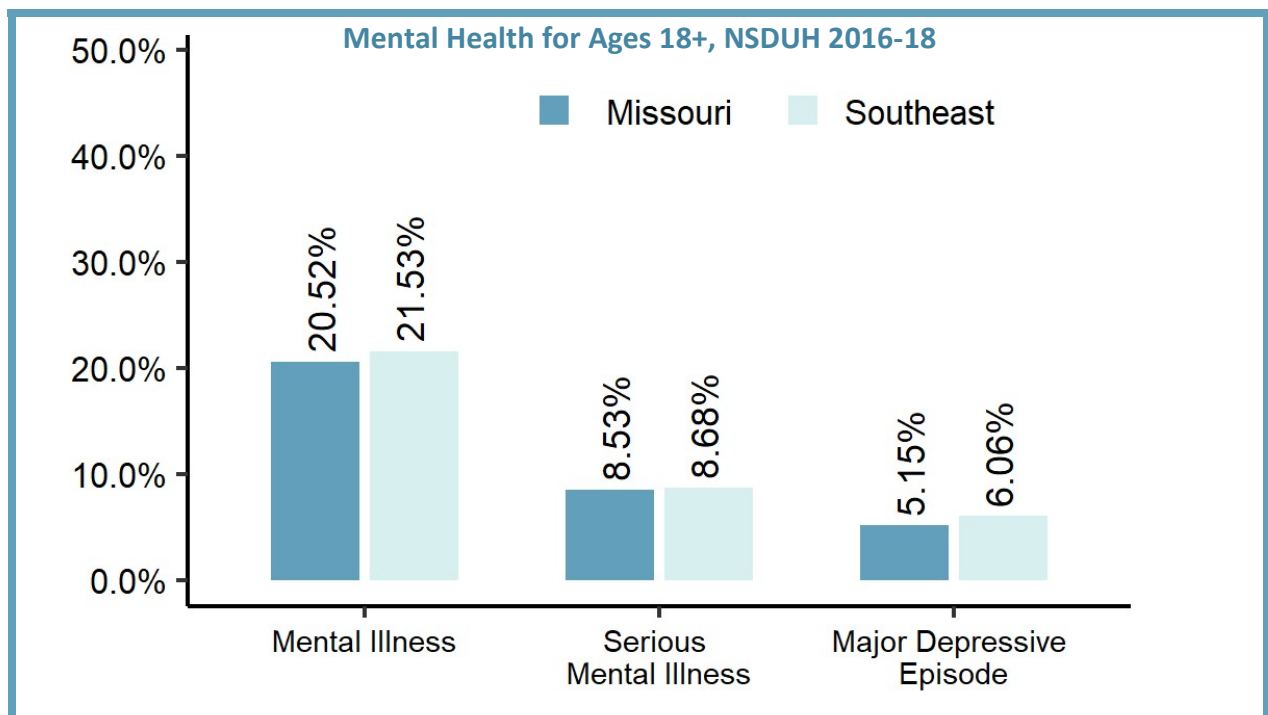
## Mental Health Data for Saint Francois County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 2352 Saint Francois County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Saint Francois County, 16.3% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 10 Saint Francois County resident(s) died by



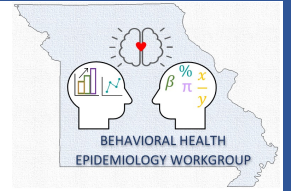
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Saint Louis County

#### 2021



Saint Louis County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 994,205 in 2019. Saint Louis County ranks 1 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.3%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 9.3% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$70,161 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Saint Louis County

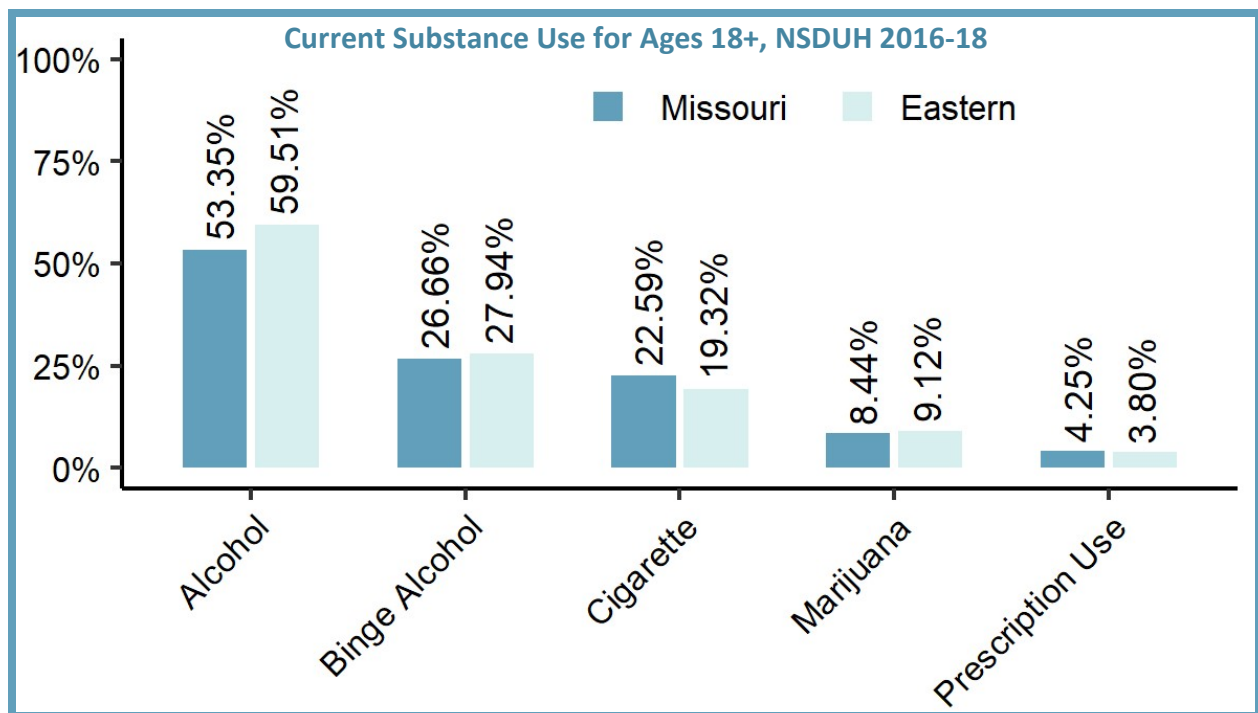
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Saint Louis County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 15.4%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 59.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.9% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Eastern region, 19.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Eastern region, approximately 9.1% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 3.8% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Saint Louis County residents had a total of 1425 alcohol-related and 1090 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 3145 alcohol-related and 2649 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 2561 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 664 were primarily due to alcohol, 299 were primarily due to marijuana, and 469 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Saint Louis County had 2496 DWI arrests, 171 liquor law violations and 5504 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Saint Louis County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 707 in 2017 to 686 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
686	12	224	450	13	339	12	143

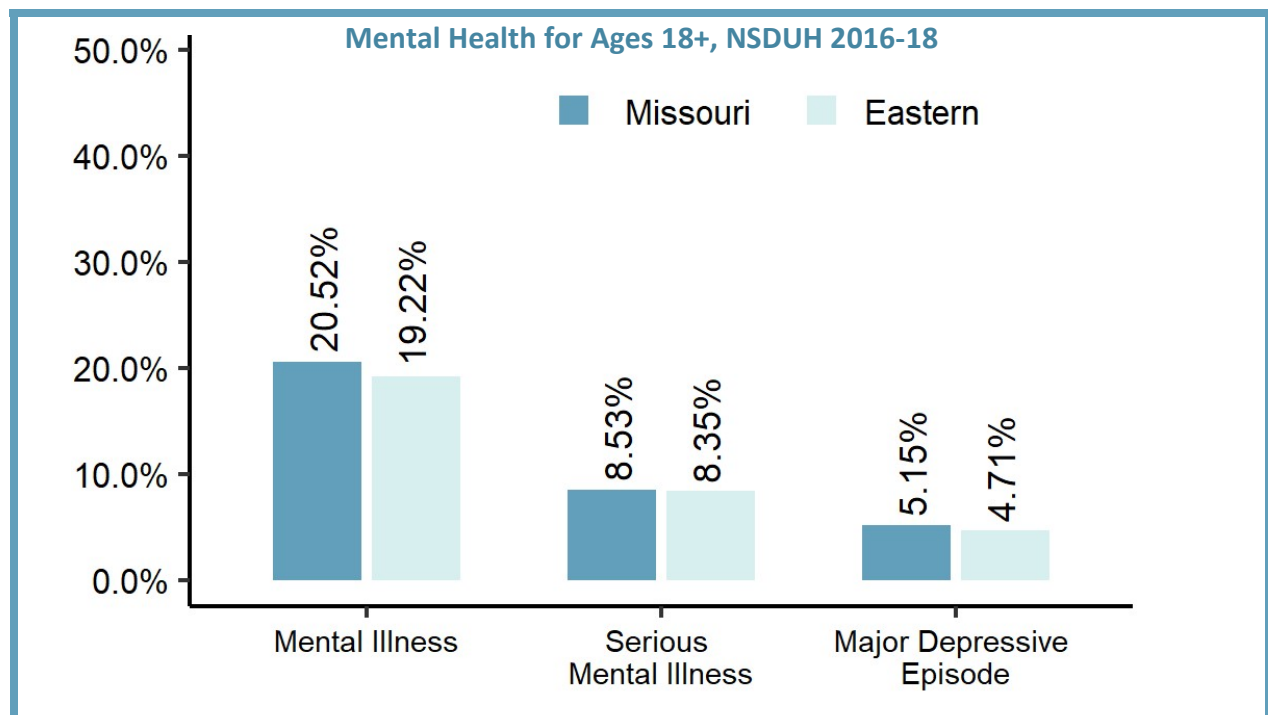
## Mental Health Data for Saint Louis County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 6965 Saint Louis County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Saint Louis County, 12.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Eastern Missouri, 19.2% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.4% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 142 Saint Louis County resident(s) died by

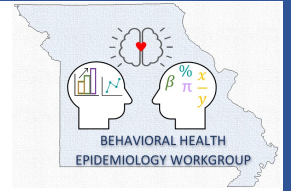


**MORE DATA HERE!!**





## Behavioral Health Profile Saline County 2021



Saline County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 22,761 in 2019. Saline County ranks 50 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15.7% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$47,324 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Saline County

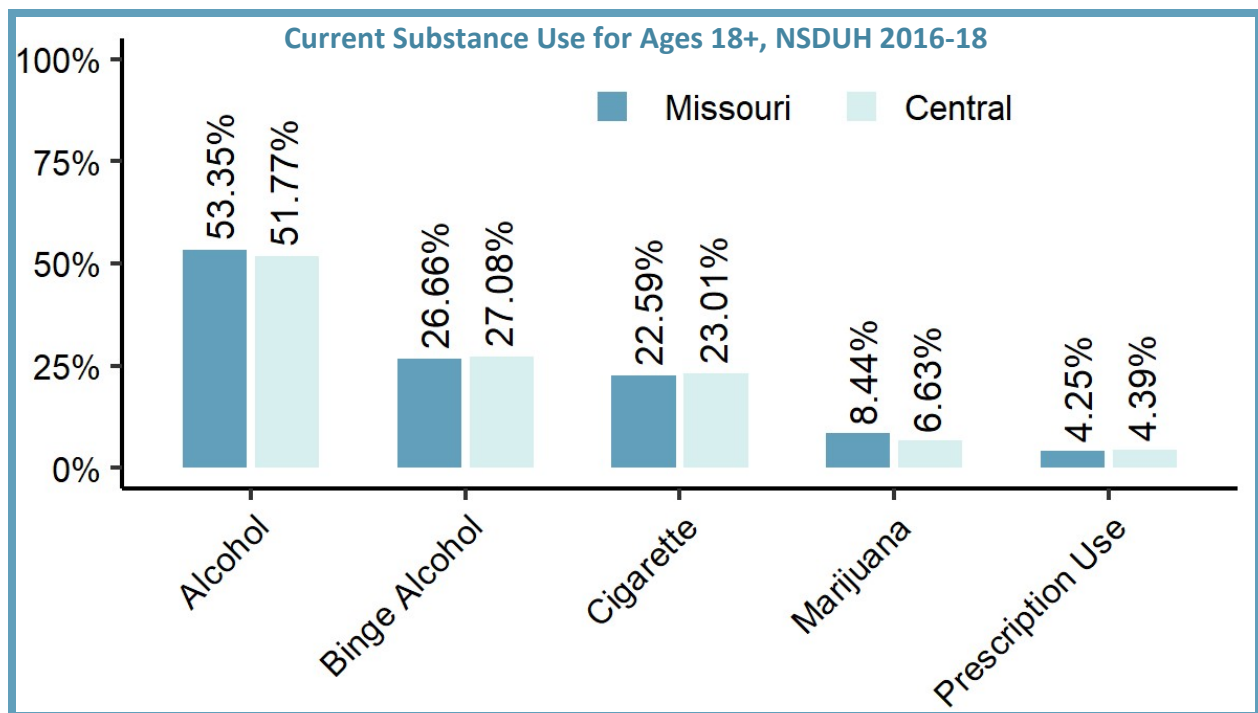
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Saline County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.2%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Saline County residents had a total of 24 alcohol-related and 13 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 39 alcohol-related and 49 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 112 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 23 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and 6 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Saline County had 72 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 69 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Saline County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 15 in 2017 to 17 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
17	0	7	10	0	11	0	0

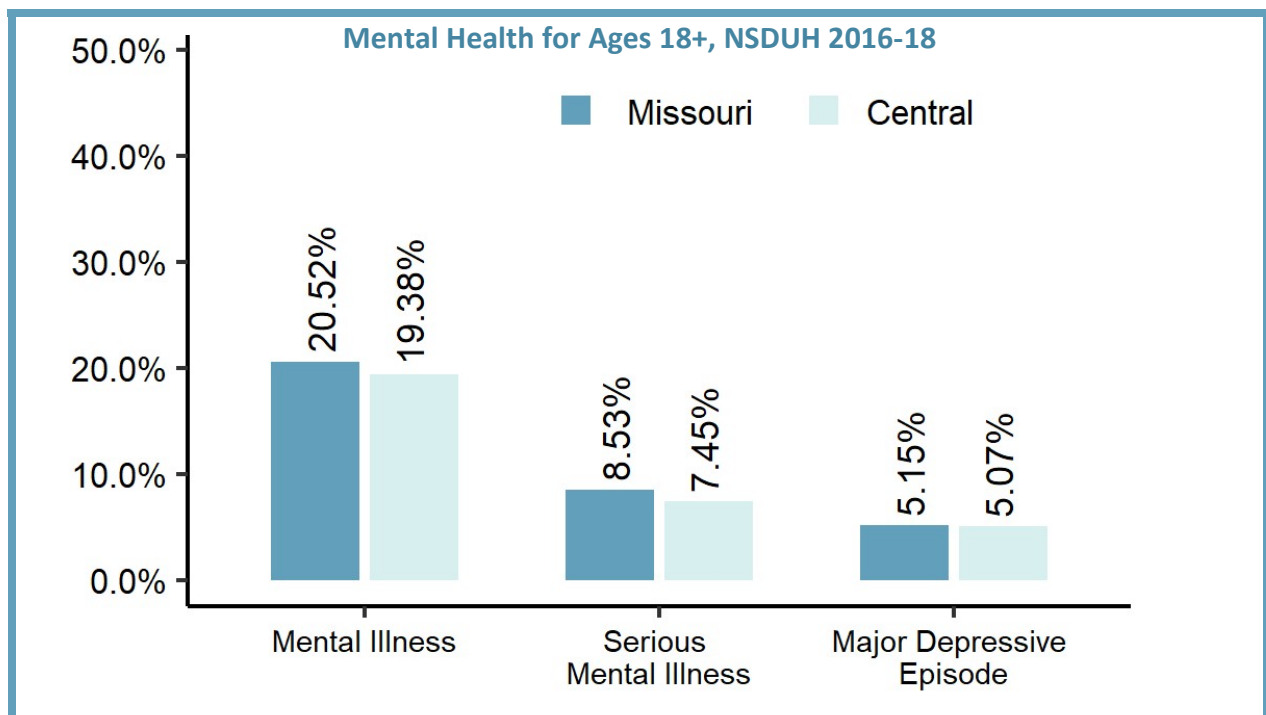
## Mental Health Data for Saline County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 310 Saline County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Saline County, 15.7% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

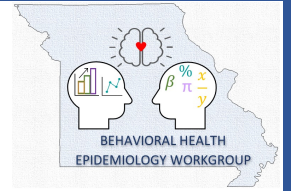
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 1 Saline County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Schuyler County 2021



Schuyler County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 4,660 in 2019. Schuyler County ranks 111 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.7%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 20.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$43,183 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Schuyler County

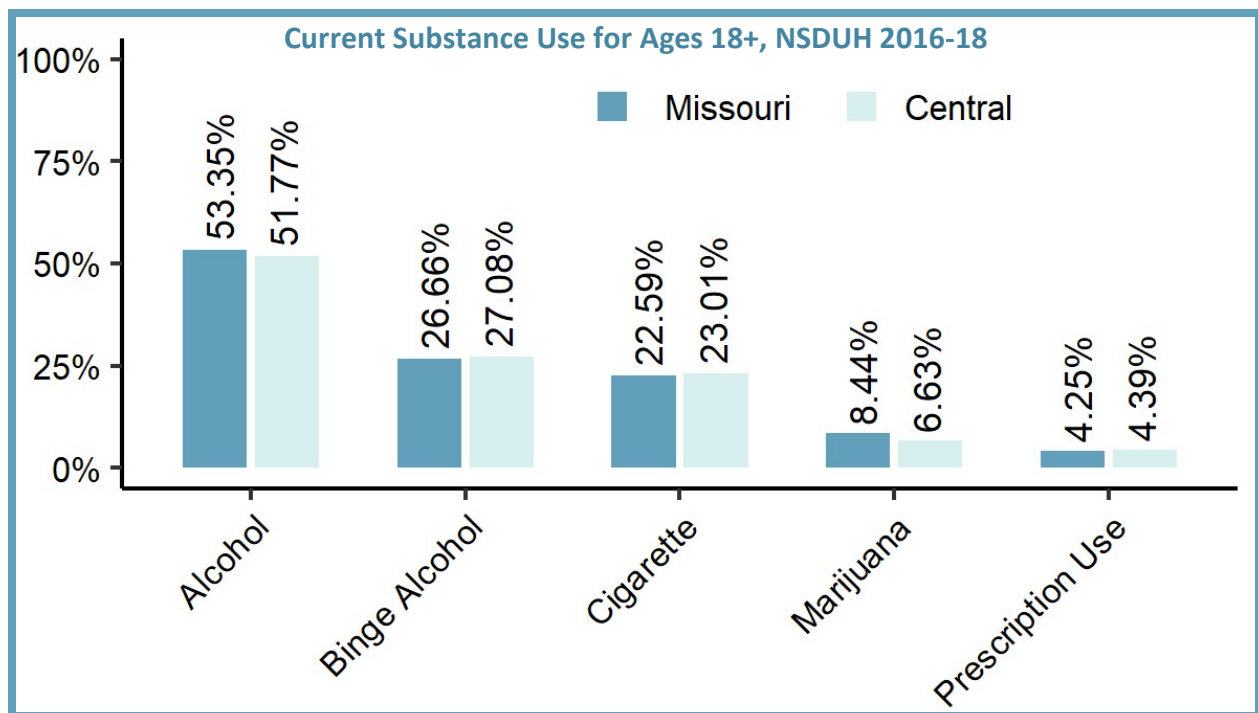
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Schuyler County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 23.8%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Schuyler County residents had a total of 2 alcohol-related and 0 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 4 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 21 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 7 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Schuyler County had 13 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 6 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Schuyler County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 3 in 2017 to 1 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

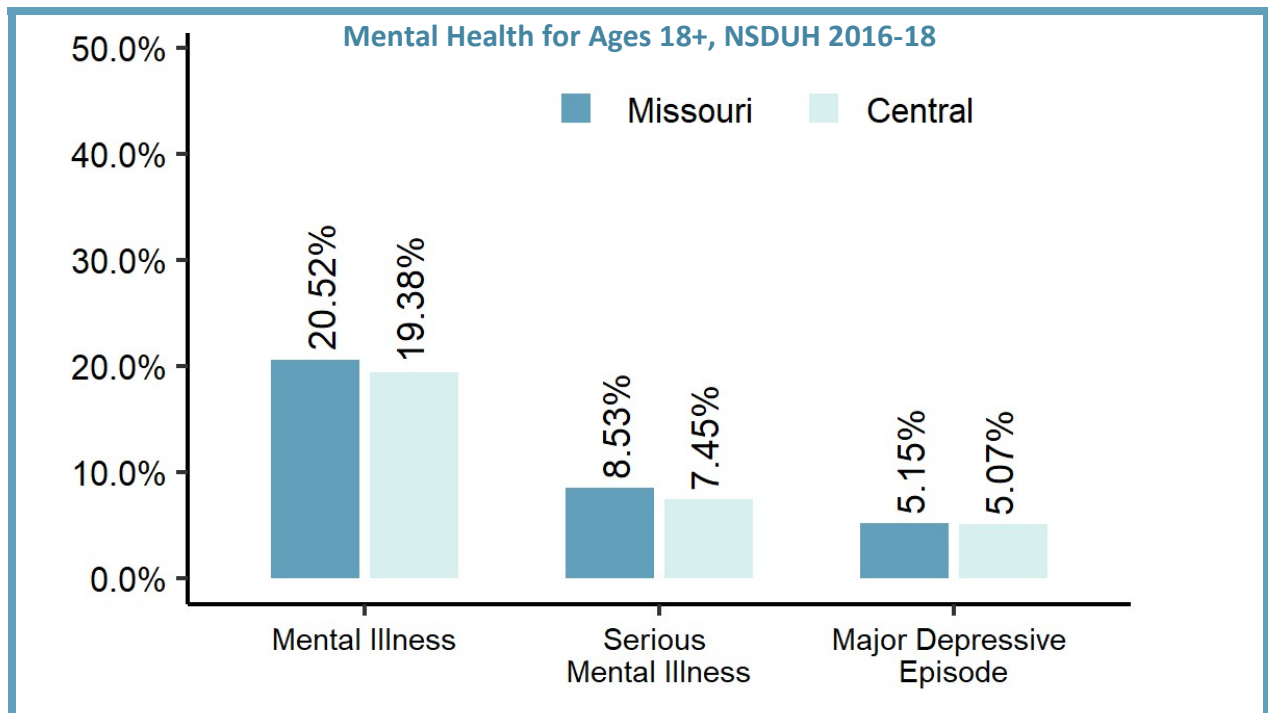
## Mental Health Data for Schuyler County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 46 Schuyler County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Schuyler County, 16.3% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

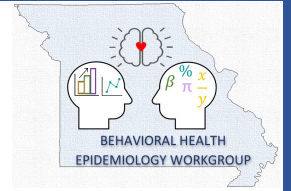
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Schuyler County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Scotland County 2021



Scotland County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 4,902 in 2019. Scotland County ranks 109 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 3.3%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 14.4% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$46,871 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Scotland County

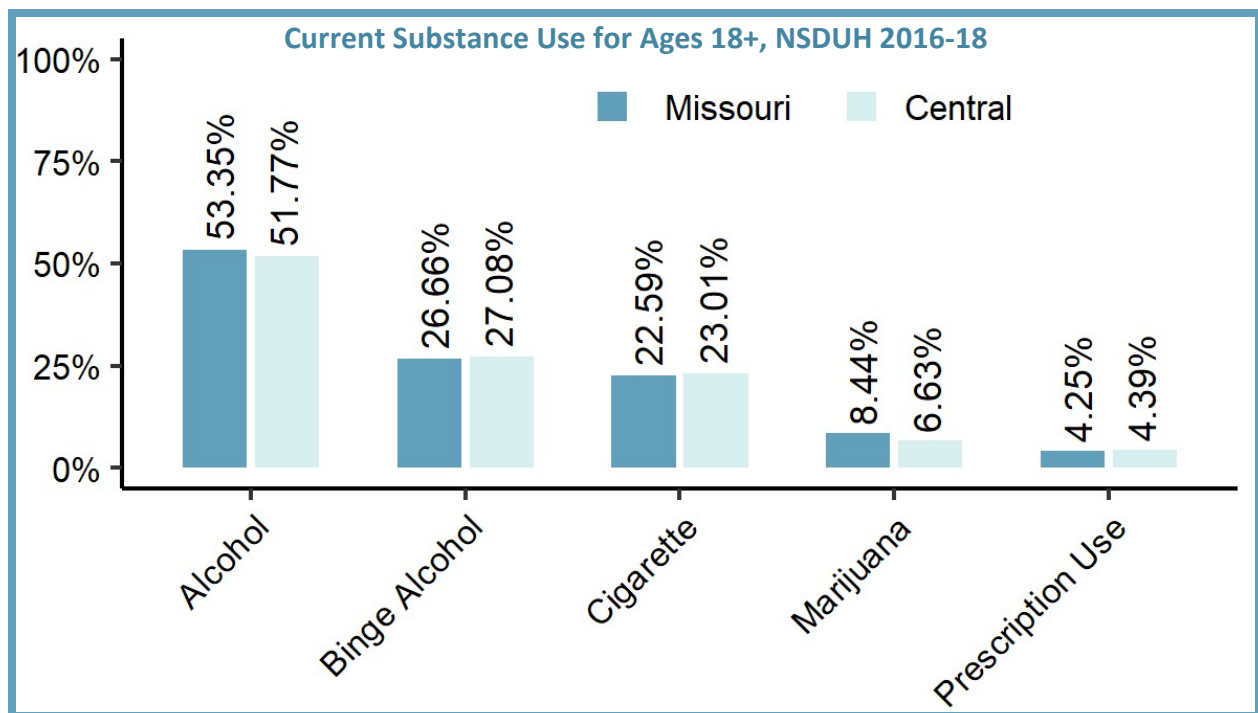
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Scotland County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.1%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 26.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.



## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Scotland County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 0 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 16 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 5 were primarily due to alcohol, 5 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Scotland County had 18 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 0 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Scotland County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 6 in 2017 to 3 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	1	2	0	2	0	0

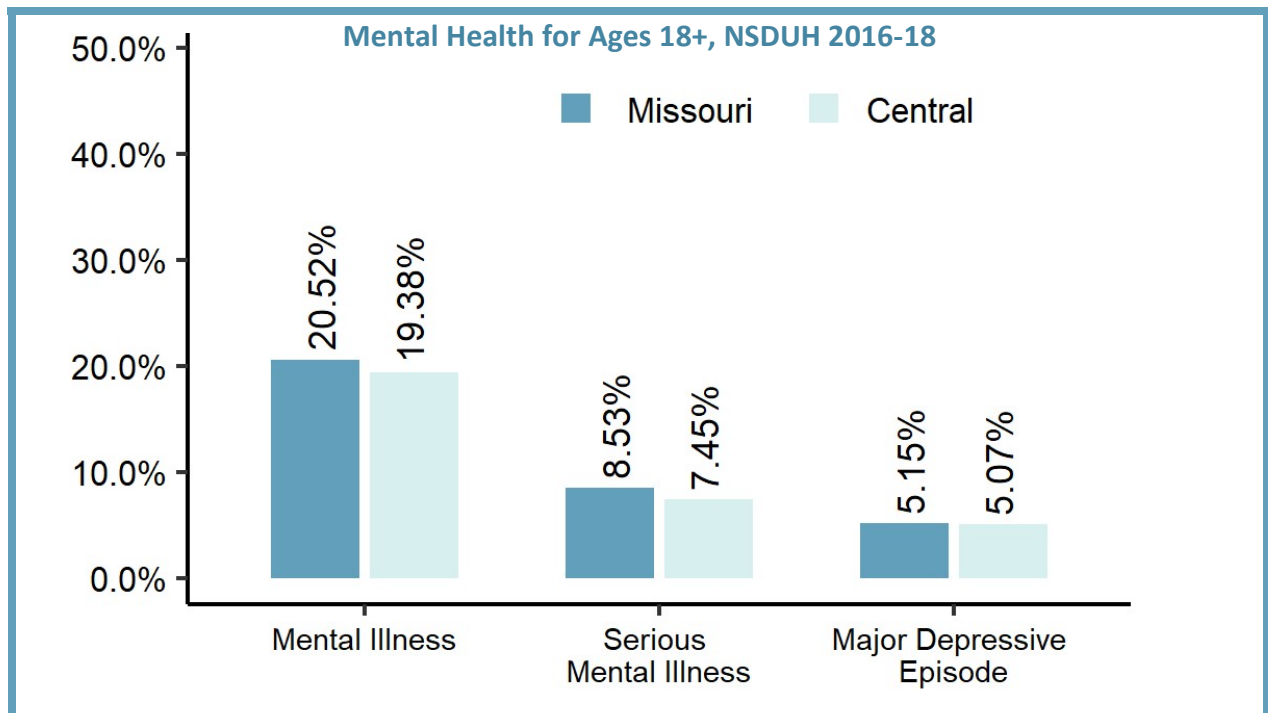
## Mental Health Data for Scotland County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 53 Scotland County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Scotland County, 17.6% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Scotland County resident(s) died by suicide.



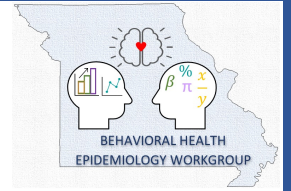
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Scott County

#### 2021



Scott County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 38,280 in 2019. Scott County ranks 31 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.3%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17.9% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$44,924 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Scott County

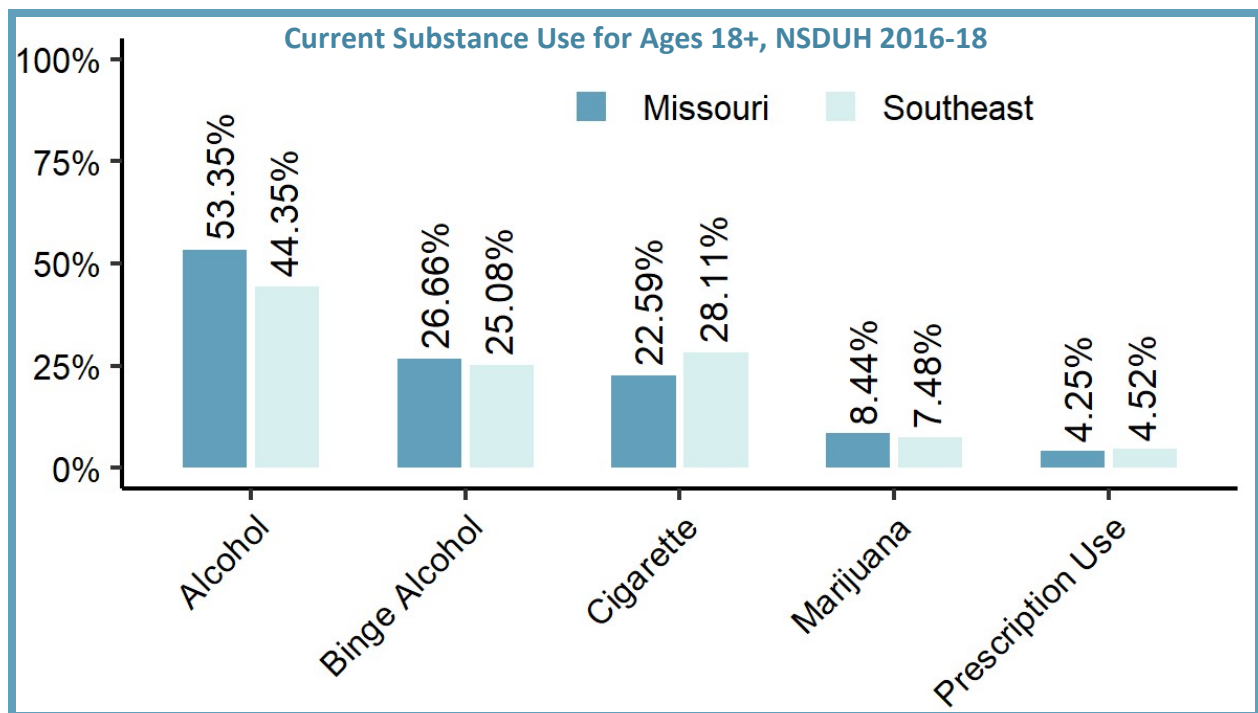
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Scott County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.4%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Scott County residents had a total of 30 alcohol-related and 35 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 73 alcohol-related and 99 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 223 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 46 were primarily due to alcohol, 34 were primarily due to marijuana, and 22 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Scott County had 127 DWI arrests, 12 liquor law violations and 377 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Scott County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 23 in 2017 to 18 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
18	0	8	10	0	8	2	6

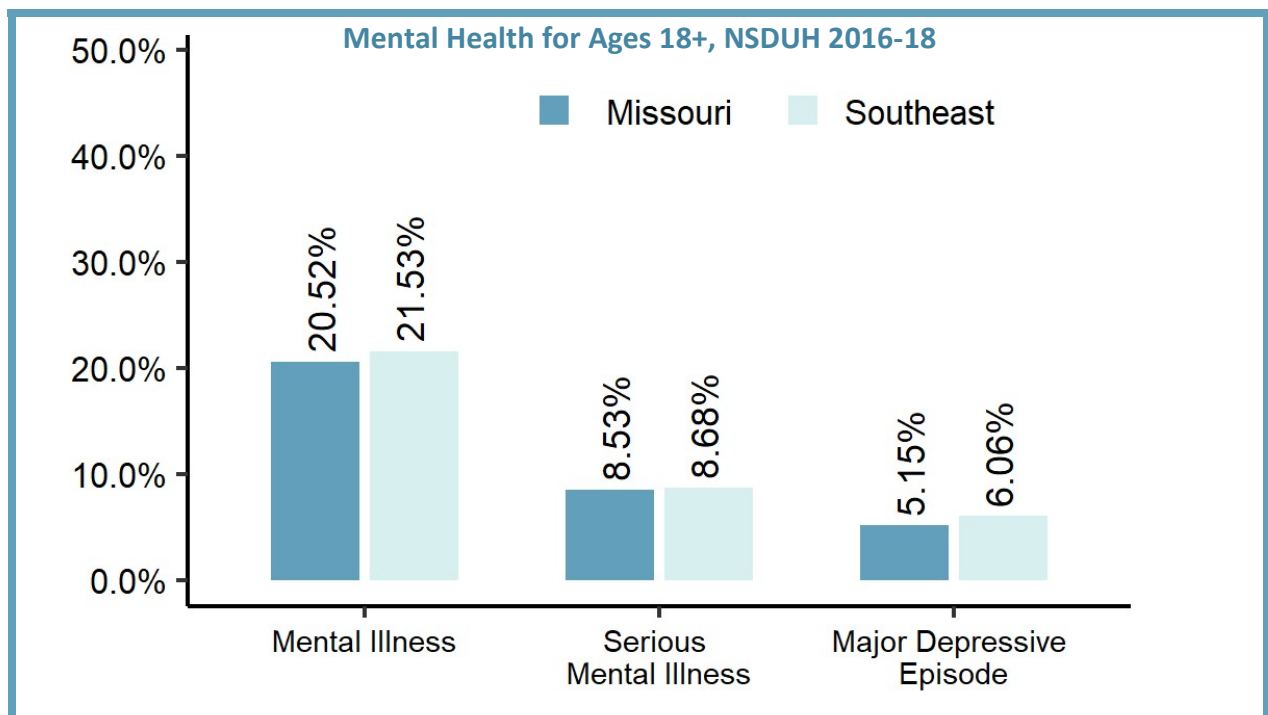
## Mental Health Data for Scott County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 1079 Scott County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Scott County, 16.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

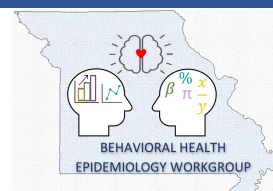
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 8 Scott County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Shannon County 2021



Shannon County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 8,166 in 2019. Shannon County ranks 99 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.3%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 22.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$36,477 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Shannon County

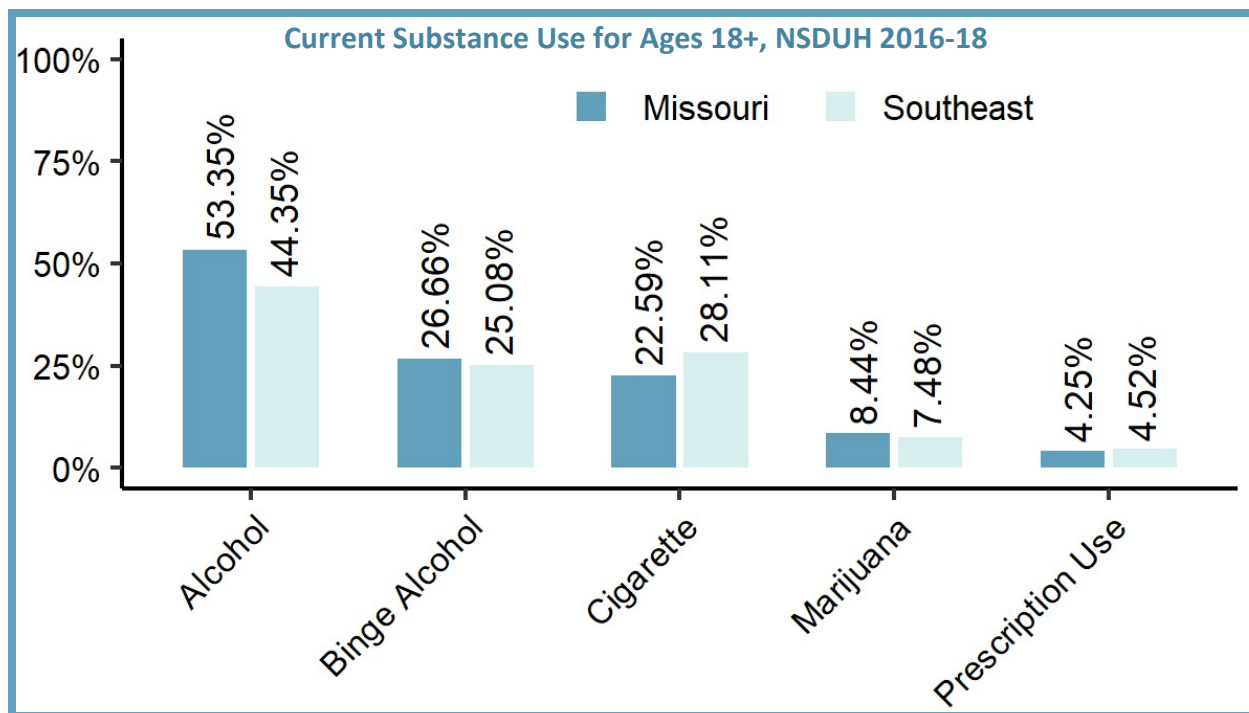
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Shannon County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 26.9%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Shannon County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 17 alcohol-related and 16 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 27 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 8 were primarily due to alcohol, 2 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Shannon County had 45 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 69 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Shannon County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 8 in 2017 to 9 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
9	0	5	4	0	7	0	3

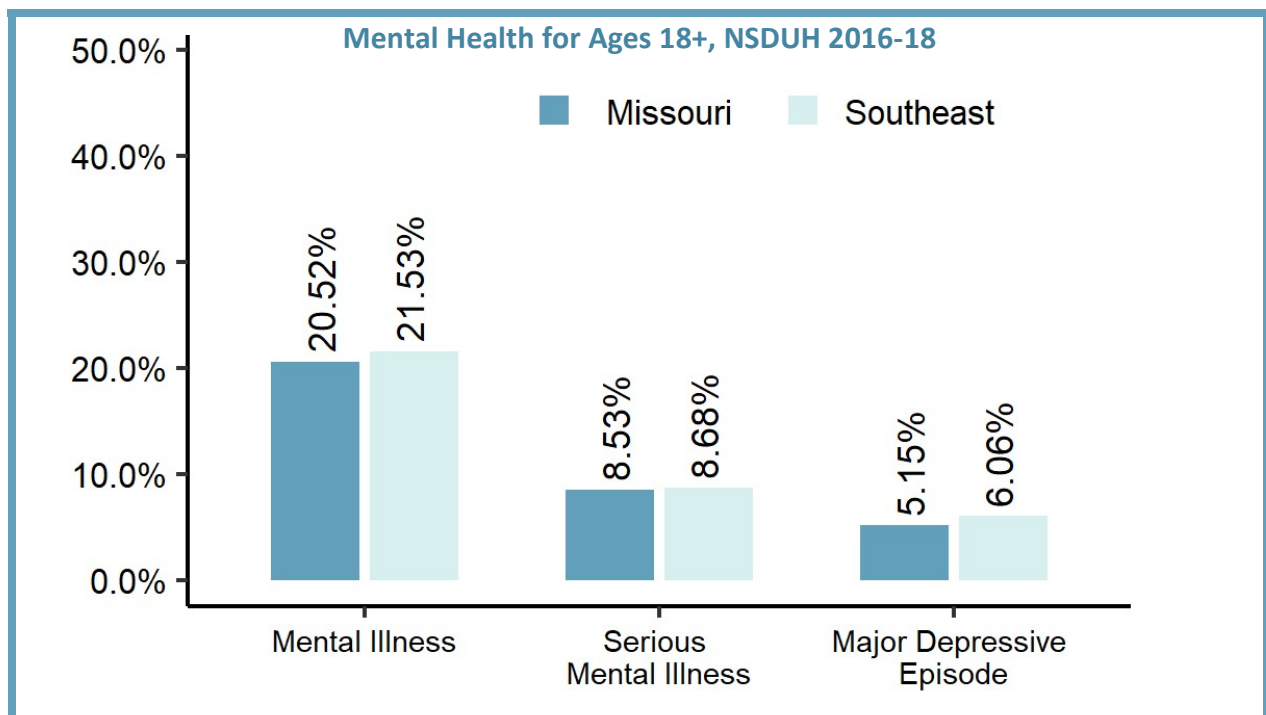
## Mental Health Data for Shannon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 51 Shannon County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Shannon County, 17.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 2 Shannon County resident(s) died by suicide.

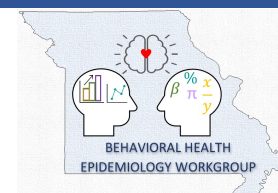


**MORE DATA HERE!!**





## Behavioral Health Profile Shelby County 2021



Shelby County is located in Central Missouri and had a population of 5,930 in 2019. Shelby County ranks 107 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.5%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15.8% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$45,939 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Shelby County

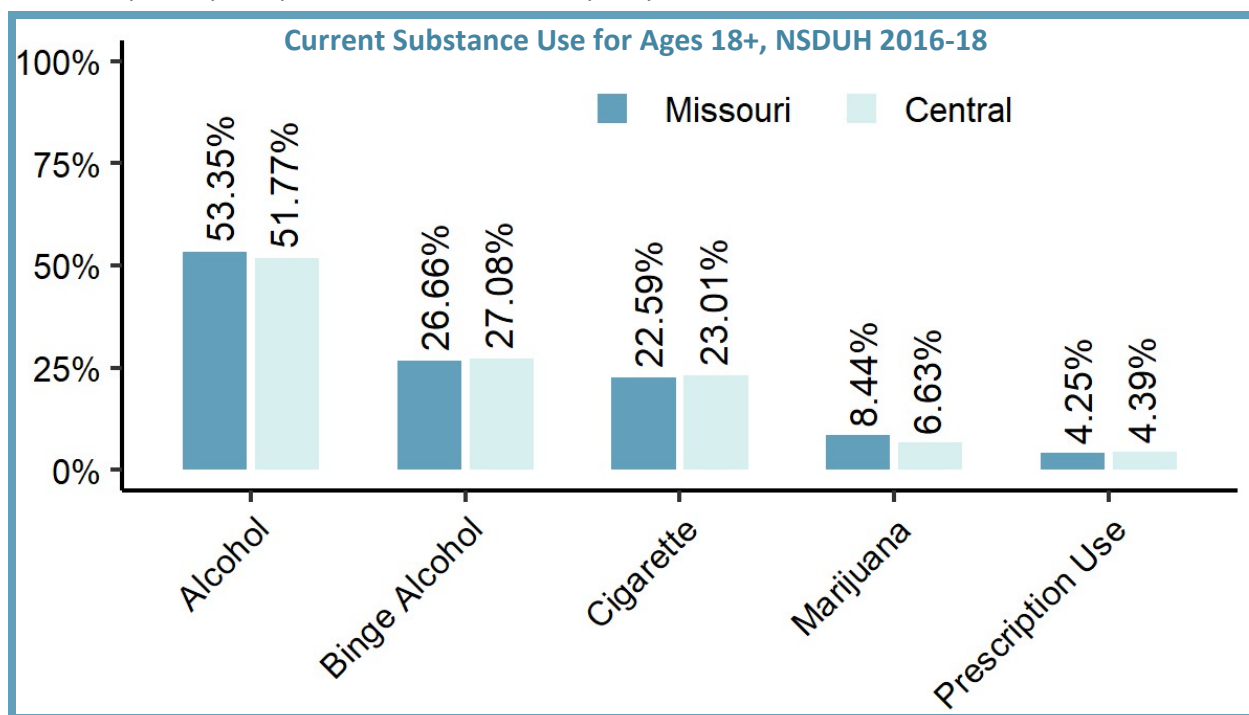
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Shelby County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Central region, approximately 51.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Central region, 23.0% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Central region, approximately 6.6% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.4% of adults in the Central region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Shelby County residents had a total of 5 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 10 alcohol-related and 7 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 31 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 9 were primarily due to alcohol, 7 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Shelby County had 22 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 80 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Shelby County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 4 in 2017 to 2 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
2	0	2	0	0	2	0	0

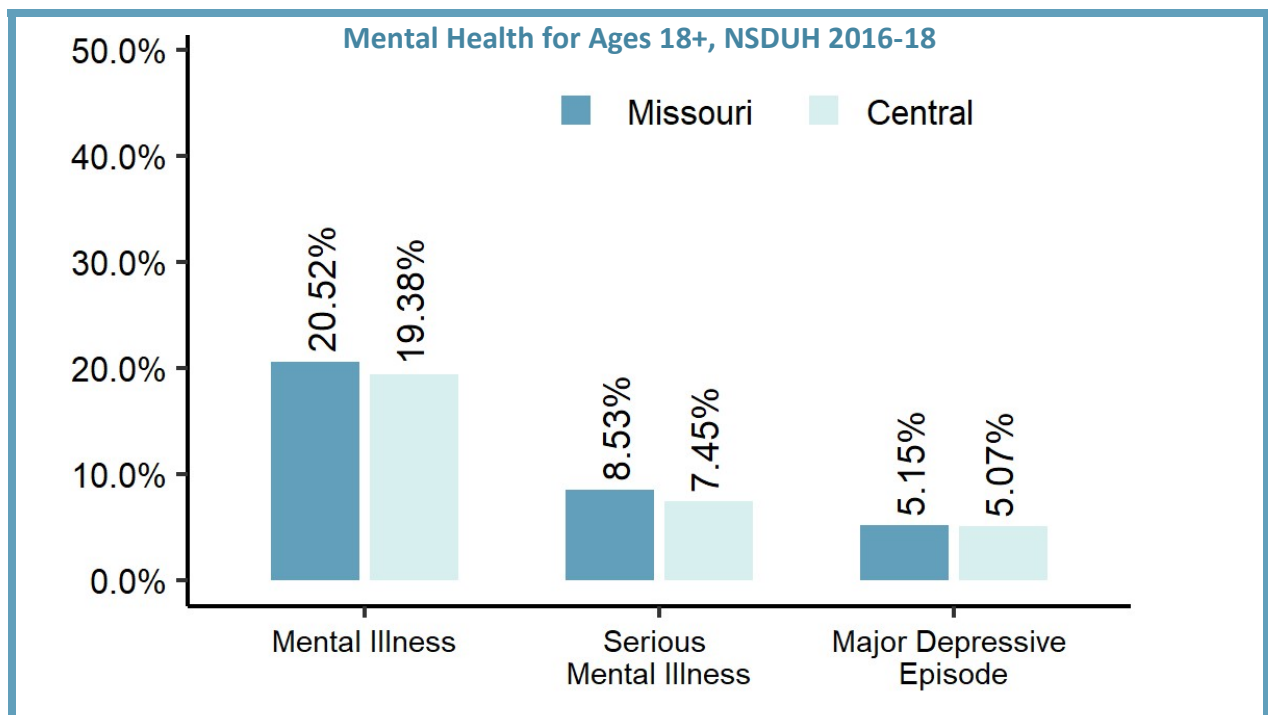
## Mental Health Data for Shelby County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 118 Shelby County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Shelby County, 15.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Central Missouri, 19.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 7.5% of Central Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Shelby County resident(s) died by suicide.



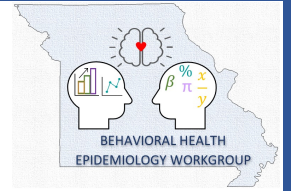
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Stoddard County

#### 2021



Stoddard County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 29,025 in 2019. Stoddard County ranks 39 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.0%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 18.4% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$42,363 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Stoddard County

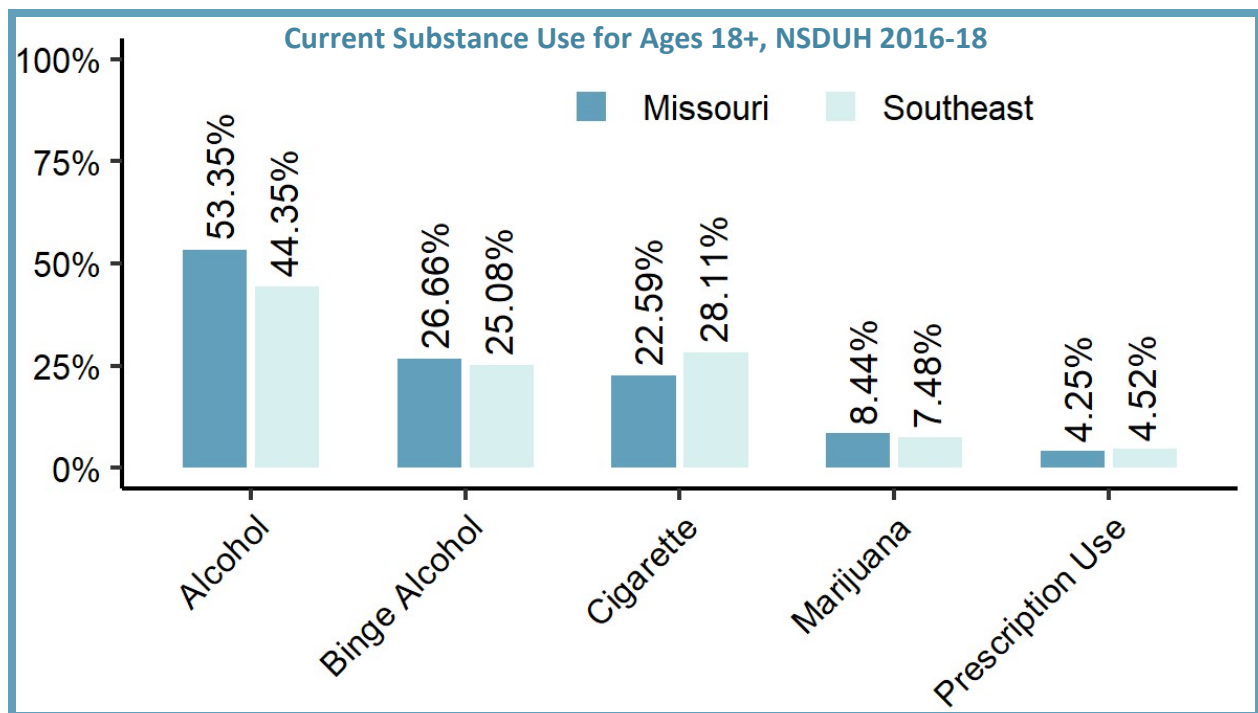
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Stoddard County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Stoddard County residents had a total of 23 alcohol-related and 41 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 63 alcohol-related and 81 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 147 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 38 were primarily due to alcohol, 27 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Stoddard County had 120 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 107 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Stoddard County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 30 in 2017 to 20 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
20	0	12	8	0	13	0	7

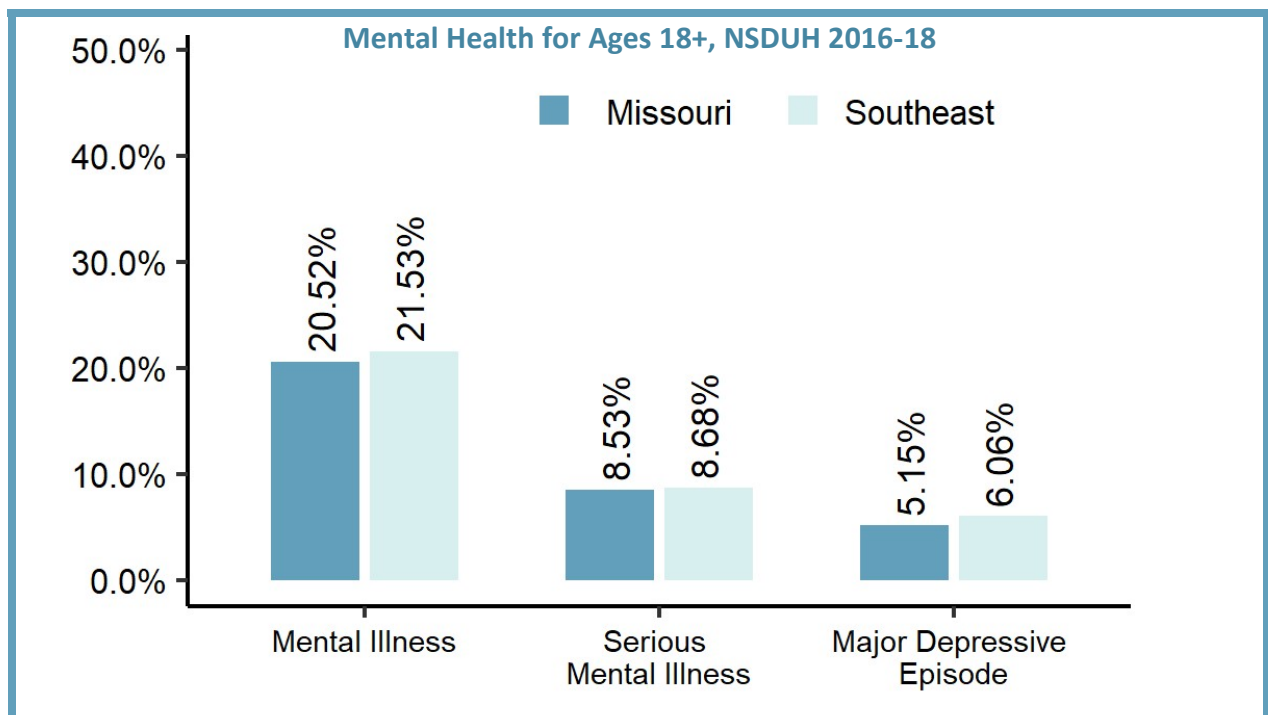
## Mental Health Data for Stoddard County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 631 Stoddard County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Stoddard County, 16.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

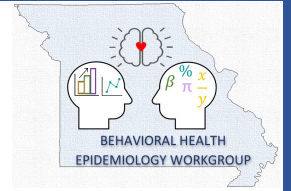
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Stoddard County resident(s) died by



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Stone County 2021



Stone County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 31,952 in 2019. Stone County ranks 37 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 9.8%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15.4% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$50,262 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Stone County

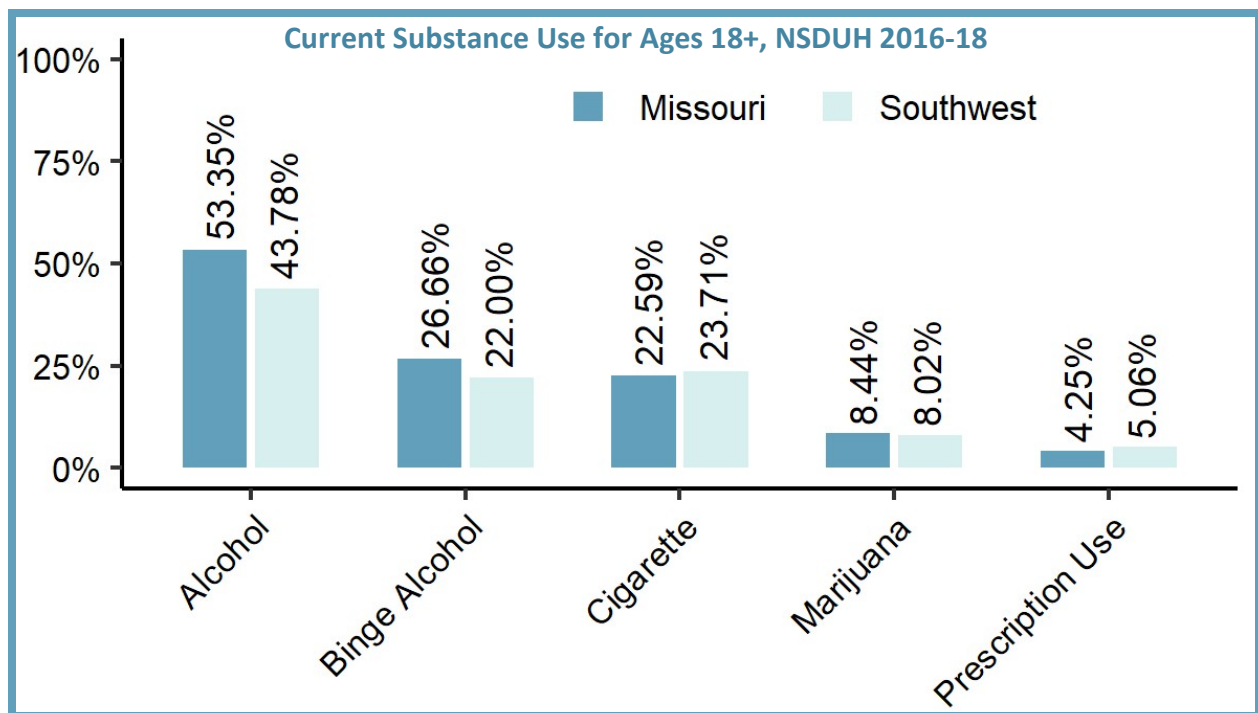
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Stone County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 13.9%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Stone County residents had a total of 55 alcohol-related and 14 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 138 alcohol-related and 77 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 176 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 52 were primarily due to alcohol, 24 were primarily due to marijuana, and 7 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Stone County had 73 DWI arrests, 3 liquor law violations and 123 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Stone County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 35 in 2017 to 44 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
44	1	17	26	1	21	2	7

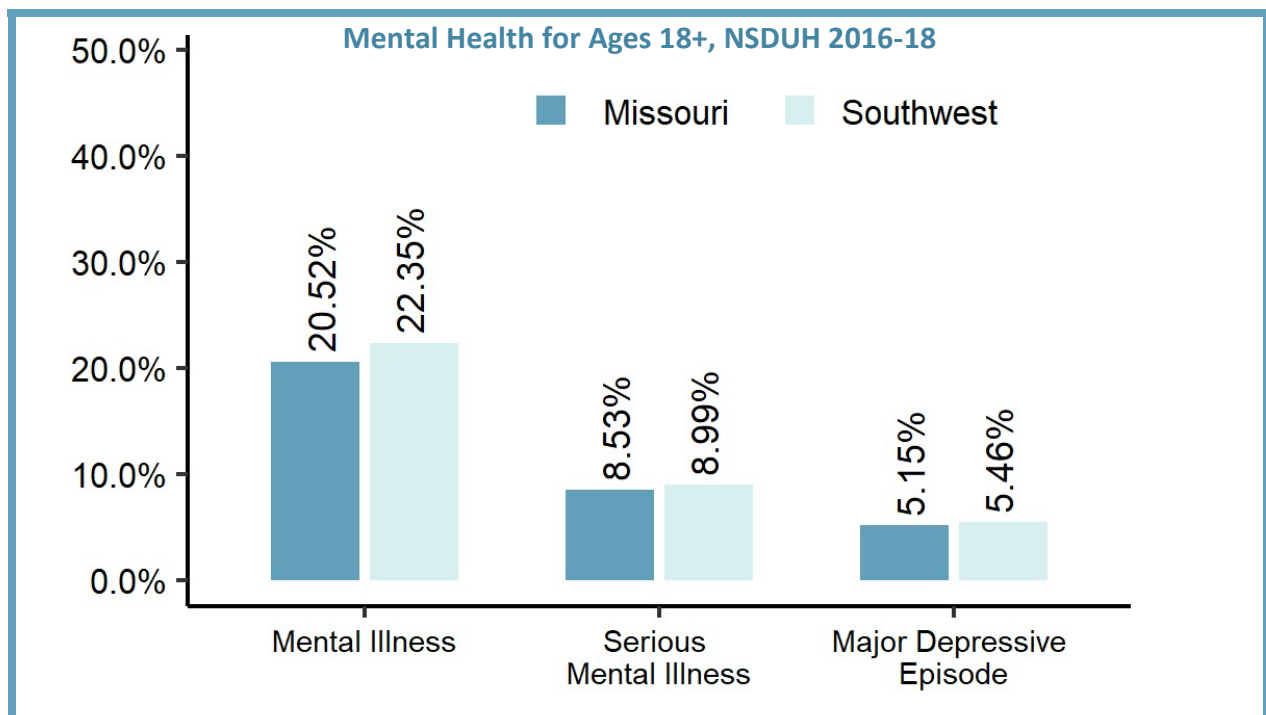
## Mental Health Data for Stone County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 279 Stone County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Stone County, 14.1% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

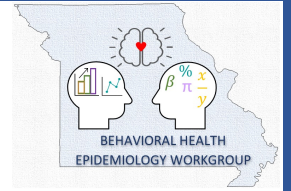
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 7 Stone County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Sullivan County 2021



Sullivan County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 6,089 in 2019. Sullivan County ranks 105 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.3%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 15.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$43,421 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Sullivan County

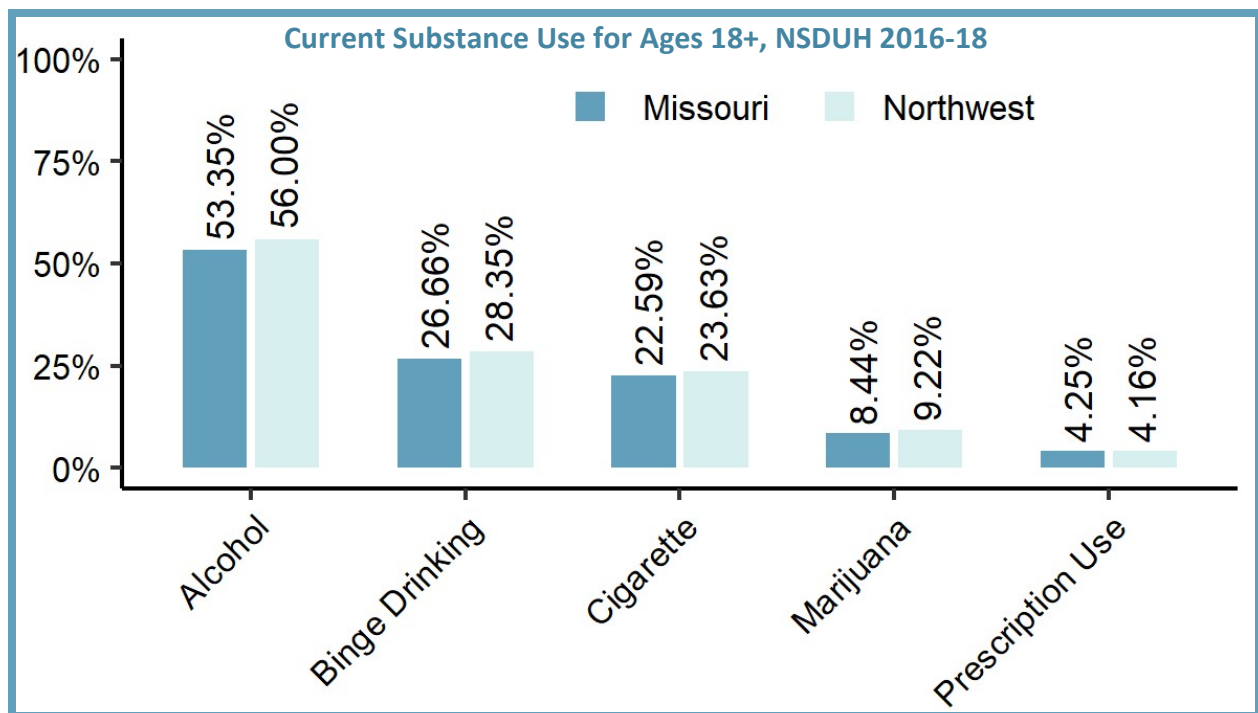
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Sullivan County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Sullivan County residents had a total of 1 alcohol-related and 9 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 9 alcohol-related and 12 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 37 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 14 were primarily due to alcohol, 9 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Sullivan County had 22 DWI arrests, 1 liquor law violations and 4 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Sullivan County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 8 in 2017 to 3 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0

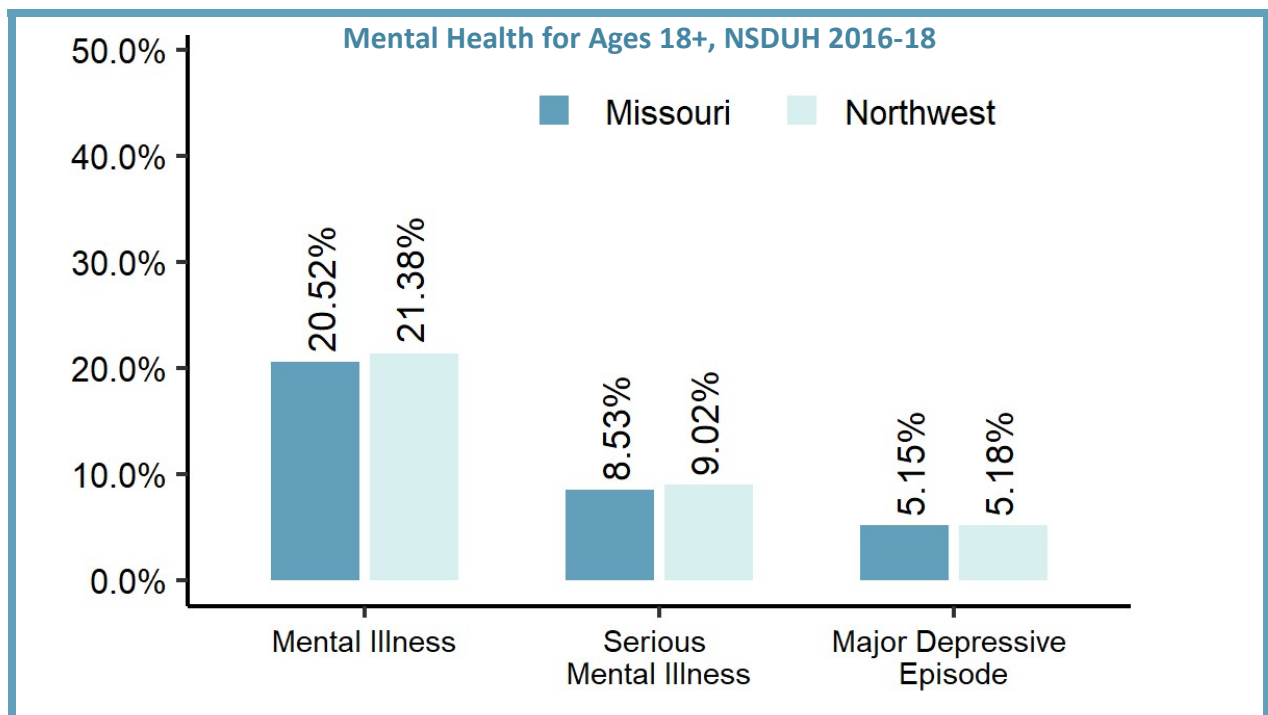
## Mental Health Data for Sullivan County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 109 Sullivan County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Sullivan County, 15.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Sullivan County resident(s) died by suicide.



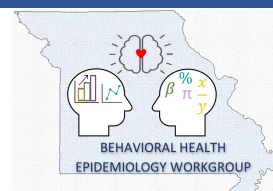
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Taney County

#### 2021



Taney County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 55,928 in 2019. Taney County ranks 20 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 12.9%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 12.6% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$49,314 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Taney County

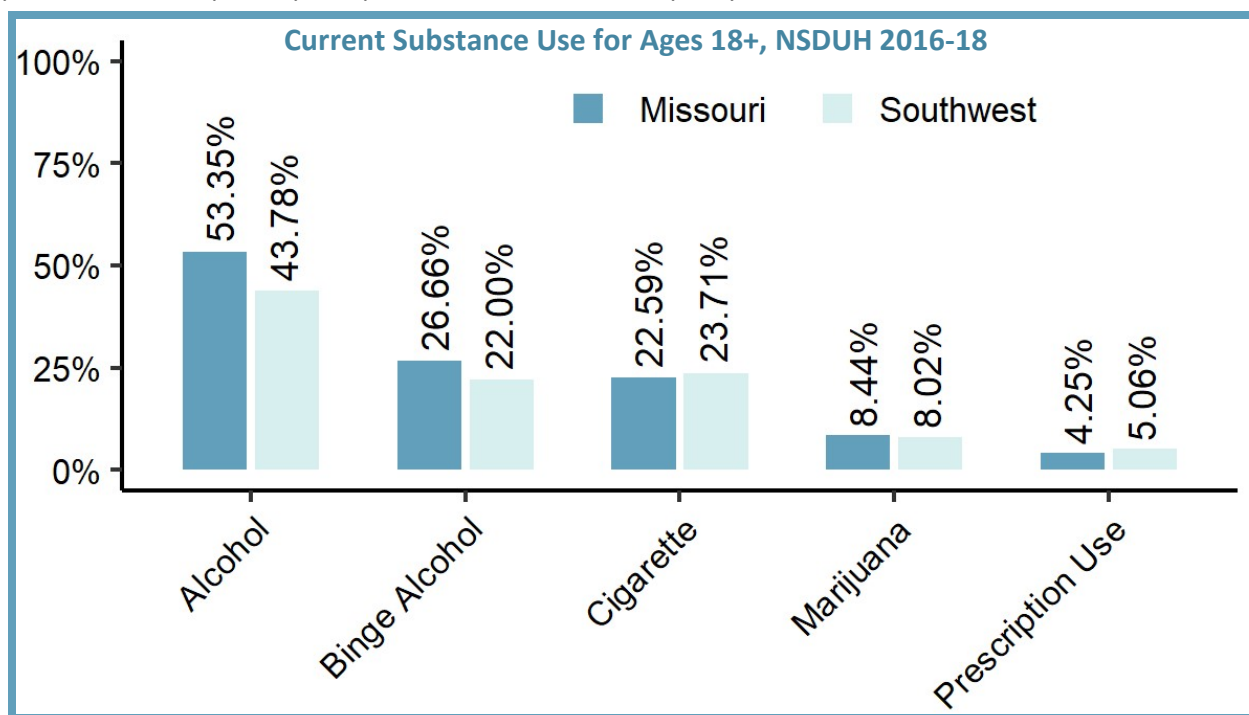
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Taney County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 21.7%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Taney County residents had a total of 161 alcohol-related and 64 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 419 alcohol-related and 329 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 396 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 140 were primarily due to alcohol, 53 were primarily due to marijuana, and 13 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Taney County had 215 DWI arrests, 25 liquor law violations and 357 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Taney County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 78 in 2017 to 72 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
72	0	32	40	0	42	0	14

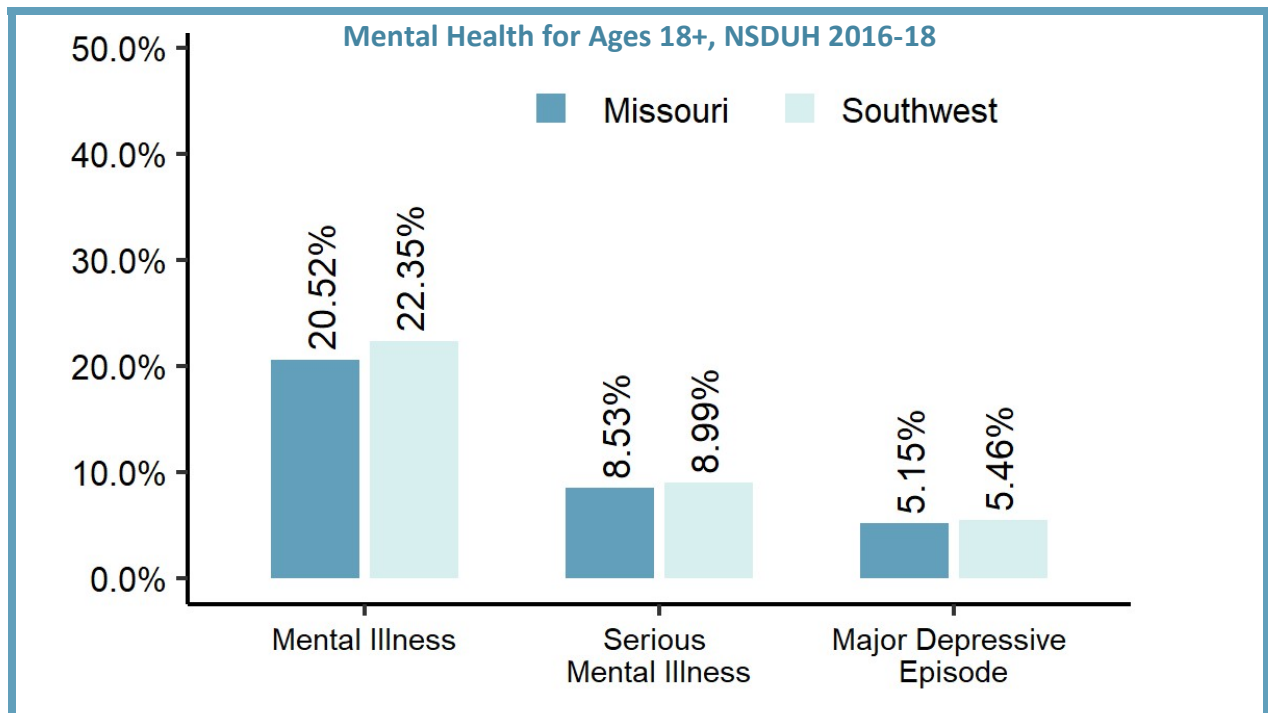
## Mental Health Data for Taney County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 833 Taney County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Taney County, 15.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 8 Taney County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**

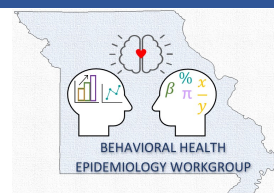




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Texas County

#### 2021



Texas County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 25,398 in 2019. Texas County ranks 42 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.8%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 21% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$38,914 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Texas County

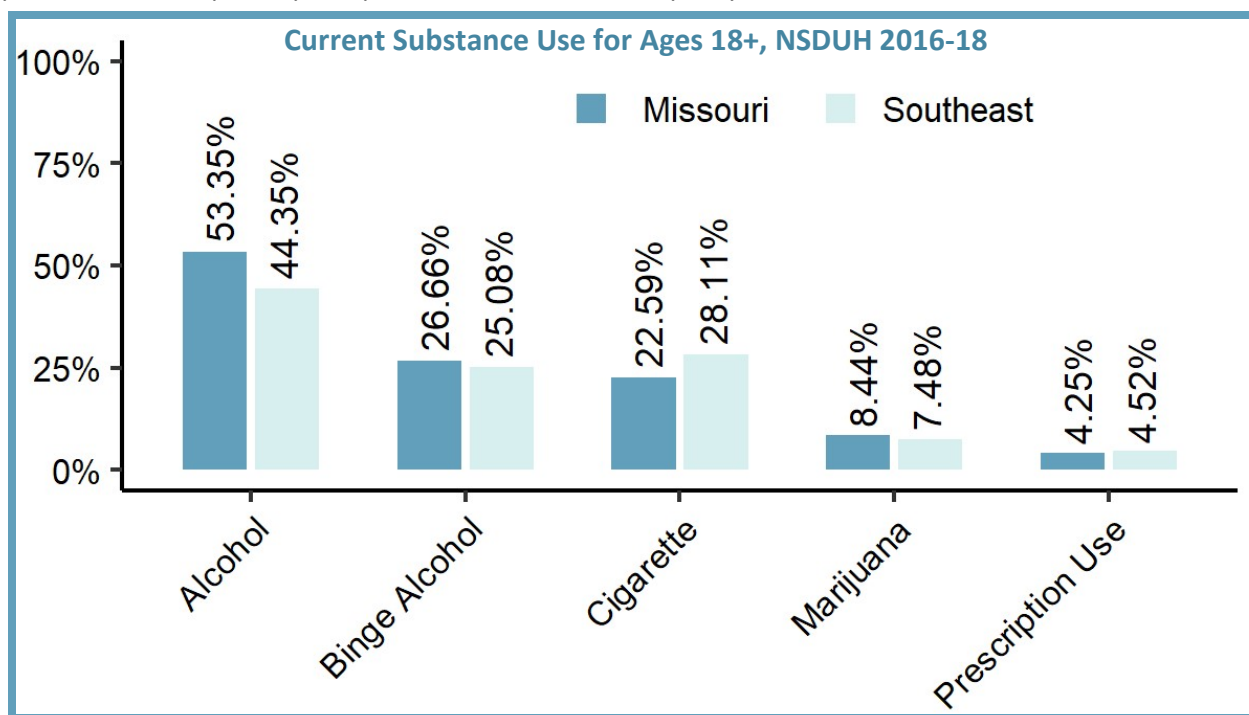
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Texas County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.8%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.8%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Texas County residents had a total of 27 alcohol-related and 22 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 52 alcohol-related and 41 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 79 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 29 were primarily due to alcohol, 11 were primarily due to marijuana, and 4 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Texas County had 126 DWI arrests, 45 liquor law violations and 170 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Texas County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 19 in 2017 to 25 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
25	1	3	21	1	6	0	2

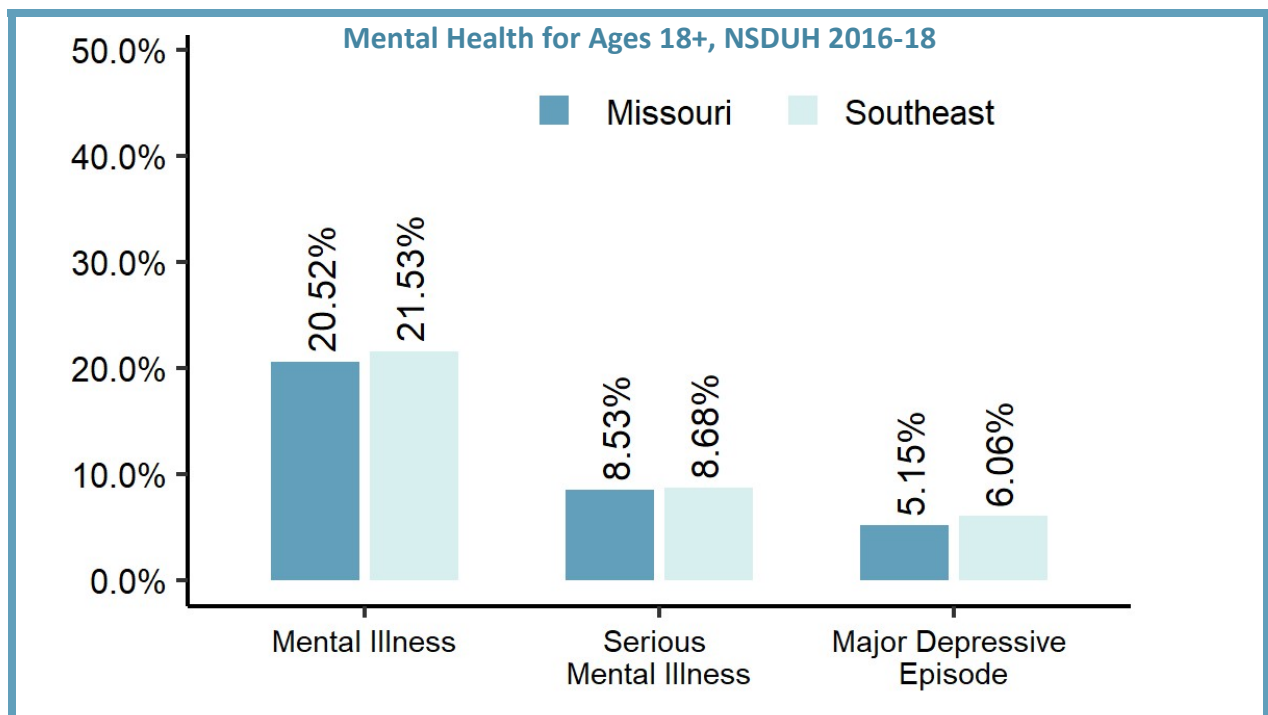
## Mental Health Data for Texas County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 208 Texas County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Texas County, 16.6% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Texas County resident(s) died by suicide.



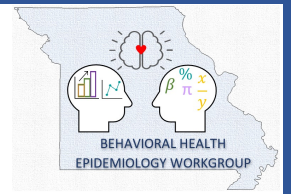
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Vernon County

#### 2021



Vernon County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 20,563 in 2019. Vernon County ranks 54 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.4%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 17.1% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$46,182 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Vernon County

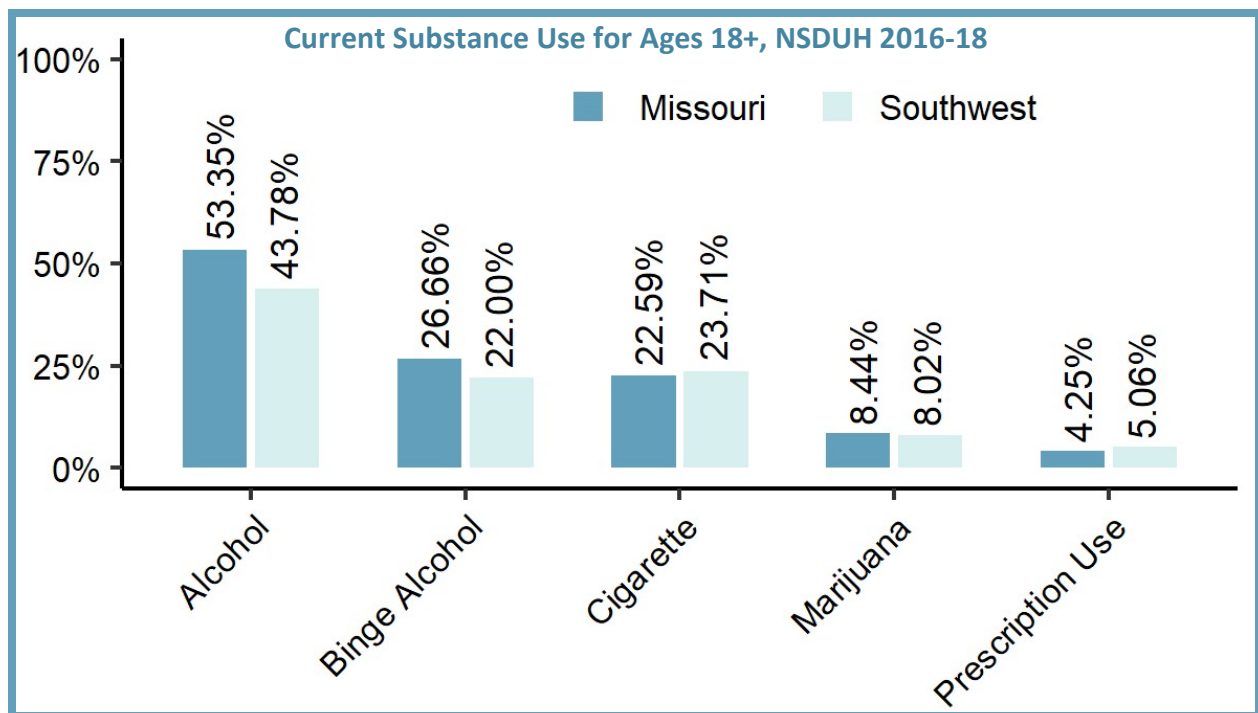
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Vernon County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 15.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22.6%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Vernon County residents had a total of 30 alcohol-related and 20 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 45 alcohol-related and 70 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 201 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 44 were primarily due to alcohol, 30 were primarily due to marijuana, and 1 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Vernon County had 88 DWI arrests, 17 liquor law violations and 102 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Vernon County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 15 in 2017 to 16 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
16	1	5	10	2	9	0	1

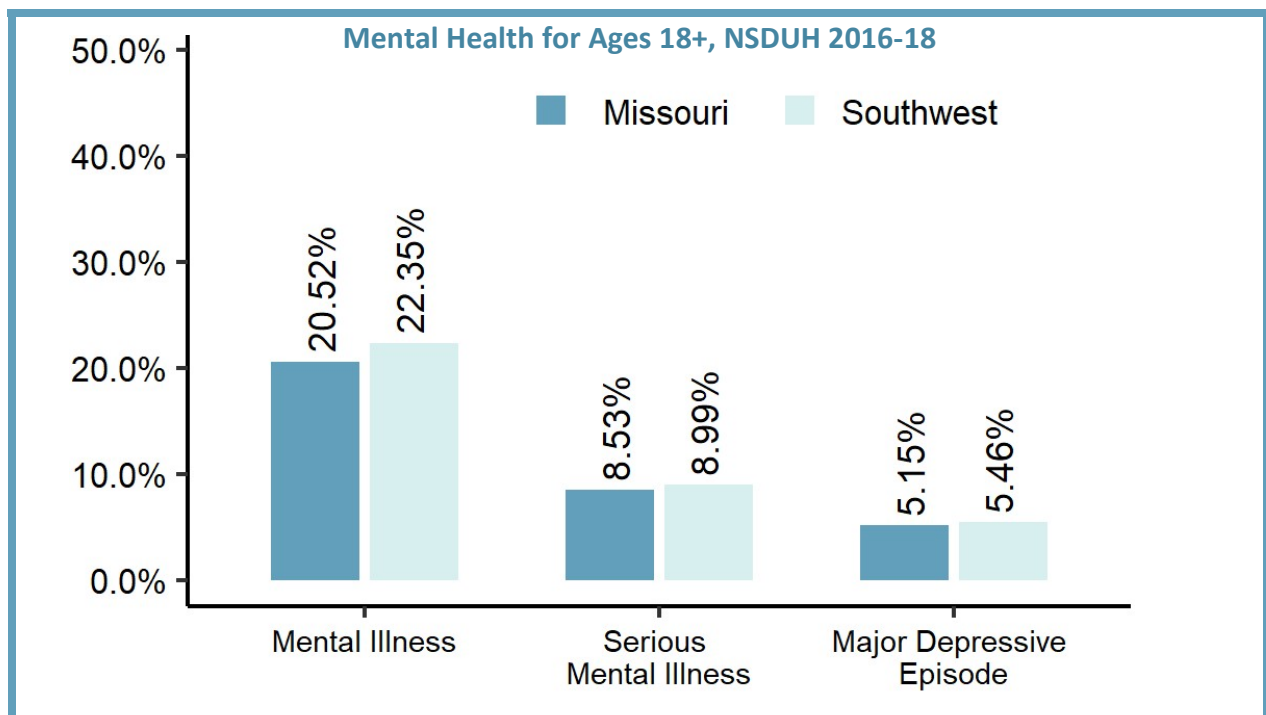
## Mental Health Data for Vernon County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 400 Vernon County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Vernon County, 15.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

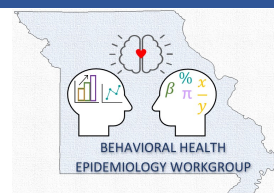
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Vernon County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Warren County 2021



Warren County is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 35,649 in 2019. Warren County ranks 34 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.8%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 10% which was less than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$63,726 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Warren County

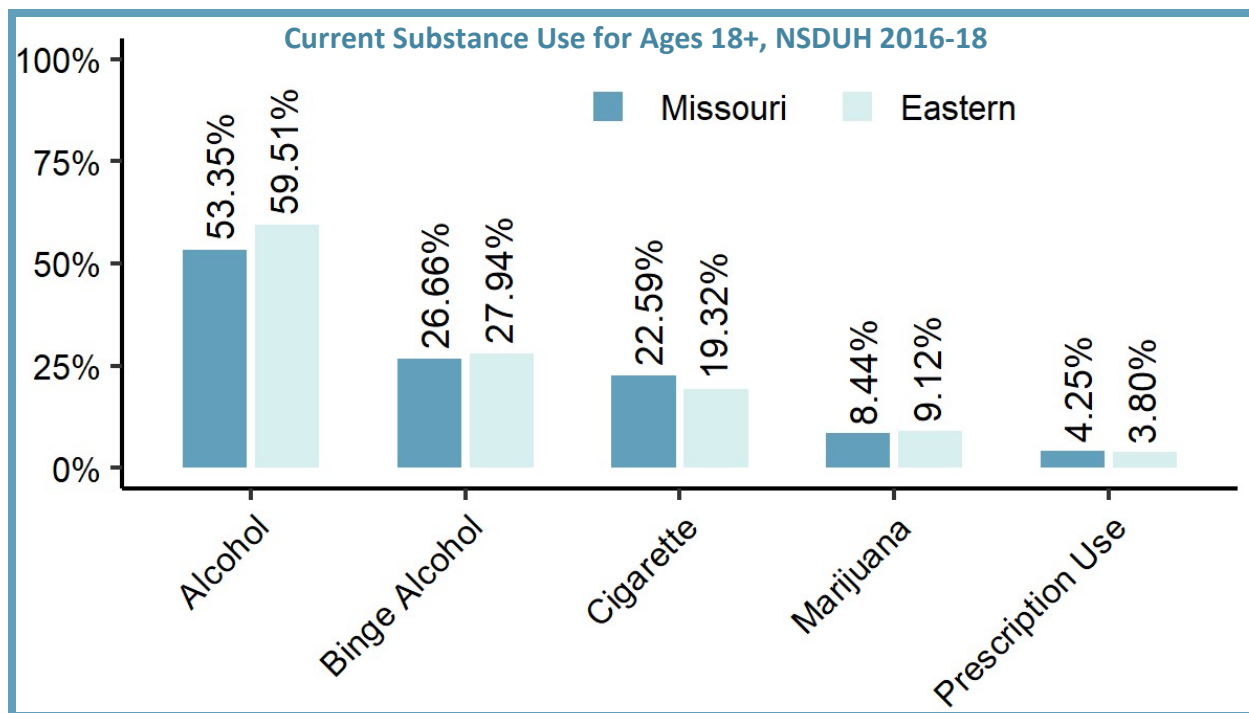
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Warren County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 22%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 59.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.9% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Eastern region, 19.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Eastern region, approximately 9.1% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 3.8% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.



## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Warren County residents had a total of 43 alcohol-related and 47 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 88 alcohol-related and 96 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 155 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 53 were primarily due to alcohol, 23 were primarily due to marijuana, and 13 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Warren County had 110 DWI arrests, 14 liquor law violations and 345 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Warren County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 37 in 2017 to 40 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
40	2	15	23	2	26	0	3

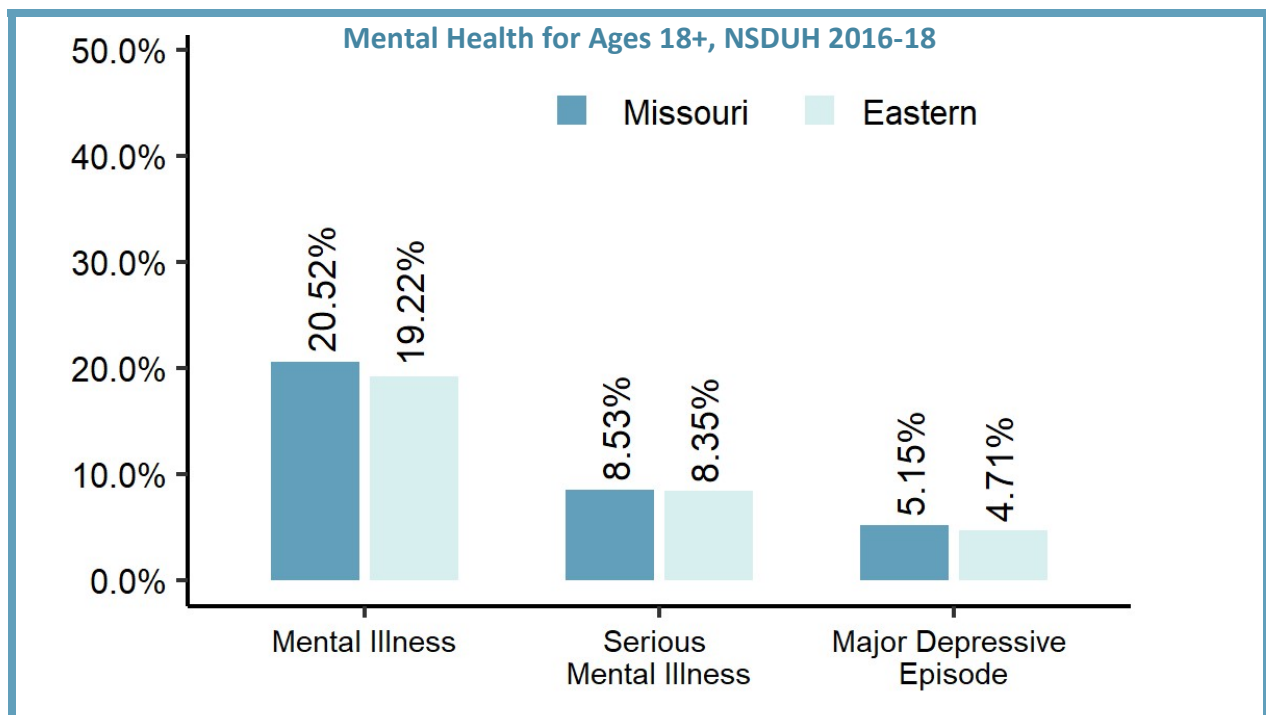
## Mental Health Data for Warren County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 485 Warren County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Warren County, 14.8% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Eastern Missouri, 19.2% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.4% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

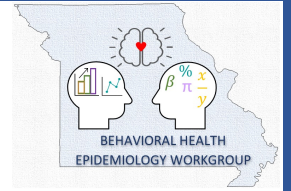
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Warren County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Washington County 2021



Washington County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 24,730 in 2019. Washington County ranks 45 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.2%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 22.4% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$41,198 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Washington County

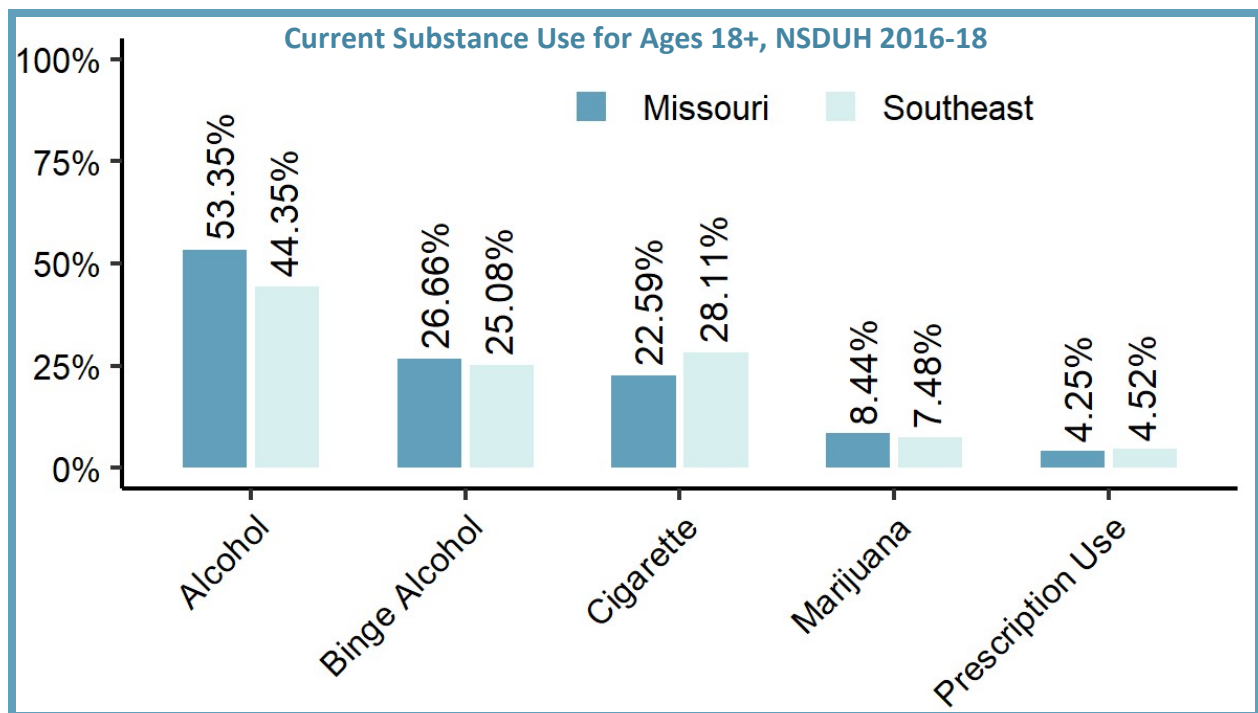
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Washington County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 16.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 27.5%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



The Missouri Student Survey convenience sample provide estimates for drug use and mental health of youth in most Missouri counties. This survey is administered in even-numbered years to 6th through 12th grade students in participating school districts.

## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Washington County residents had a total of 17 alcohol-related and 26 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 55 alcohol-related and 109 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 108 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 25 were primarily due to alcohol, 19 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Washington County had 32 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 77 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Washington County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 25 in 2017 to 15 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	1	8	6	1	18	1	1

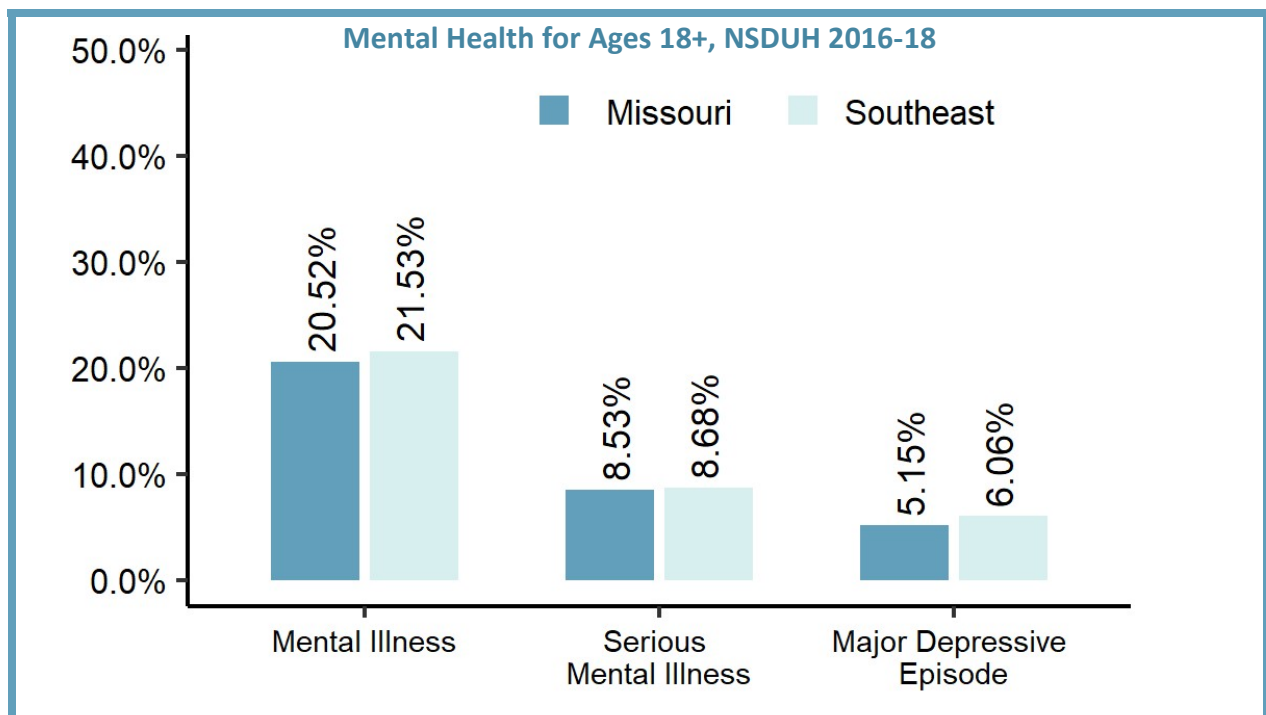
## Mental Health Data for Washington County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 329 Washington County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Washington County, 17.6% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 5 Washington County resident(s) died by



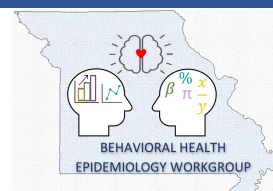
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Wayne County

#### 2021



Wayne County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 12,873 in 2019. Wayne County ranks 77 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 6.1%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 20.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$35,397 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Wayne County

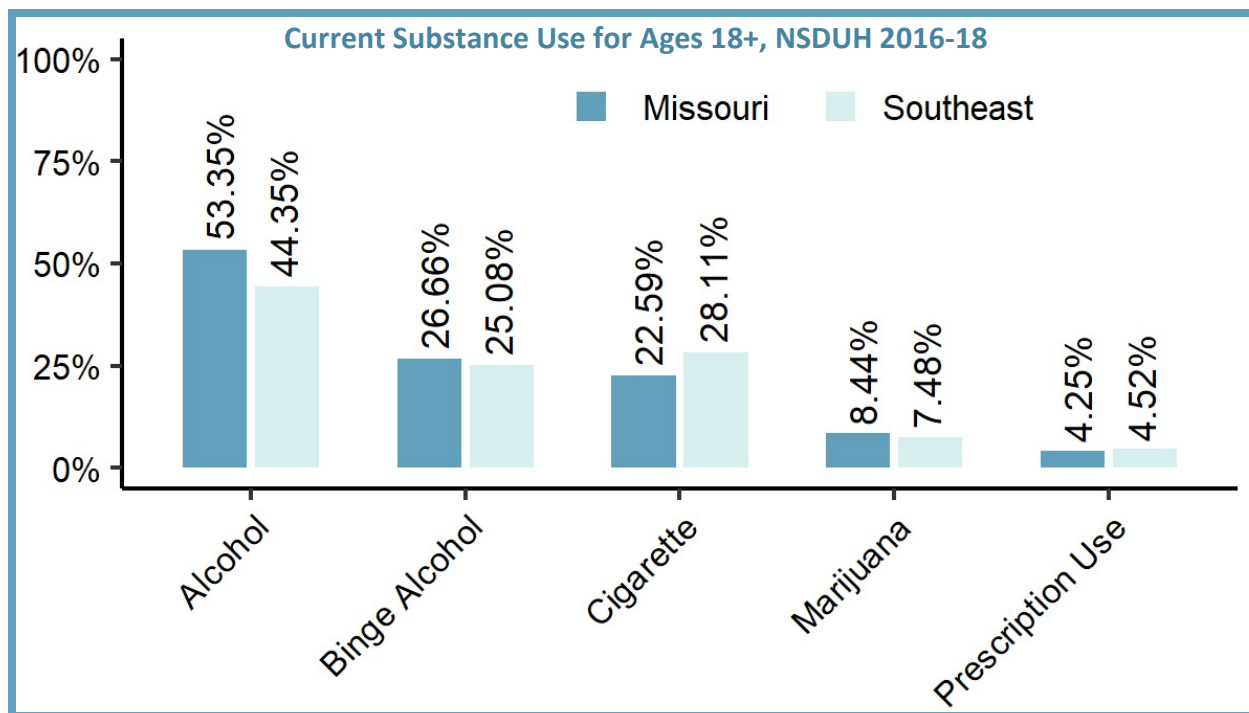
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Wayne County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.3%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 28.4%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Wayne County residents had a total of 10 alcohol-related and 18 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 26 alcohol-related and 29 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 122 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 21 were primarily due to alcohol, 16 were primarily due to marijuana, and 9 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Wayne County had 43 DWI arrests, 2 liquor law violations and 65 drug-related arrests. There were 1 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Wayne County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 11 in 2017 to 15 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
15	0	4	11	0	5	1	0

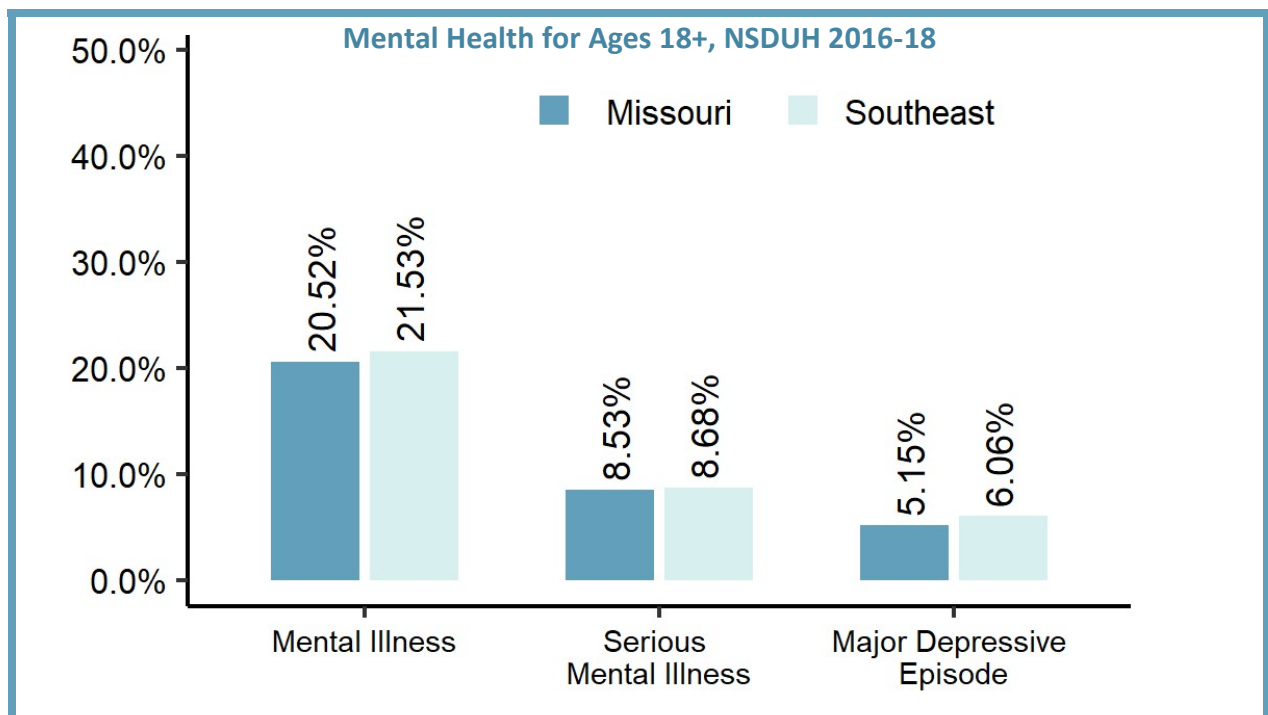
## Mental Health Data for Wayne County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 387 Wayne County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Wayne County, 17.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Wayne County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**

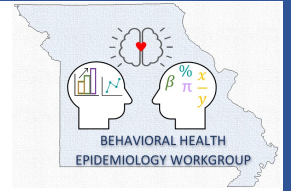




## Behavioral Health Profile

### Webster County

#### 2021



Webster County is located in Southwest Missouri and had a population of 39,592 in 2019. Webster County ranks 29 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 5.3%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 16.2% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$54,844 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Webster County

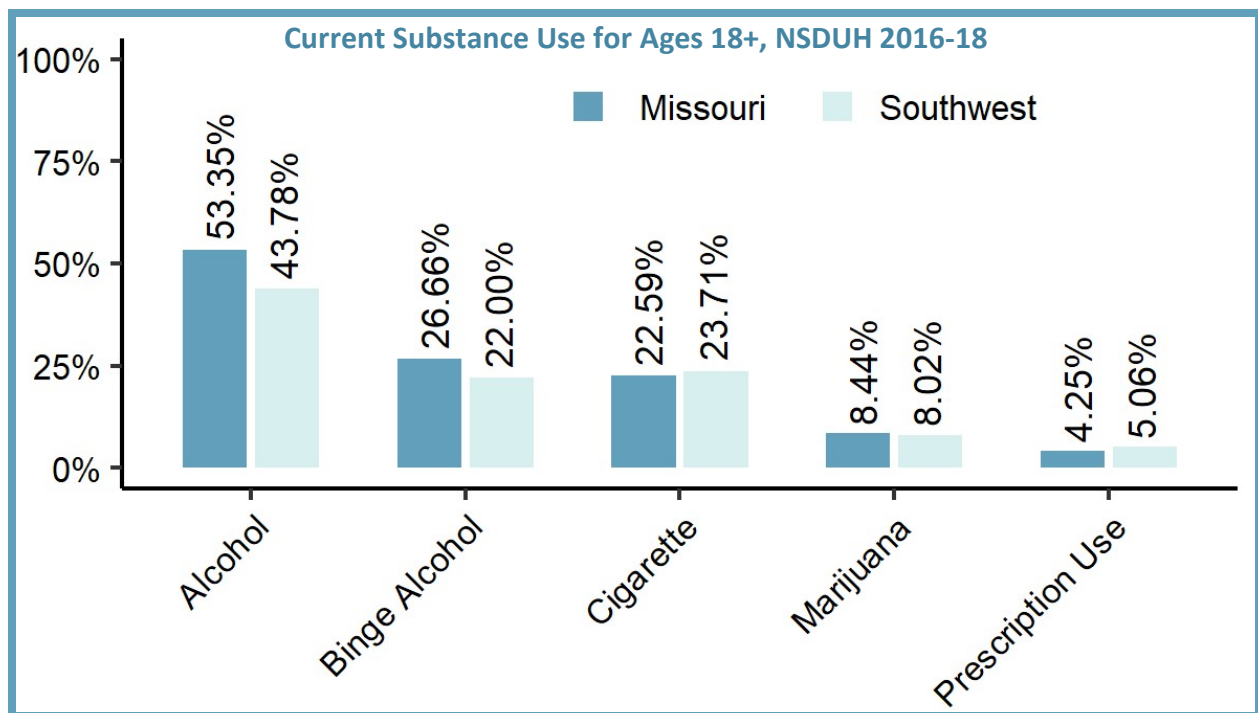
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Webster County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 17.2%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 25%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southwest region, approximately 43.8% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 22.0% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southwest region, 23.7% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southwest region, approximately 8.0% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 5.1% of adults in the Southwest region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Webster County residents had a total of 56 alcohol-related and 28 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 115 alcohol-related and 82 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 110 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 26 were primarily due to alcohol, 17 were primarily due to marijuana, and 4 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Webster County had 100 DWI arrests, 16 liquor law violations and 287 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Webster County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes increased from 27 in 2017 to 30 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
30	0	12	18	0	17	0	8

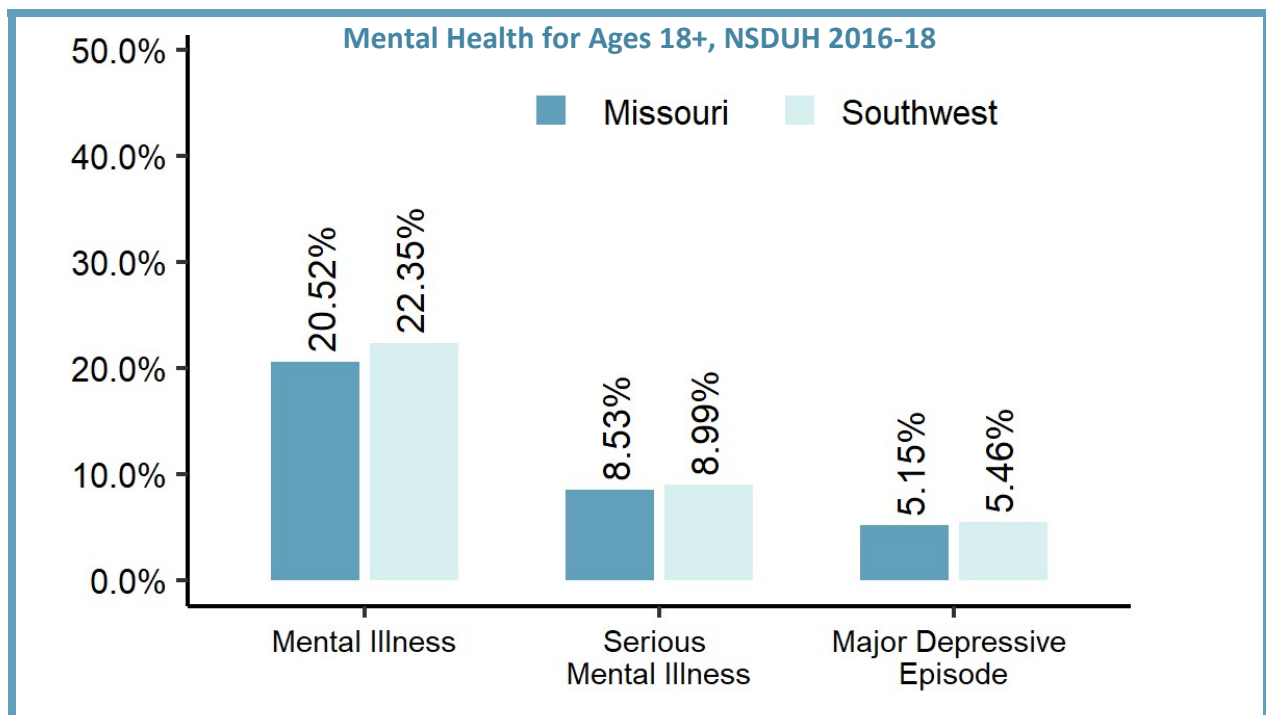
## Mental Health Data for Webster County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 296 Webster County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Webster County, 16.5% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southwest Missouri, 22.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.5% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Southwest Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 8 Webster County resident(s) died by suicide.



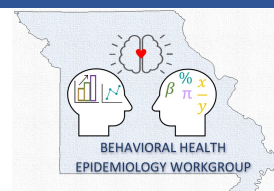
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Worth County

#### 2021



Worth County is located in Western Missouri and had a population of 2,013 in 2019. Worth County ranks 115 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 4.2%. This was less than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 14.9% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$45,023 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Worth County

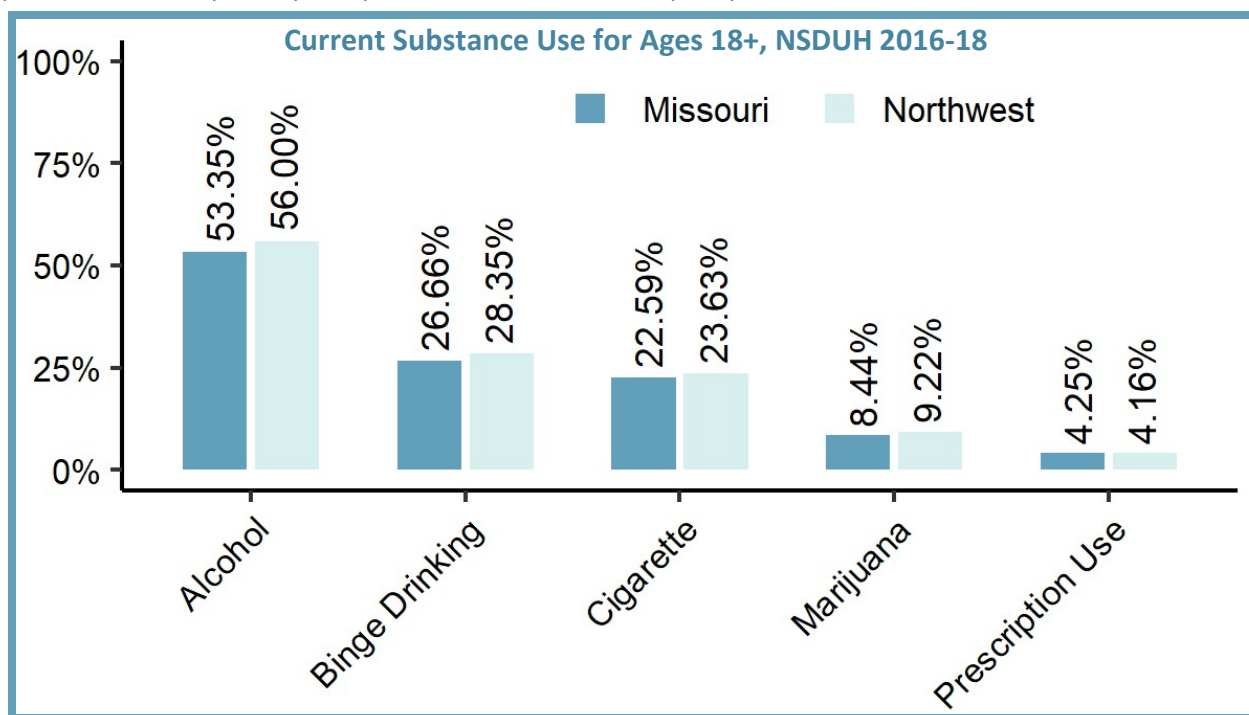
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Worth County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.9%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 20.8%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Western region, approximately 56.0% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 28.4% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Western region, 23.6% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Western region, approximately 9.2% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.2% of adults in the Western region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Worth County residents had a total of 0 alcohol-related and 1 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 0 alcohol-related and 2 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 6 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 2 were primarily due to alcohol, 1 were primarily due to marijuana, and 0 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Worth County had 12 DWI arrests, 0 liquor law violations and 8 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Worth County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 6 in 2017 to 4 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	2	2	0	3	0	0

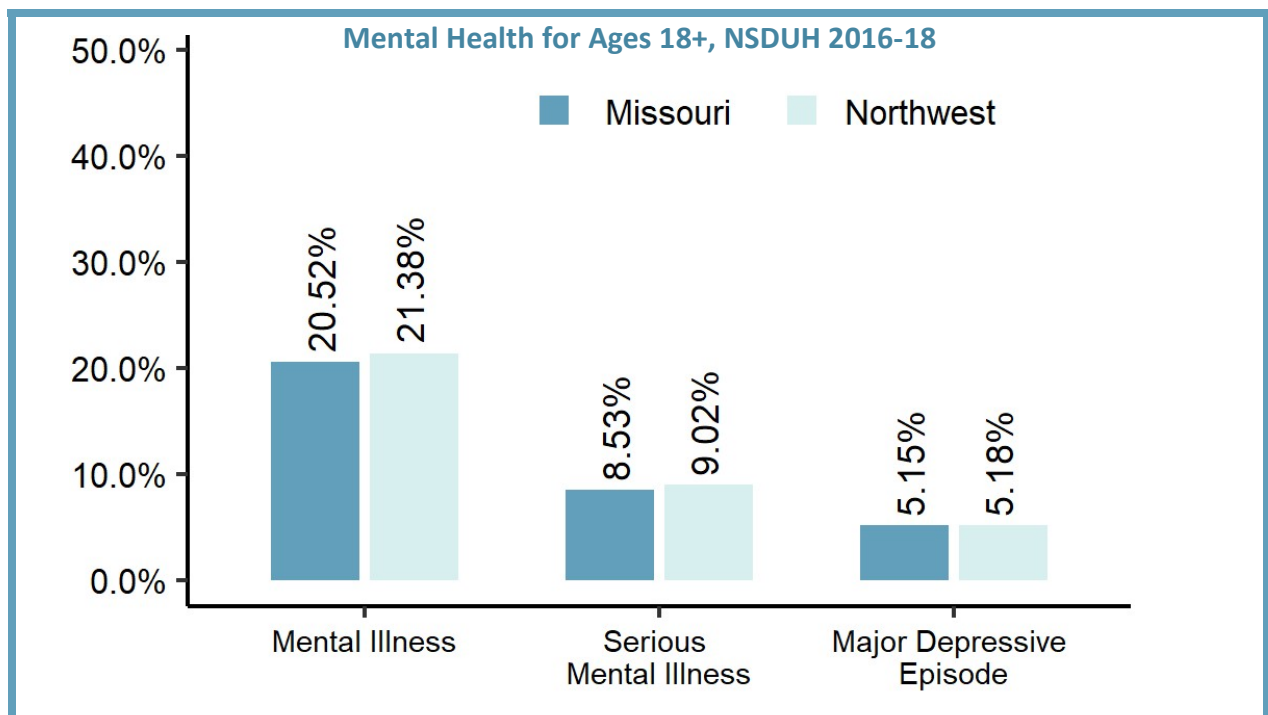
## Mental Health Data for Worth County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 19 Worth County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Worth County, 14.4% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Western Missouri, 21.4% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 5.2% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 9.0% of Western Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

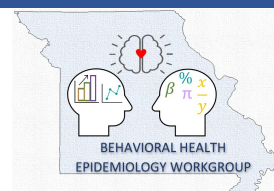
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 0 Worth County resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Wright County 2021



Wright County is located in Southeast Missouri and had a population of 18,289 in 2019. Wright County ranks 59 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 7.0%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 19.6% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$39,384 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Wright County

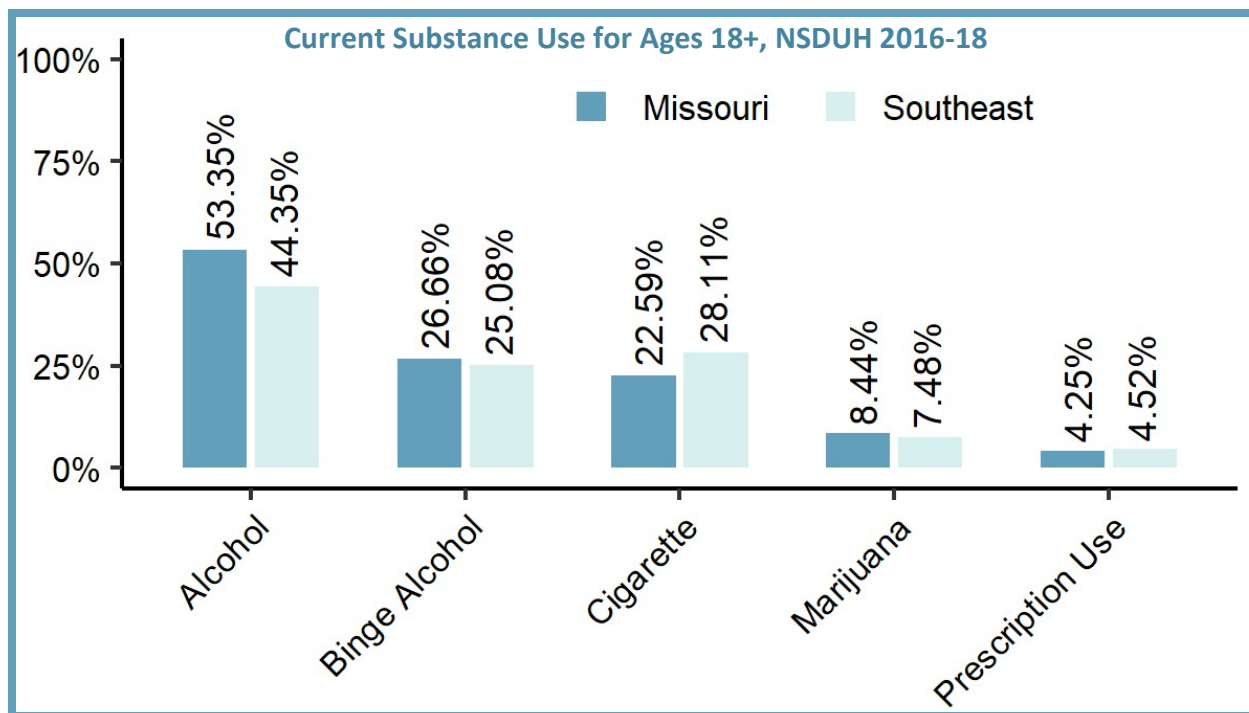
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Wright County, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 14.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 27%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Southeast region, approximately 44.4% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 25.1% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Southeast region, 28.1% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Southeast region, approximately 7.5% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 4.5% of adults in the Southeast region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Wright County residents had a total of 31 alcohol-related and 21 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 40 alcohol-related and 41 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 116 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 25 were primarily due to alcohol, 26 were primarily due to marijuana, and 2 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Wright County had 49 DWI arrests, 4 liquor law violations and 258 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Wright County in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 25 in 2017 to 4 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
4	0	3	1	0	4	0	3

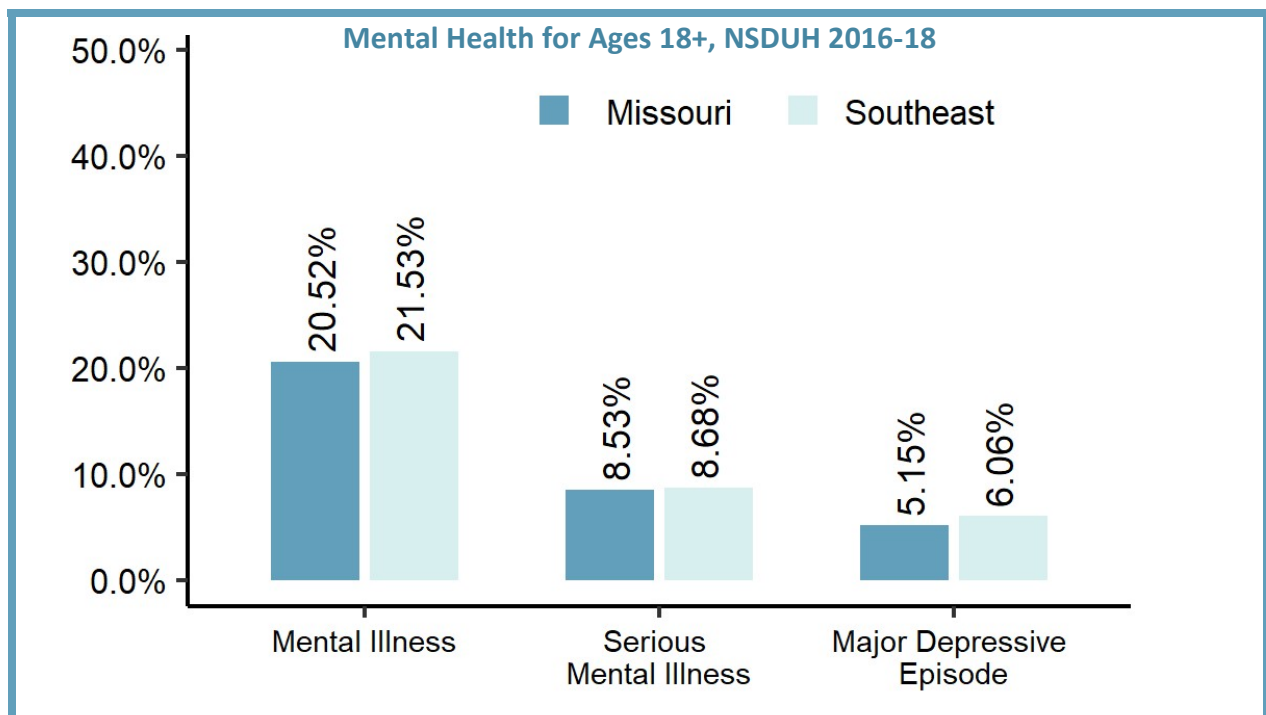
## Mental Health Data for Wright County

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 204 Wright County residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Wright County, 17.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Southeast Missouri, 21.5% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 6.1% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.7% of Southeast Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 4 Wright County resident(s) died by suicide.



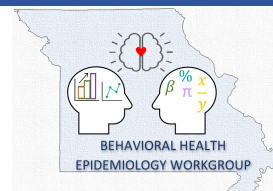
**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile

### Saint Louis City

#### 2021



Saint Louis City is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 300,576 in 2019. Saint Louis City ranks 4 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 8.5%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 20.4% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$46,309 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Saint Louis City

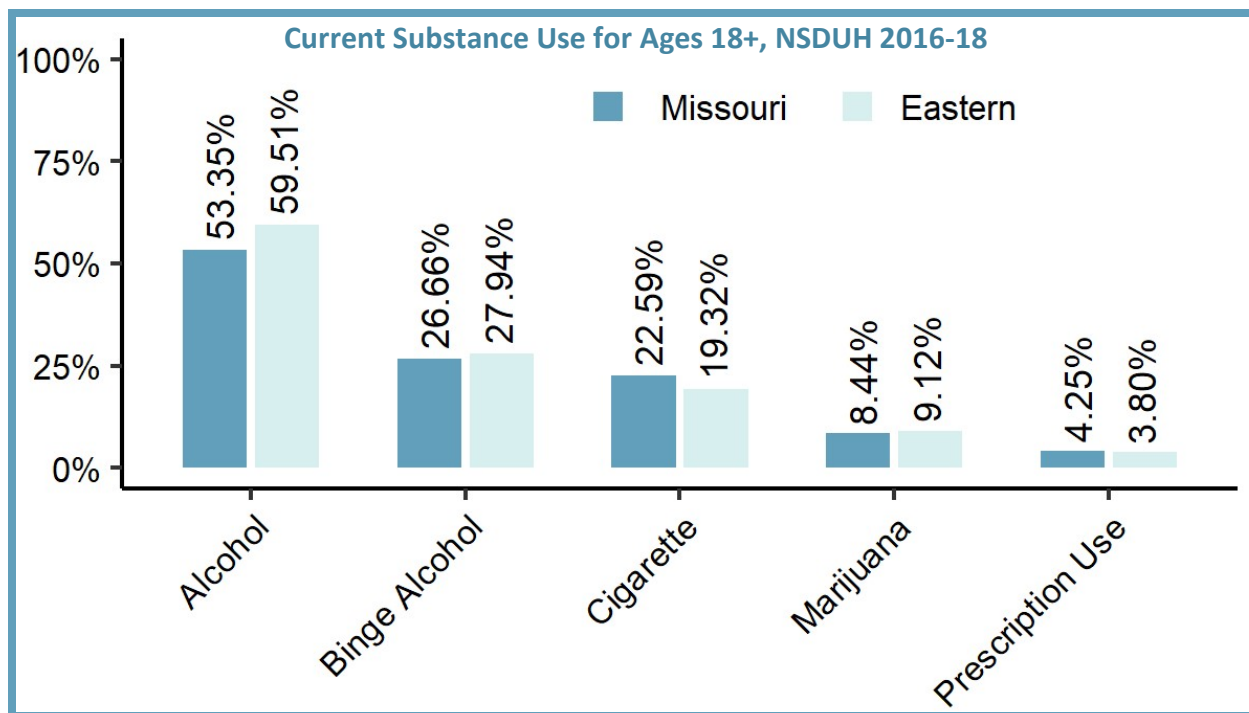
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county-level. In Saint Louis City, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 18.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 59.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.9% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Eastern region, 19.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Eastern region, approximately 9.1% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 3.8% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Saint Louis City residents had a total of 664 alcohol-related and 919 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 1919 alcohol-related and 2126 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 2773 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 365 were primarily due to alcohol, 354 were primarily due to marijuana, and 544 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Saint Louis City had 170 DWI arrests, 358 liquor law violations and 1807 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Saint Louis City in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 83 in 2017 to 82 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
82	2	40	40	2	74	0	13

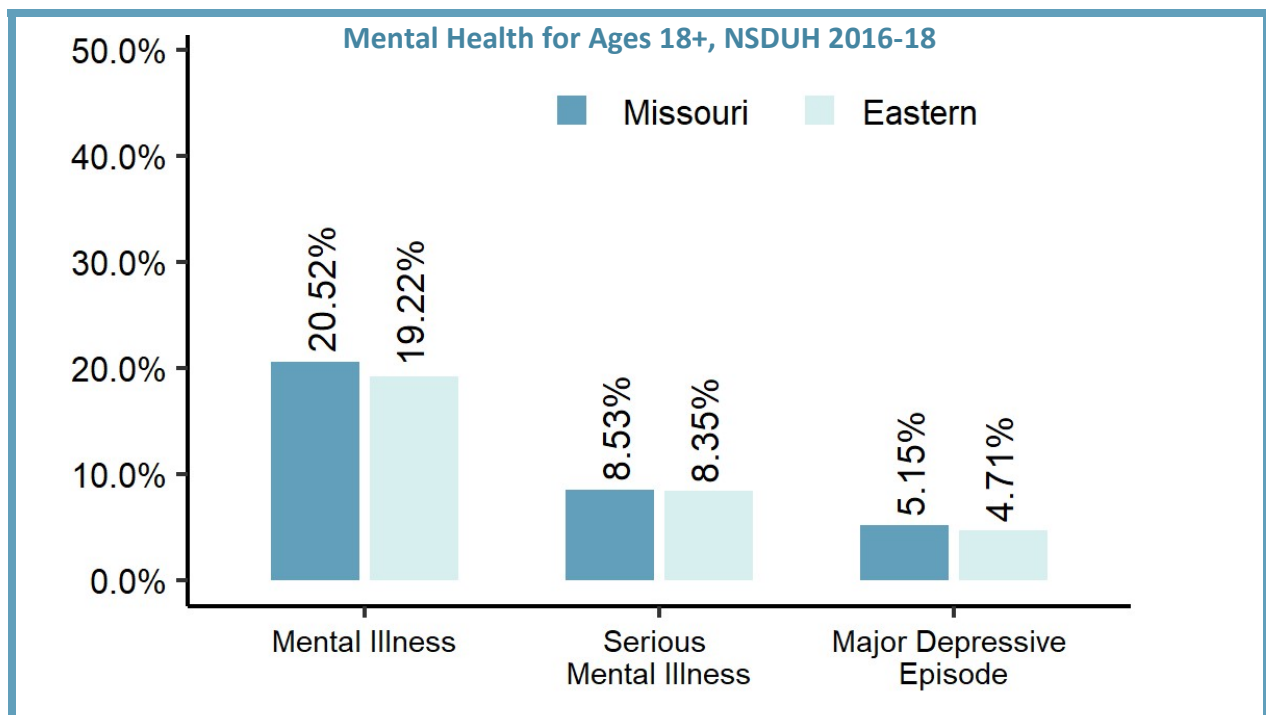
## Mental Health Data for Saint Louis City

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 7887 Saint Louis City residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Saint Louis City, 15.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Eastern Missouri, 19.2% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.4% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

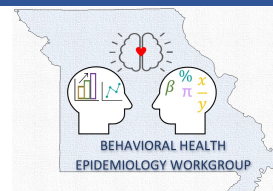
**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 47 Saint Louis City resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**



## Behavioral Health Profile Saint Louis City 2021



Saint Louis City is located in Eastern Missouri and had a population of 300,576 in 2019. Saint Louis City ranks 4 in population size among Missouri's 115 counties including the St. Louis City. The 2020 unemployment rate in the county was 8.5%. This was greater than the statewide unemployment rate of 6.1%. In 2019, the poverty rate was 20.4% which was greater than the statewide poverty rate of 12.9%. The median income of the county was \$46,309 in 2019.

### Substance Use in Saint Louis City

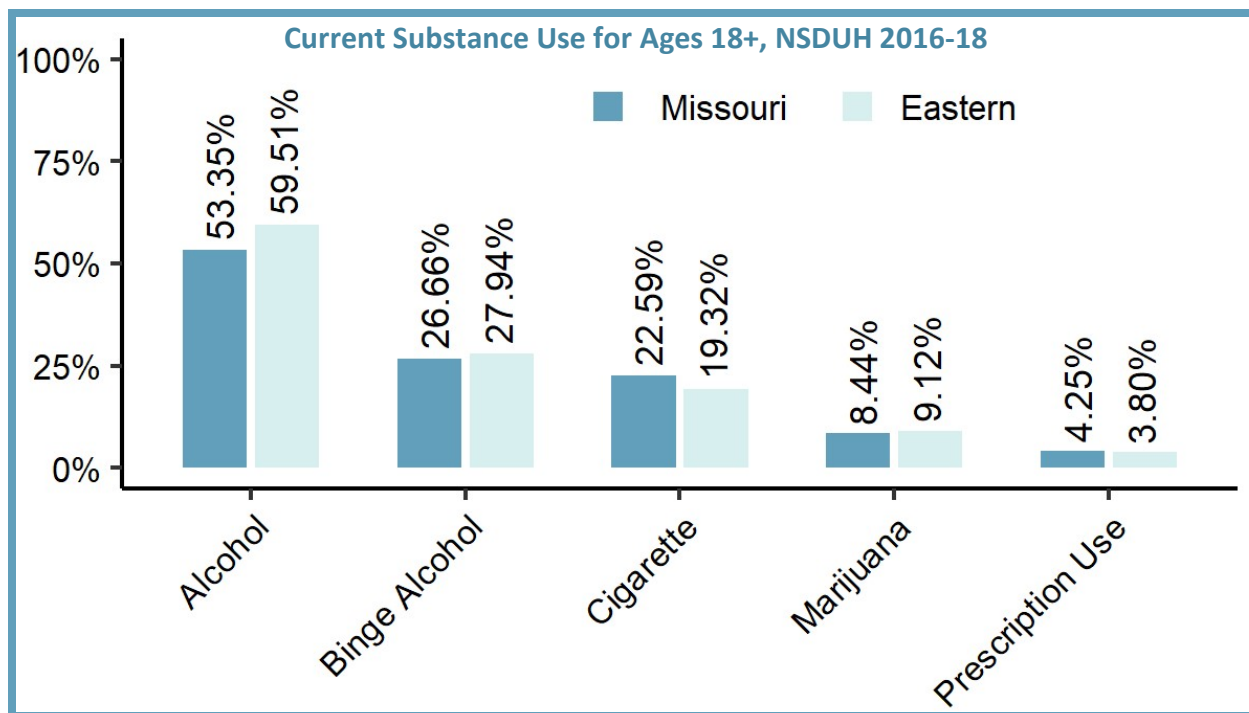
The availability of county-level data on substance use is limited. National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) PLACES are two data sources used to report data for adults at regional and county- level. In Saint Louis City, the prevalence of **binge drinking** among adults 18 years and older is 18.7%. The prevalence of **current smoking** among the same age group is 24.3%.

**Alcohol** is the most commonly used substance in Missouri adults. In the Eastern region, approximately 59.5% of adults currently drink alcohol, and 27.9% have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on a single occasion in the past 30 days.

**Cigarette** use is of concern across the state. In the Eastern region, 19.3% of adults currently use cigarettes compared to 22.6% statewide.

**Marijuana** use in Missouri continues to be of interest, particularly with recent shifts in legality of adult use across the nation and medical marijuana sales in the state since October 2020. In the Eastern region, approximately 9.1% of adults currently used marijuana in the past 30 days.

**Prescription drug** misuse is of growing concern both across the nation and in Missouri. 3.8% of adults in the Eastern region reported misuse of prescription pain medication over the past year.



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## Substance Use Consequences in the County

**Health:** In 2018, Saint Louis City residents had a total of 664 alcohol-related and 919 drug-related hospitalizations. Additionally, there were 1919 alcohol-related and 2126 drug-related ER visits that did not include a hospital stay.

**Treatment:** In 2020, 2773 individuals were admitted into Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. A total of 365 were primarily due to alcohol, 354 were primarily due to marijuana, and 544 were primarily due to prescription drugs.

**Law Enforcement:** In 2019, Saint Louis City had 170 DWI arrests, 358 liquor law violations and 1807 drug-related arrests. There were 0 methamphetamine laboratory seizure(s) in Saint Louis City in 2018.

**Traffic Crashes:** Alcohol-related traffic crashes decreased from 83 in 2017 to 82 in 2019. Alcohol-related crashes are more likely to produce fatalities and injuries compared to non-alcohol-related crashes.

2019 Number of Alcohol-Related Crashes by Severity				2019 Number of People Injured / Killed in Alcohol and Drug-Related Crashes			
Total Crashes	Fatal Crash	Crash w/ Injury	Crash w/ Property Damage	Alcohol Fatalities	Alcohol Injuries	Drug Fatalities	Drug Injuries
82	2	40	40	2	74	0	13

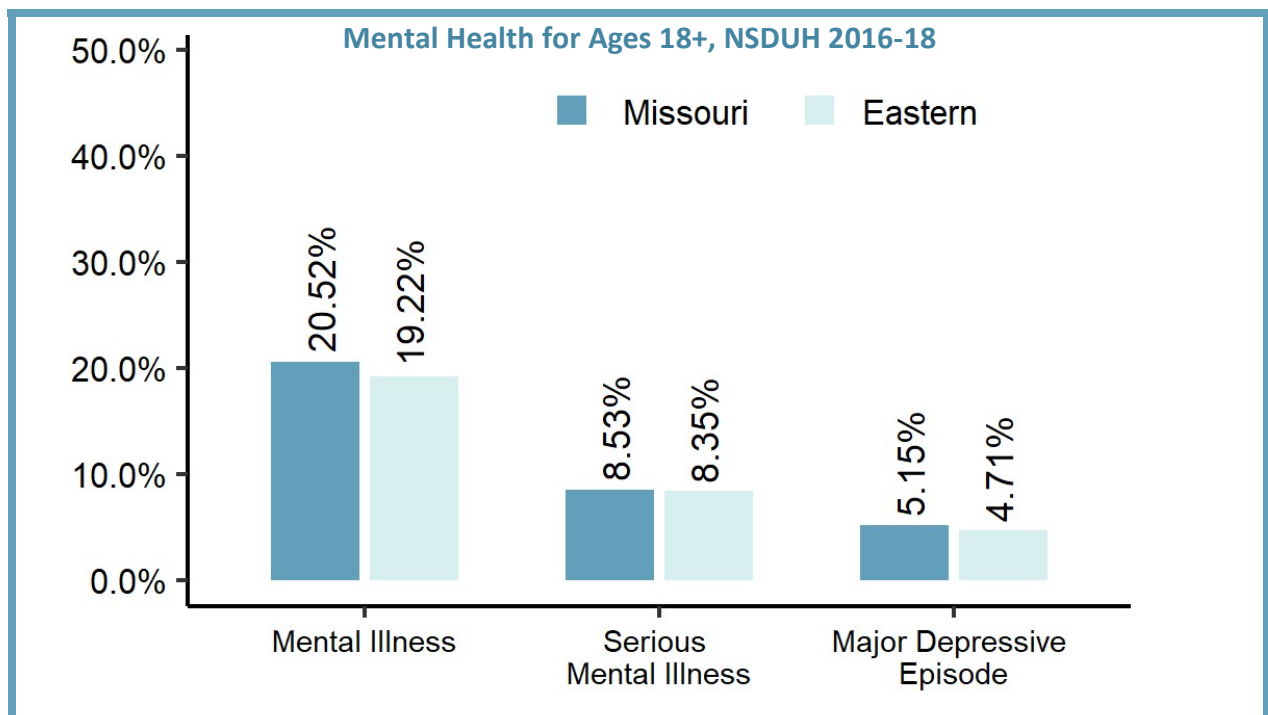
## Mental Health Data for Saint Louis City

Individuals struggling with serious mental illness are at higher risk for homicide, suicide, and accidents as well as chronic conditions including cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and substance use disorders. In state fiscal year 2020, 7887 Saint Louis City residents **received treatment** for serious mental illness at publicly-funded facilities. In Saint Louis City, 15.9% of adults aged 18 years and older **did not have a good mental health for 14 days or more**. While there are data on those who receive treatment, data on mental health in the general population is very limited. This is especially true at the local level.

**Serious mental illness** is defined as any of the mental disorders asked about and these disorders resulted in substantial impairment in carrying out major life activities. In Eastern Missouri, 19.2% of those 18 and older had a **mental illness** in the past year, and 4.7% had a serious mental illness.

**A major depressive episode** is characterized by an extended period of depressed mood, loss of interest or pleasure, and impaired functioning. Approximately 8.4% of Eastern Missouri residents ages 18+ had at least one major depressive episode in the past year. Typically, females are more likely to report having had a major depressive episode.

**Suicide** is the 2nd leading cause of death for ages 10-34 in Missouri. In 2019, 47 Saint Louis City resident(s) died by suicide.



**MORE DATA HERE!!**